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CALCUTTA

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

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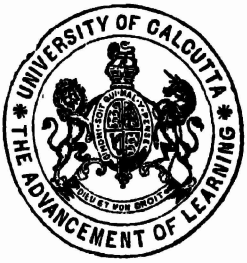

CALCUTTA:
THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
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1885.

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I.

Calcutta University Calendar, 1886.

JANUARY.		
1	F	New Year's Day.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	[in Law and M. D. Examinations.
22	F	Last day of application for B. L., Honours
23	S	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

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FEBRUARY.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	Last day of application for L. M. S. and M. B. [Examinations.
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Last day of application for Entrance, F. A. and [B. A. Examinations.
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	B. L., Honours in Law, L. M. S., M. B. and [M. D. Examinations begin.
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	

MARCH.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	Entrance, F. A. and B. A. Examinations begin.
30	T	
31	W	

APRIL.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	Annual meeting of the Senate.
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24.	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

MAY.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Empress's Birth-day.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

JUNE.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	Last day of application for F. E. and L. E.
15	T	[Examinations
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	F. E. and L. E. Examinations begin.
29	T	
30	W	

JULY.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

AUGUST.

	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

OCTOBER.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	Last day of application for M. A. Examination.
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

NOVEMBER.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	M. A. and Premchand Roychand Examinations begin.
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

DECEMBER.		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Christmas holidays begin.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January 1857.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honourable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India.

The Honourable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Honourable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Honourable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta.
The Honourable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Honourable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.
The Honourable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.
The Honourable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.
The Honourable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India.
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.
Prince GHOLAM MUHAM'MUD.
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal.
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal.
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India.
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine.
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal.
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry.
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College.
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity.
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College.
PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts.
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts.
Moulavy MUHAMMAD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah.
ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta.
RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education.
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company.
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and

by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the

Calcutta Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honours and the granting of marks of Honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate, from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of Degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual Accounts.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

Preamble.

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT NO. I OF 1884.

Passed on the 4th January 1884.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the granting of honorary degrees by the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the Executive Government of each of the said Universities is, by bye-laws made under the Acts establishing the same,

vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act XXI of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI of 1875 (*an Act to authorise the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate may be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate; consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Five by the Faculty of Arts.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University: and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1 The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hughli, Berhampur, Krishnagar, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Katak, Bhagulpur, Patna, Bankura, Benares, Agra, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Barisal, Simla, Darjeeling, Nagpur, Ranchi, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jabbalpur, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibsagar, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapur, Rampur Baulia, Nowgong, Dhubri, Maulmein, Akyab, Fyzabad, Aligarh and Naini Tal.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hindi.
Latin.	Urdu.
Arabic.	Burmese.
Persian.	Armenian.
Hebrew.	Pali.
Sanskrit.	French.
Bengali.	German.
Uriya.	

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of general Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix B.)*

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order, with a column shewing the age stated

by each candidate in his application. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hughli, Berhampur, Kishnagar, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Katak, Chittagong, Jabbalpur, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapur, Rampur Baulia, Nowgong, Rangoon, Nagpur, Fyzabad and Aligarh.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

6. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, and the number of papers in each shall be as follows :—

I.—English ...	... Two papers.
II.—A Second Language	... "
III.—Mathematics ..	... "
IV.—Elementary Physics	... "
V.—History ...	... One paper.
VI.—Logic	... "

I & II—LANGUAGES.*

The Second Language shall be one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Arabic.
Latin.	Persian.
Sanskrit.	Pali.
Hebrew.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

III.—MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Arithmetic.*

(b) *Algebra.*—Quadratic equations ; theory of quadratic equations and expressions ; imaginary expressions ; arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical progressions ; permutations and combinations ; binomial and exponential theorems.

(c) *Plane Geometry.*—Simple problems in the geometry of the straight line, triangle, and circle, treated according to modern methods. The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse.

(d) *Trigonometry.*—Methods of measuring angles.
Trigonometrical ratios, and the simple relations connecting them.

* The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

Relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles.
Trigonometrical transformations.
Solution of triangles.
Properties of triangles.
Area of a circle.

(e) *Logarithms.*—The properties of logarithms.
Logarithmic series.
The use of logarithmic tables.
Proportional parts.

IV.—Elementary Physics.

(a) *General Ideas*—
Units of measurement, and definitions of mass, force, motion.
Laws of motion.
Work and energy,—measurement of each.
Chief forces of nature.
General properties of solids, liquids, and gases.
Conditions of equilibrium of a mass acted on by forces.
Motions of translation and rotation.
Pressure of fluids and gases: measurement of pressure.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Specific gravity and its determination.
Motion of pendulum, and of the torsion pendulum or balance.

(b) *Heat*—
Laws of expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat.
Determination of co-efficients of expansion.
Measurement of temperature.
Maximum density of water.
Changes of molecular state, and latent heat of molecular changes of state.
Influence of change of pressure on the boiling point and melting point.
Regelation.
Laws of pressure of gases.
Elastic force of vapour; dew point, and its determination.
Formation of dew and clouds.
Radiation, conduction and convection of heat.
Phenomena of combustion.
Steam engines.

(c) *Light*—
Laws of transmission of light and of its intensity.
Shadows.
Images produced by small apertures.
Photometry.
Reflection of light.
Refraction of light.
Images by reflection, and refraction, and their position.
Critical angle.
Properties of prisms and lenses.
Telescope, microscope, spectroscope, the human eye.
Decomposition of light.

(*d*) *Frictional Electricity*—

Electrical attractions and repulsions.
Properties of conductors and non-conductors.
Electrical induction.
Electrical force and density.
Electrical distribution on conductors.
Power of points.
Ramsden's and Armstrong's electrical machines.
Condenser; electrophorus; Leyden jar.
Electric discharges.
Atmospheric electricity.

(*e*) *Dynamic Electricity*—

Voltaic pile, its modifications.
Effects of the current.
Electro-dynamics.
Electro-magnetism.
Voltaic induction.
Thermo-electricity.

V.—HISTORY.

The outlines of the History of Greece and Rome.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

VI.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta and at such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.†

* Allahabad, Dacca, Hughli, Patna and Rangoon.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

3. Any candidate may be examined either for a pass or for honours in any branch. A candidate who desires to be examined for honours in any branch, must take up instead of the pass subject the corresponding honour subject. A candidate who obtains honours in any branch will be considered to have also passed in that branch. Should a candidate not have deserved honours in any branch, the examiners shall be authorized to declare that he has passed in that branch, if they consider that his attainments come up to the pass standard.

4. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination. If he desires to be examined for honours, he shall state in his application the subject or subjects in which he desires to be so examined.

5. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last Examination to which he was admitted.

6. The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order, together with a list of those who have obtained honours in each branch, arranged in two divisions, both in order of merit. At the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following courses marked A and B :—

A.*

Pass Subjects.	*Corresponding Honour Subjects.*
I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English and the history of the English language and literature, and an original English essay.
II.—Mental and Moral Science, *i. e.*, Psychology, including the Psychology of Ethics and the history of Moral Systems.	II.—In addition to the pass course, the history of Modern European Philosophy and either (*a*) Pure Logic, or (*b*) Natural Theology.

And one of the following—

III.—A second language (defined as in F. A. course).	III.—In addition to the pass course, Comparative Grammar, and either a second course in the classical language or a second classical language.
IV.—History of England and History either of India or of Greece and Rome. Elements of Political Economy.	IV.—History of England, India, Greece and Rome, a fuller course of Political Economy than the pass course, and Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, *or* Mill on Representative Government, *or* History of the Jews.
V.—Mathematics as in the B course.	V.—Mathematics as in the B honour course.

B.*

Pass Subjects.	*Corresponding Honour Subjects.*
I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass subjects a further course in English and the history of the English language and literature, and an original English essay.
II.—Mathematics. Statics. Dynamics. Hydrostatics.	II.—In addition to the pass course, Analytical Plane Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus as defined below.

And one of the following—

III.—Physics and the Elements of Chemistry as defined below.	III.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

* The text-books are fixed from time to time by the Syndicate (*See* Appendix B.)

IV.—Chemistry and the Elements of Physics as defined below.	IV.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
V —Physiology and either Botany or Zoology as defined below.	V.—Physiology, Botany and Zoology, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method
VI —Geology and either Mineralogy or Physical Geography as defined below.	VI.—Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Definition of Subjects.

II.—Mathematics.

The pass subjects shall include—

(*a*) *Statics*—

Parallelogram and triangle of forces.
Resultant of parallel forces.
Couples.
Moments.
Equilibrium. Conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body.
Centre of parallel forces.
Centre of gravity, or centroids.
Friction
Simple cases of tension of strings
Levers; pulley; wheel and axle; inclined plane; screw.
Virtual velocities.

(*b*) *Dynamics*—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.
Laws of motion.
Uniform motion.
Uniformly accelerated motion—
(1) In a straight line.
(2) In a parabola
(3) In a circle
Simple cases of impact.

(*c*) *Hydrostatics*—

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure.
Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases.

Centre of pressure.
Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.
Metacentre.
Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.
Specific gravity, and the methods of determining it.
Measurement of heights by the barometer.
Mixture of gases.
Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving-bell, the balloon, siphon, and Bramah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

The honour subjects shall include—

(*a*) *Analytical Plane Geometry.*

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates.
Transformation of co-ordinates.
The straight line.
The circle.
The parabola.
The ellipse.
The hyperbola.
The general equation of the second degree.

(*b*) *Differential Calculus.*

Definition of differential co-efficients.
Differentiation of functions of a single variable.
Successive differentiation.
Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, and their simpler applications.
Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form.
Differentiation of functions and implicit functions.
Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable.
Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points, evolutes, involutes.
Tracing of curves.

(*c*) *Integral Calculus.*

Integration of simple functions of a single variable.
Integration of rational fractions.
Integration by formulæ of reduction.
Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

III, IV.—Physics and Chemistry.

The Elements of Physics shall include the following considered with special reference to Chemistry :—

(a) (Heat)—

Heat of combustion, absolute thermal effects and pyrometric thermal effects of chemical combination, theory of flame, theories of the source of light in luminous flames.

(b) Light—

Reflection and refraction, dispersion, spectrum analysis, chemistry of light, photography, fluorescence, double refraction and polarization, saccharimeters.

(c) Magnetism—

Magnetism, magnetic polarity, natural and artificial magnets, diamagnetism.

(d) Electricity—

Two kinds of electricity: insulators and conductors; sources of electricity, electricity developed by chemical action, voltaic electricity, various batteries, electrolysis, laws of electrolysis, electroplating, electro-gilding.

Physics shall include—

(a) General Ideas—

1.—Wave motion :—

Measurement of simple or harmonic wave motions.
Combination of wave motions.
Resolution of complex wave motions into simple or harmonic wave motions.

2.—Potential :—

Definition of potential.
Calculation of potential in simple cases.
Determination of force from potential.
Fundamental propositions respecting lines of forces, equipotential surfaces, and tubes of force.

3.—Elasticity :—

Definition of elasticity.
Measurement of elasticity in the cases of solids, liquids and gases.
Distinction between, and determination of, elasticity of constant temperature and of constant entropy for gases.

(b) Heat—

In addition to a more thorough acquaintance with the subject than that required for the First Arts Examination and a greater power of working problems on heat, an elementary knowledge of the principles of thermo-dynamics will be required.

(c) Light—

In this subject more difficult questions in the determination of foci, focal lengths, &c., will be required than for the First Arts Examination. Also the following :—

Spherical aberration.
Dispersion.
The formation of rainbows.

(d) Frictional Electricity—

This subject must now be taken up in connection with potential.

(e) Sound—

The laws of the production and propagation of sound determined experimentally.
Intensity, pitch, and quality of sounds.
The velocity of sound in air and other media: Doppler's principle.
Reflection and refraction of sound.
Measurement of sound vibrations and wave lengths of air.
Resonance.
Interference of sound waves. Beats.
Harmonic tones; their generation and function in sound.
Longitudinal vibration of rods and of columns of air.
Transverse vibration of strings.
Formation of Chladni's figures.
Vibrations of tuning-forks and bells.
Nature of musical sounds.
Vocal organs of man.

(f) Dynamical Electricity—

Voltaic batteries as sources of electric currents.
Action of currents on magnetic needles. Galvanometers.
Thermo-electric currents.
Definition and measurement of electric force, conductivity, resistance, and current.
Ohm's law, and its simpler applications.
Laws of action of currents on currents, and their simpler applications.
Solenoids. Ampère's theory of magnetism.
Electro-magnets.
Mechanical, chemical, and heating effects of currents. Electrolysis.
Induced currents, their modes of generation and laws of action.
Ruhmkorff's coil.
Electro-magnetic currents.
Electro-magnetic machines; the more important details of the working of telegraphs.
Theories of electricity.

(g) Magnetism—

Properties of permanent and artificial magnets.
Magnetic induction

Phenomena of terrestrial magnetism.
Determination of declination, dip, and intensity of the magnetic force of the earth.
The compass needle.
Methods of magnetisation.
Determination of magnetic laws of action by the torsion balance.
Magnetic Potential.

(h) Polarization of Light—

Undulatory theory of light.
Reflection and refraction of light.
Prismatic analysis of light.
Achromatism.
Explanation of lines in the solar and other spectra.
Interference of light.
Diffraction of light.
Measurements of wave lengths of light.
Colours of thin plates.
Double refraction.
Polarization of light by reflection, refraction, and double refraction.
Interference of polarized light as shewn by double refracting crystals. Polariscopes.
Elliptic and circular polarization.
Rotary polarization.

The Elements of Chemistry shall include :—

(*a*) The following general considerations :—

Definition of Chemistry; differences between chemical action and the action of the physical forces; simple and compound matter; different modes of chemical action; combining weights, volume weights; principles of chemical nomenclature, symbolic notation, graphic notation; chemical equations; atoms and molecules; general knowledge of atomicity of elements; simple and compound radicals; classification of elements.

(*b*) A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metallic elements, of their allotropic modifications, and of their principal and best known compounds :—

Hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine.
Oxygen (and ozone).
Boron.
Carbon, silicon.
Nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic.
Sulphur.

(*c*) A general knowledge of :—

The distinctions between non-metals and metals.
Acids, bases, and salts.

The constitution of salts.
The principles of crystallography.

(*d*) A knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties, and uses of the following metals and their principal salts :—
Sodium, potassium, ammonium, silver.
Calcium (glass manufacture, &c.), magnesium, zinc, copper, mercury.
Gold.
Lead, tin, platinum, aluminium (porcelain, pottery, &c.).
Antimony, bismuth.
Chromium, manganese, iron.

Chemistry shall include, in addition to a fuller knowledge of the subjects specified under the head Elements of Chemistry—

Inorganic Chemistry—

(*a*) General considerations :—
Laws of chemical combination, equivalents, atomic weights, physical and chemical relations of atomic weights, specific or atomic volumes, a more complete knowledge of the subject of atomicity, or quantivalence; artiads, perissads, &c.; variations of atomicity; absolute, latent, and active atomicity; relations between atomic weight and quantivalence, chemical affinity, influence of pressure on chemical action, relations of heat to chemical affinity, &c., physical properties of metals, chemical relations of metals, alloys, general characters and general methods of preparation of compounds of metals with non-metals, theory of normal, acid and basic salts, isomorphism, the principles of qualitative analysis.

(*b*) Study of the following elements :—
Selenium, tellurium, lithium, cæsium, rubidium, barium, strontium, the earth metals, cadmium, indium, gallium, titanium, vanadium, uranium, tungsten, molybdinum, nickel, cobalt, and the platinum metals.

(*c*) A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in the arts and manufactures.

(*d*) A knowledge of metallurgical operations, such as are employed in the preparations of iron, zinc, copper, lead, tin, mercury, silver and aluminium.

Organic Chemistry—

(*a*) The following general considerations :—
Definition of organic bodies, synthesis from inorganic materials, decompositions and transformations of organic compounds, analysis of organic bodies.
Determination of the specific gravity of gases and vapours.
Determination of empirical, rational, and constitutional formulæ;

theory of types, classification of organic compounds, organic series, constitutional formulæ of organic compounds.

(b) Isomerism, metamerism, and polymerism, physical properties of organic compounds.

A knowledge of some few typical compounds in each of the different classes of organic compounds.

V. Physiology shall include :—

(1) A course of practical instruction in Elementary Biology.

(2) General Physiology.

Botany shall include—

(a) The morphology and histology of flowering plants ; the general principles of their classification on the systems of Linnæus and De Candolle, with a detailed acquaintance with the characters of the following natural orders :—

Anonaceæ.	Apocyneæ.
Menispermaceæ.	Asclepiadaceæ.
Nymphæaceæ.	Convolvulaceæ.
Papaveraceæ.	Solanaceæ.
Cruciferæ.	Boragineæ.
Malvaceæ.	Acanthaceæ.
Sterculiaceæ.	Verbenaceæ.
Tiliaceæ.	Labiatæ.
Aurantiaceæ.	Amarantaceæ.
Ampelideæ.	Urticaceæ.
Anacardiaceæ.	Euphorbiaceæ.
Leguminosæ.	Palmeæ.
Myrtaceæ.	Aroideæ
Combretaceæ.	Commelynaceæ.
Cucurbitaceæ.	Orchidaceæ.
Umbelliferæ.	Scitamineæ.
Rubiaceæ.	Cyperaceæ.
Compositæ.	Gramineæ.

(b) A general acquaintance with the morphology, histology and classification of cryptogams.

(c) Vegetable physiology.

Zoology shall include :—

(a) Embryonic development and comparative anatomy of the principal orders of animals, ordinal classification of the animal kingdom, and generic classification of one selected order of Vertebrata and one of Invertebrata, to be notified beforehand. The geographical distribution and habitats of animals. The species of the mammals of India, omitting the micro-mammalia, *viz.*, Insectivora, Rodentia, and Chiroptera ; and the Indian genera of one order of Reptilia and one of Aves, to be previously notified.

(b) Special Physiology of the Vertebrata.

(c) Special Physiology of the Invertebrata.

VI. Geology shall include :—

The classification, structure, and formation of rocks. The evidence of past changes afforded by their present condition, and a practical acquaintance with their mineral characteristics, to be tested by specimens. The generic determination of the most characteristic fossil forms, and the indications of age and habitat which they afford. A practical knowledge of fossil forms to be tested by specimens. A general knowledge of the geology of Great Britain and Western Europe, and a more detailed knowledge of the geology of India. An acquaintance with geological maps to be tested by the construction of a geological section from a given map.

Mineralogy shall include :—

(*a*) General characteristics of minerals.
(*b*) Crystallography of the structure of minerals, fundamental forms of crystals, cleavage, secondary forms, compound crystals, dimorphism, irregularities of crystals, measuring angles of crystals, massive minerals, columnar structure, lamellar and granular structure, pseudomorphous crystals.
(*c*) Physical properties of minerals; lustre, colour, diaphaneity, refraction and polarization, phosphorescence, electricity and magnetism, specific gravity, hardness, state of aggregation, fracture, taste, odour.
(*d*) Chemical properties of minerals; action of acids, &c., on minerals; blow-pipe re-actions of minerals.
(*e*) Classification of minerals.
(*f*) Description and recognition of the more important minerals and rocks or mineral aggregates.
(*g*) Chemical composition and formulæ of minerals.

Physical Geography shall include :—

The form and density of the earth, and modes of ascertaining them. The distribution and characteristic geographical phenomena of land and water. Climate and its determining causes. The inorganic physical geography of India. Meteorology.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. An Examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the B. A. Examination may be examined for the degree of M. A. in one or more of the following branches :—

(1) Languages.
(2) History.
(3) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be examined unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the branch or branches in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

5. The examination in languages shall be in English for candidates whose vernacular is not English, or in any one of the following classical languages, *viz.*, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew and Pali.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the examination.

The examination shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the Language professed by him.

The examination in English shall include the elements of Anglo-Saxon grammar, and one paper in English literature generally.

The examination in the classical languages shall include translation into English from the languages professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

6. The examination in History* shall be in the following subjects :—

(*a*) The History of England (including Scotland, Ireland and the British Colonies and Dependencies) to the accession of Queen Victoria.
(*b*) The Constitutional History of England.
(*c*) A selected period of History—Indian or European, Ancient, Mediæval, or Modern—to be studied with reference to original sources.
(*d*) Political Philosophy, General Jurisprudence, and International Law.
(*e*) Political Economy and Economic History.

* For text-books *see* Appendix B.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject included in the foregoing course.

7. The Examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.
Psychology.
Ethics.
Natural Theology, *or* the Evidences of Christianity.

The above subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.*

8. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects :—

(1) Algebra.
(2) Plane Trigonometry.
(3) Theory of Equations and the Elements of Determinants.
(4) Analytical Plane Geometry.
(5) Analytical Solid Geometry.
(6) Differential Calculus.
(7) Integral Calculus, omitting elliptic integrals and the calculus of variations.
(8) Differential Equations.
(9) Statics.
(10) Dynamics of a Particle, omitting the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and also propositions involving the application of the calculus of variations.
(11) Hydromechanics, omitting the theory of sound.
(12) Geometrical optics, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and reflection and refraction at surfaces in any manner.
(13) Spherical Trigonometry, omitting the parts which are not required in Astronomy.
(14) Practical and Spherical Astronomy.
(15) Newton's Principia, sections I to III.
(16) Rigid Dynamics, including the motion of Rigid Bodies in two dimensions.

9 Candidates in Natural and Physical Science shall be allowed to select alternatively two out of the following group of subjects :—

(A) Chemistry.
(B) Electricity and Magnetism
(C) Heat and the elements of Molecular Physics.

Or two out of the following group :—

(D) Botany.
(E) Physiology and Zoology.
(F) Geology and Mineralogy.

* For text-books, *see* Appendix B.

(A) The course in chemistry shall be both theoretical and practical. In the practical Examination candidates ought to show a good knowledge of chemical manipulation and ought to be able to qualitatively analyse complex inorganic substances. They should also be acquainted with the principles of quantitative analysis.*

(B) The course in Electricity and Magnetism shall include questions presupposing a moderate acquaintance with the principles and methods of the Differential Calculus and Differential Equations. The candidate shall be required to show that he has a competent practical knowledge of the instruments and apparatus employed in Magnetism and Electricity, and to execute experiments in the presence of the Examiner.*

(C) The course in Heat shall include questions presupposing acquaintance with the principles and methods of the Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, and Differential Equations. The candidate should also shew himself thoroughly acquainted with the various instruments and apparatus employed in Heat, and should be prepared to perform measurements and experiments in the presence of the Examiner.*

(D) Botany* shall include the following:—

(*a*) General and special Morphology and Physiology.

(*b*) Systematic Botany.

(*c*) Palæobotany.

(*d*) Practical knowledge of indigenous Indian plants, and identification of specimens of them by Roxburgh's *Flora Indica* (Clarke's edition).

(E) Zoology* shall include the subjects of (*a*) Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, (*b*) Distribution, and (*c*) Evolution.

(F) Geology and Mineralogy* shall include the subjects of (*a*) Stratigraphical Geology, (*b*) Palæontology, (*c*) Mineralogy, (*d*) Crystallography, (*e*) Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

10. As soon as possible after each examination for the degree of M. A., the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three classes, each in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

* For text-books, *see* Appendix B.

12. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the degree of M. A., be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

General.

1. Female candidates shall be examined in a separate place under the superintendence of ladies.

2. No female candidate shall be admitted to any examination without presenting a certificate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate, signed by a member of the Senate, or the head of an affiliated institution.

3. In all examinations, the fees paid by female candidates shall be the same as those paid by males.

4. No unsuccessful candidate shall be entitled to a refund of her fee.

Entrance Examination of Female Candidates.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

F. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination, until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the F. A. course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Botany for Physics.

B. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination, without studying in any affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the F. A. Examination.

2. The names of those female candidates who may succeed in passing the B. A. Examination shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the Convocation, with a view to their being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

M. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

The M. A. Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—*

I. The Principles of Jurisprudence.
II. The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative authorities in India.
III. The Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law.
IV. The Law of property including the laws of Transfer and Succession not being parts of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, the Law of Prescription, the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.
V. The Law of Contracts and Torts.
VI. The Law of Crimes.
VII. The Law of Procedure including the Law of Evidence, and the Law of Limitation.
VIII. The Hindu Law and the Mahomedan Law in general use and application as modified by the Acts and Regulations.

7. Six papers shall be set at the examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner:—

I. One paper on subjects I, II, and III.
II. One paper on subject IV.
III. One paper on subject V.
IV. One paper on subject VI, and a portion of VII, *viz.*, the Criminal Procedure.
V. One paper on the rest of subject VII, *viz.*, Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Limitation.
VI. One paper on subject VIII.

8. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.

1. An examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

* List of text-books given in Appendix B.

2. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honours.

3. Every candidate for Honours shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honours in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b.*) Hindu Law.
(*c.*) Mahomedan Law.
(*d*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e.*) The Law of Succession to the Property of Deceased Persons.
(*f.*) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g.*) The Law relating to the Purchase and Sale of Immoveable Property, including Sales for Arrears of Rent and Revenue.
(*h.*) The Law of Tenure of Immoveable Property.
} as administered in India.
(*i.*) The Law of Trusts including the Law relating to Endowments.
(*j.*) The Law of Contracts and Torts.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law ; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time

passed the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this examination :—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three Academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Botany.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of any Vernacular School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this examination, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

* See Appendix B.

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having passed the final Examination of the Vernacular School of Medicine with marked distinction.

(*d.*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.	Botany.
Physiology.	Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 Lectures.

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of Service as Clinical clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure, for one academical year.

12. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

Two Courses each of 20 Lectures.

Botany.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three Winter Terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every

* See Appendix B.

candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

Second M. B. Examination.

8. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine, recognized by the University.

Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and of having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases during his period of service as clinical clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure, for one academical year.

11. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail microscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great Surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of two years' standing may be admitted to this degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognised by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology consisting of at least 40 lectures.

(*c.*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONOURS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honours in one or more of the following branches:—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each examination for Honours, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honours.

(*c.*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the examination for the degree of

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b.*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c.*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e.*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined ; or*†

The following preliminary examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education on or before the Session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy ;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held every year in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering affiliated to the University, for three years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

* Any person who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to appear or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Geodesy.
V. Drawing.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic. The whole.

Algebra.

To the Binomial Theorem (omitting scales of notation), Exponential Theorem and Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, with deductions, Conic Sections treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles. De Moivre's Theorem, Exponential values of Sine and Cosine.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Analytical Geometry.

Equations of the straight line, circle, ellipse, hyperbola, and parabola, without reference to the general equation of the 2nd degree.

Statics.

Parallelogram and triangle of forces, Resultant of parallel forces, Couples, Moments, Equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces, Centre of gravity, Friction, simple cases of Tension of Strings, Levers, Pulleys, Wheel and Axle, Inclined Plane, Screw.

Dynamics.

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.* Laws of motion. Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, parabola and circle. Relative motion. Simple cases of Impact.

II. Natural Science.

Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry. The metals and non-metals.

Physics.

Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism and the elements of Telegraphy.

III. Engineering Construction.

Materials. Structure, Classification, and characteristic qualities of Building Stones, Artificial Stones, Quarrying and Blasting, Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Cementing materials, Plasters, Paints and Varnishes, Properties and preservation of timber, Iron and Steel, Lead, Copper, Zinc and the common Alloys.

IV. Geodesy.

Use of the scales, Prismatic Compass, Pocket Sextant, Level, Theodolite and Plane table. Topographical Surveying of limited areas. Practice of Levelling. Route surveying and laying out curves. Elements of Practical Astronomy. (Attested surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

V. Drawing.

1. Free-hand Drawing.
2. Projection (a) Orthographic, (b) Isometric, (c) Perspective.

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Plane Geometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.
Trigonometry and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Analytical Geometry.
Chemistry.
Light and Heat.
Electricity, Magnetism, and the elements of Telegraphy.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.
Drawing.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates

* Special importance will be attached to a thorough comprehension of the principles of Work and Energy, and of their application to the solution of Mechanical questions.

arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate, shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination on producing a certificate from the head of an institution affiliated to the University in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one year after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in one of the following Branches marked A and B :—

A.—(Civil Engineering).

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Drawing.

I. Mathematics.

Differential Calculus.

Differential coefficients of simple and complex functions, successive differentiation, Differential functions of two variables, functions of functions; Implicit functions. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima values of functions of one variable.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Engineering.

Integral Calculus.

Integration of simple functions, Rational fractions. Formulæ of reduction. Lengths of curves. Areas of curves and surfaces. Volumes of solids. Differentiation of an Integral.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids, Specific gravity, Equilibrium of floating bodies, Centre of pressure, Elastic fluids, Principles of Barometer, and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the air-pump, Condenser-pump, Siphon, Hydrostatic Press and the Hydrometers.

II. Natural Science.

Geology. (Excluding Palæontology and the Stratigraphical classification based thereon) with special reference to the practice of mining.

Mineralogy. The form of minerals. The physical, optical, and chemical character of minerals. The distribution of minerals. Paragenesis.

Metallurgy. The metallurgy of Iron, Steel, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Mercury, Silver and Gold.

III. Engineering Construction.

Practice of Building. Brick and stone masonry, Earthwork, Carpentry, Foundations, Walls, Floors and Roofs of Buildings, Construction of masonry, Wooden and iron bridges, Construction and maintenance of Roads, Construction of Railroads and Railway appliances.

Hydraulic Engineering. Canal and River Engineering, River training and improvements, Flow of liquids through orifices, Flow of liquids in pipes. The movements of water in Canals and Rivers. Flow of water over weirs and waste weirs, Afflux of fluids caused by obstruction, Water-wheels and Turbines, Storage of water, Supply of water to towns.

Applied Mechanics. Direct stresses, Bars and pillars of various forms in tension and compression, Transverse strain, Deflection of Beams, Resistance to torsion. The equilibrium, stability and strength of Framed Structures, Stability of suspension bridges, Theory of Earth pressure, and Resistance of Block work Structures. Elements of Graphic Statics.

Mechanism. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion.

Steam-Engine. Measurement of Heat, Joule's Equivalent, Indicators and Indicator diagrams, Boilers, Heating surface, injectors and all other parts of high and low pressure Engines.

(Attested designs for an Engineering work executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner to which marks will be assigned.)

IV. Drawing.

Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

B.—(Mechanical Engineering).

I. Mathematics.
II. Engineering Construction.

III. Machinery.
IV. Drawing.

I. Mathematics.

As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

II. Engineering Construction.

Practice of Building. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Applied Mechanics. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Steam-Engine. The Steam-Engine as viewed under a knowledge of the doctrine of Latent Heat, with history of improvements and alterations in original theories, Combustion of fuel, Heat Engines, The conversion of Motion, Indicators and details of Construction, Boilers, Compound Cylinder Engines, Miscellaneous details.

Hydraulic Engineering. Hydraulic Machinery, Flow of water in pipes.

III. Machinery.

Mechanism and Machine design. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion. Mode of designing Riveted Joints, Fastenings, Journals, Pivots, Axles, Shaftings, Bearings, Strength and form of toothed gearing, Belt and rope gearing, Link-work, Pistons, Stuffing boxes, Valves and Cocks.

Workshop Appliances. Measures of length and methods of measuring. Hand tools for wood and metals, Forming straight edges and surface plates. Foot and power Lathe, Machinery for drilling, Boring, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Punching, Shearing and Sawing. Distribution of motive power to Machine tools.

Designs. Designs of Factories and Workshops with arrangement of Machinery.

(Attested designs executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

IV. Drawing.

Machine Drawing.

6. Candidates shall also be allowed to present themselves for Examination in one or more of the following optional Subjects, proficiency in which will affect their place in the division list, but will not be counted towards a pass.

Optional Subjects.

I. Mathematics.
Pure Mathematics } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Mixed Mathematics }

II. Natural Science.
Chemistry } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Physics }

III. Engineering Construction.
Materials of Construction, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

IV. Geodesy, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

7. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:

Branch A.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Geology.
Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Applied Mechanics.
Mechanism and Steam-Engine.
Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

Branch B.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Applied Mechanics.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Mechanism and Machine design.
Designs, and Workshop appliances.
The Steam-Engine.
Machine Drawing.

Optional.

Pure Mathematics.
Mixed Mathematics.
Chemistry.
Physics.
Materials of Construction.
Goodesy.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the First Examination in Arts* may be admitted to this examination, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an Institution affiliated in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one year, after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to clam a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5, 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first division shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering without further examination.

HONOURS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honours in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

* Any under-graduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

2. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honours.

3. Every candidate for Honours shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. The examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such examinations, are exacted from students of the University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of rupees 10 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the college or School† at which the candidate has been educated continuously since the 1st of November next preceding the examination, or if he has not been a pupil of any one school continuously since that date, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

The 188 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.
Age in years and months.
Religion.
Race *(i. e., at nation, tribe, &c., &c.)*
Where educated.
Present position *(i. e. at school, or present occupation)*.
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of July next preceding the examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of rupees 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 188 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).
Religion.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature† of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the examination.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the † Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by, the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Race *(i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)*.
Religion.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Whether he takes up the A Course or the B Course.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined :—

No.	Pass.	Honours.
1		
2		
3		

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† State whether in the A or B Course.

N. B.—(1) *It must be definitely shewn whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.*

(2.) *It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.*

(*Thus* [*A course*] "3. Second language Latin, *or* 3. History of England, Greece, and Rome, *or* [*B course*] 3. Physiology and Botany?")

Period or periods of study since passing the First Examination in Arts

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the degree of Master of Arts in

The fee* of Rs. 50 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of entrance.
Date of graduation in Arts.
Race, *(i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)*.
Religion.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post-Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Law.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the college at which the candidate has studied.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.
Date of graduation.
Present occupation.
Religion.

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for Honours in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

The 18 }

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the college at which the candidate has studied.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the Entrance Examination.
Present occupation.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Second Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee* of Rs 25 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 9 of the Regulations as to Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the college at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 . }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First L. M. S. Examination.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

First Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First M. B. Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the college at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the F. A. Examination.
Present occupation.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

Second Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second M. B. Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 8 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the college at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 . }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First M. B. Examination.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M. D. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Engineering of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. [illegible] of the Regulations; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an Institution affiliated in Engineering.

The 18 . }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the Entrance Examination.
Present occupation.
Whether he has appeared at the First Examination in Engineering of any previous year.
Religion.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

L. E. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Licence in Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the Engineering College at which the candidate has studied.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering.
Whether he has appeared at the L. E. Examination of any previous year.
Present occupation.
Religion.

B. E. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the Engineering College at which the candidate has studied.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering.
Whether he has appeared at the B. E. Examination of any previous year.
Present occupation.
Religion.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

Any undergraduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the F. A. and B. A. Regulations.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that aged duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

First Examination in Arts.

I certify that duly passed the First Examination in Arts held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

I certify that
duly passed the First Examination in Engineering held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta.
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

This is to certify that
passed the Examination for a Licence in Engineering at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta.
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

Second Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that passed the examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

University of Calcutta,
The 18 *Registrar.*

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

University of Calcutta,
The 18 *Registrar.*

Bachelor of Arts Pass Certificate.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

University of Calcutta, *Chancellor,*
The 18 . *or Vice-Chancellor.*

Bachelor of Arts Honour Certificate.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division in

Chancellor.
or Vice-Chancellor.

Bachelor in the other Faculties.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Master of Arts.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Master of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , the special branch in which he was examined having been and that he was placed in the class.

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that she has signed the above application in my presence.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the college or school at which the candidate has been educated continuously since the 1st of November next preceding the Examination, or if she has not been a pupil of any one School continuously since that date, by the Principal of an affiliated college or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation).
Whether she has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that she has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 18 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).
Religion.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Physics* or *Botany*).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the degree of Bacholor of Arts in the† Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that she has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 18 . }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c).
Religion.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Whether she takes up the A. Course or the B. Course.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† State whether in the A or B Course.

Subjects in which she desires to be examined.

No.	Pass.	Honours.
1		
2		
3		

N. B.—(1) *It must be definitely shewn whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour Course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.*

(2) *It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.*

(Thus [A Course] "3. Second language Latin, *or* 3. History of England, Greece, and Rome; *or [B Course]* 3. Physiology and Botany.")

Appendix B.

In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages, or Lines thus (Chap. V.—VIII), the reference is to be understood as inclusive.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

Washington Irving ... The Sketch Book.

The Author's Account of Himself.
The Voyage.
Roscoe.
Rip Van Winkle.
Rural Life in England.
The Country Church.
The Widow and her Son.
A Sunday in London.
The Boar's Head Tavern, Eastcheap.
Westminster Abbey.
Christmas.
The Stage Coach.

Christmas Eve.
Christmas Day.
The Christmas Dinner.
Stratford-on-Avon.
The Angler.
The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

One paper to be set on the text-book, and one paper on grammar and composition. The second paper to include easy passages from books not prescribed as text-books (which candidates should be called upon to explain in the same way as they are expected to explain passages from the text-book), and some subject for original composition.

GREEK.

Xenophon ... ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Sallust ... ... Bellum Catilinarium.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions on parsing history and geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from, authors not prescribed to be translated into English; and one paper containing questions in Latin grammar with simple and easy sentences in English to be translated into Latin.

GERMAN.

Hauff... ... ... Die Karavane.

One paper to be set on the Text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

FRENCH.

Lamartine. ... ... Christophe Colomb.
An easy paper in elementary grammar and composition.

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

SANSKRIT.

Sáhitya Sar. ... ... Satyaprasad Sarbadhikari.

ARABIC.

*Selections from Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

PERSIAN.

†Guldastai Danish. ... Maulavi Muhammad Mohiuddin.

* Urdu Guide Press. † Published at Agra.

BENGALI.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjea.

URDU.

*Selections by Maulavi Kabiruddín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HINDI.

Rámáyan.	...	... Bálkánda.
Rájniti.	...	... The first two chapters.

URIYA.

Rámáyan.	...	... Sundarakánda.
Jivancharita.	...	... Translation from Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, by Fakirchand Senapati.
Raghuvansa.	...	... The whole.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia.		... Books I—III.

PALI.

Pali Miscellany.	...	... By Professor Trenckner (28 page of text).
Selections from the Játakas.	...	(Professor Fausbóll's edition), thos Apannakájataka (36 pages of text).

BURMESE.

Zeneka.		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta.		... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

One paper to be set in each of the oriental languages including questions on grammar and idiom and easy sentences to be translated into the other language; and one paper containing (i) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the vernaculars of India at the option of the candidate (the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day); (ii) a subject for original composition in the vernacular of the candidate. Half the value of the second paper to be assigned to the subject for original composition.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1887.

ENGLISH.

Palgrave.	...	... The Student's Treasury of English Lyrics. Macmillan and Co. Portions to be read and those to be committed to memory will be notified during the year.

* Urdu Guide Press.

Southey.	...	...	Life of Nelson. (English School Classics, Rivington.) Portions to be read will be notified during the year.

One paper to be set on the text-books; and one paper on grammar and composition. The second paper to include easy passages from authors not prescribed beforehand (which candidates should be called upon to explain in the same way as they are expected to explain passages from the text-books) and some subject for original composition.

Greek.

Xenophon.	...	...	Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer.	...	...	Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos	...	...	Lives (in substitution for the whole the following) :—

Miltiades.
Themistocles.
Aristides.
Lysander.
Alcibiades.
Thrasybulus.
Epaminondas.
Agesilaus.
Eumenes.
Hamilcar.
Hannibal.
Atticus.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions on parsing, history and geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English; and one paper containing questions in Latin grammar with simple and easy sentences in English to be translated into Latin.

German.

Hauff	...	...	Die Karavane.

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

French.

Lamartine.	...	...	Christophe Colomb.

One paper to be set on the text-book, and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

ARABIC.

*Selections from Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

PERSIAN.

†Guldastai Danish. Maulavi Muhammad Mohiuddin.

SANSKRIT.

Satyaprasad Sarbadhikari. ... Sahityasar.

BENGALI.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjea.

URDU.

*Selections by Maulavi Kabiruddín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HINDI.

Rámáyan.	...	... Bálkánda.
Rájniti.	...	... The last two chapters.

URIYA.

Mahabharat.	...	... Udyoga Parva (miscalled Virát Parva), printed by the School Book Society.
Jivancharita.	...	... Translation from Iswarchandra Vidyasagar by Fakirchand Senápati.
Raghuvansa.	...	... The whole.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia. ... Books I—III.

PALI.

Pali Miscellany.	...	... By Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Jatakas.		... (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakajátaka (36 pages of text).

BURMESE.

Zenoka.

Dhamma Pada-ga-hta. ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

One paper to be set in each of the oriental languages including questions on grammar and idiom and easy sentences to be translated into the other language; and one paper containing (i) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the vernaculars of India at the option of the candidate (the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day); (ii) a subject for original composition in the vernacular of the candidate. Half the value of the second paper to be assigned to the subject for original composition.

* Urdu Guide Press. † Published at Agra.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

GREEK.

Xenophon. ... ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer. ... ... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Cæsar. ... ... Gallic War, Books I and II.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions on parsing, history and geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English; and one paper containing questions in Latin grammar with simple and easy sentences in English to be translated into Latin.

GERMAN.

Hauff. ... ... Die Karavane.

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

FRENCH.

X. B. Saintine. ... ... Picciola.

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

SANSKRIT.

The Calcutta University Sanskrit Selections, *viz.* :—

I. The fifth Book of Panchatantra;
II. The origin of the Ikshâku race, introductory part, from the Vishnupurâna;
III. The mourning of Kausalyâ, from the Râmâyana;
IV. The story of Nala, from the Mahâbhârata.

Edited by Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.

ARABIC.

Sultan-ul-Adab. ... ... Col. Holroyd, Ed.

PERSIAN.

Guldastai Danish. ... ... †Maulavi Muhammad Mohiuddin.

BENGALI.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjee.

URDU.

*Selections by Maulavi Kabiruddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur.

* Urdu Guide Press. † Published at Agra.

HINDI.

Rámáyan.	...	... Bálkanda.
Rájniti.	...	... The last two chapters.

URIYA.

Prabandhamálá.	...	... (115 pages) by M. S. Rao.
Rámáyan.	...	... Ajodhyákánda (149 pages) by Fakirmohun Senapati.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia.	...	Books I—III.

PALI.

Pali Miscellany.	...	... By Prof. Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Játakas.	...	(Prof. Fausböll's edition), the Apannakajátaka (36 pages of text).

BURMESE.

Zenaka.		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta.	...	Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

One paper to be set in each of the oriental languages including questions on grammar and idiom and easy sentences to be translated into the other language; and one paper containing (i) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the vernaculars of India at the option of the candidate (the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day); (ii) a subject for original composition in the vernacular of the candidate. Half the value of the second paper to be assigned to the subject for original composition.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1886.

ENGLISH.

Helps.	...	... Essays written in the Intervals of Business, and Essay on Organisation in Daily Life.
Swayne.	...	... Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Goldsmith.	...	... Extracts from the Vicar of Wakefield (English School Classics).
Stopford Brooke.	...	... Primer of English Literature, VI—VIII.
Tennyson.	...	... Enoch Arden, Vol. IX (Cabinet Edition).
Milton.	...	... Paradise Lost, Book II.

Macaulay.	...	... Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius and the Battle of the Lake Regillus.
Cowper.	...	... Simple Poems. Edited by Storr. (Rivington's English School Classics).

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

GREEK.

Herodotus.	...	... Book IV.
Euripides.	...	.. Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil.	...	... Eclogues omitting ii, and Æneid, Book I.
Cicero.	...	... Pro Archia and Pro Milone.

Also passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Bánabhatta.	...	... Sri Harsha Charita, Uchchhvasa V.
Kálidása.	...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

PERSIAN.

†Selections by Maulavi Kabiruddín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, I—XLI.

PALI.

Játakas.	...	... (Fausböll's edition) Vaggo I—IV, pp. 95—234.
Dhammapada.	...	... (Fausböll's edition) the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanáth Sástri.	...	... Nirbasitervilap.
Akshaykumar Dutt.		... Dharmaniti.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot.	...	... Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th edition. Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, and 62—75; book II, omitting articles 107—110; book III, omitting articles 124—131; book

* Thacker, Spink & Co. † Urdu Guide Press.

V, omitting articles 240—242; 252; 258—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298; book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377; 378, 381—393; 396, 397; book VII, omitting articles 407—409; book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

LOGIC.

Jevons.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Logic, chaps. I—XXI.

HISTORY.

Smith.	...	... Smaller History of Rome.
Fyffe.	...	... Primer of the History of Greece.

MATHEMATICS.

Hamblin Smith.	...	... Elementary Algebra, Indian edition, omitting chapters XXII, XXXVII and XXXVIII.
		or
P. Ghosh.	...	... Chapters corresponding to the preceding.
Wilson.	...	... Elementary Geometry (edition 1881) Books I—V.
Wilson.	...	... Conic Sections, chaps. I and II and the first two theorems of chap. III.
Hamblin Smith.	...	... Trigonometry.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1887.

ENGLISH.

Tennyson.	...	... Enoch Arden.
Macaulay.	...	... Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius and the Battle of the Lake Regillus.
Swayne.	...	... Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Stopford Brooke.	...	... Primer of English Literature, VI—VIII.
Milton.	...	... Comus.
Wordsworth.	...	... Selections from, by Turner, (omitting the Ode on Intimations of Immortality,) in Rivington's English School Classics.

Macaulay.	...	... Essay on Clive.
Morison.	...	... Macaulay (in English Men of Letters Series).

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

GREEK.

Herodotus.	...	... Book IV.
Euripides.	...	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil.	...	... Eclogues and Æneid, Lib. I.
Cicero.	...	... De Senectute and De Amicitia.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Bánabhatta.	...	... Sri Harsha Charita,—Uchchhvasa V.
Kálidása.	...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

PERSIAN.

†Selections by Maulavi Kabíruddín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, I—XLI.

PALI.

Játakas.	...	... (Fausböll's edition) Vaggo I—IV, pp. 95—234.
Dhammapada.	...	... (Fausböll's edition) the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanáth Sástri. ...	...	Nirbásitervilap.
Akshaykumár Dutt	...	Dharmaníti.

FRENCH FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

De Sévigné, (Madame).	...	Selections from the correspondence of, edited by Gustave Masson, (Clarendon Press).
Voltaire.	...	... Mérope, edited by George Saintsbury, (Clarendon Press).

* Thacker Spink & Co. † Urdu Guide Press.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot.	...	... Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th edition. Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, and 62—75; book II, omitting articles 107—110; book III, omitting articles 124—131; book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252; 258—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298; book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374; 377; 378; 381—393; 396, 397; book VII, omitting articles 407—409; book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

LOGIC.

P. K. Ray.	...	... Text-book of Deductive Logic (omitting chapter IX and the appendix).

HISTORY.

Smith.	...	... Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton.	...	... Primer of Roman History.

MATHEMATICS.

Hamblin Smith	...	... Elementary Algebra, Indian edition, omitting chapters XXII, XXXVII, and XXXVIII.
		or
P. Ghosh.	...	... Elements of Algebra omitting articles 312 to the end.
Wilson.	...	... Elementary Geometry (edition 1881) Books I—V.
Wilson.	...	... Conic Sections, chaps I and II and the first two theorems of chap. III.
Hamblin Smith.	...	... Trigonometry.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1888.

ENGLISH.

Milton.	...	... Comus.
Wordsworth.	...	... Turner's Selections (English School Classics).
Macaulay.	...	... Essay on Clive.
Collins.	...	... Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers).

Addison.	...	... Airy's Selections from the Spectator (Rivington's School Classics).
Cowper.	...	... Task, Book III.
Tennyson.	...	... The Passing of Arthur (school edition, part III, Macmillan).
Blackie.	...	... Self-Culture.

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

GREEK.

Herodotus.	...	... Book IV.
Euripides	...	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil.	...	... Book V.
Cicero.	...	... De Senectute and De Amicitia.

Also passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Dasakumáracharita.		... Selections from, by Girischandra Vidyaratna.
Kalidása.	...	... Raghuvansa, cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

Selections by Col. H. S. Jarrett.

PERSIAN.

Selections by Maulavi Kabiruddín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, I—XLI.

PALI.

Játakas.	...	... (Fausböll's edition) Vaggo I—IV, pp. 95-234.
Dhammapada.	...	... (Fausböll's edition, the first Bhanavaram, pp. 1-35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanáth Sástri.	...	... Nirbásitervilap.
Akshaykumár Dutt.		... Dharmaniti.

FRENCH FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

De Sévigné, (Madame).		... Selections from the correspondence of, edited by Gustave Masson, (Clarendon Press).
Voltaire.	...	... Mérope, edited by George Saintsbury, (Clarendon Press).

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot. ... ... Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th edition.
Book I, omitting articles 12, 13 and 62-75; book II, omitting articles 107-110; book III, omitting articles 124-131; book V, omitting articles 240-242; 252; 256-262; 268-271; 273-277; 279; 282-287; 293-298; book VI, omitting articles 370-372; 374; 377; 378; 381-393; 396; 397; book VII, omitting articles 407-409; book VIII, omitting articles 502-508.

CAL SEC LIBRARY

LOGIC.

P. K. Ray. ... ... Text-book of Deductive Logic (omitting chapter IX and the appendix).

HISTORY.

Smith. ... ... Smaller History of Rome.
Fyffe. ... ... Primer of the History of Greece.

MATHEMATICS.

Wilson. ... ... Elementary Geometry (edition 1881), Books I—V.
Wilson. ... ... Conic Sections, chaps. I, II and the first two theorems of chap. III.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

ENGLISH.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare. ... ... As you like it, Richard II, Macbeth (with Dowden's Primer).
Milton. ... ... Paradise Lost, Books X, XI, XII, (with Stopford Brook's Milton).
Tennyson. ... ... Œnone, Lady Clara, The Lotos-Eaters, A Dream of Fair Women, Morte d'Arthur, Dora, and pages 78—96, Vol. II, Cabi-Edition.
Bacon. ... ... Essays.
Landor. ... ... Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 185—251 (Golden Treasury Series).
Colvin. ... ... Life of Landor (English Men of Letters).
Helps. ... ... Companions of my Solitude.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Shakespeare.	...	... Sonnets.
Greene.	...	... Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.
Lamb.	...	... Essays of Elia. First series only.
Sir Thos. More.	...	... Utopia, Robinson's Translation, Arber's Reprints.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle.	...	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	...	... Student's Manual of English Literature.

GREEK.

Pass Course.

Sophocles.	...	... Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes.	...	... De Corona.
Æschines.	...	... In Ctesiphontem.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	...	... Book II.
Euripides.	...	... Bacchæ.
Plato.	...	... Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

Pass Course.

Virgil.	...	... Georgics I and II.
Cicero.	...	... Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus.	...	... Agricola.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Juvenal.	...	... Satires, III, V, VII, VIII, X, XI.
Cicero.	...	... In Verrem, Act II, Lib. II.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

Pass Course.

Bánabhatta.	...	... Kádambarí Uttarabhága, p. 85 in the Calcutta edition of Samvat 1919 to the end (beginning with the words *Kadambari vihasya pratyavadit Apyunmattike kuto 'sya me &c*).
Bháravi.	...	... Kirátárjuníya, cantos I—IV.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Bánabhatta.	...	... Kádambari Uttarabhága (the whole).
Bháravi.	...	... Kirátárjuníya, cantos XI—XIV.
Max Müller.	...	... Lectures on the Science on Language, Vol. I.

HEBREW.

Pass Course.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

Pass Course.

Tarikh-i-Yamíni.	...	... First 50 pages (Delhi edition).
Mastatrif.	...	... First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).
Hamasah.	...	... 31 pages.*
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi.		... Calcutta edition, (pages 283—332) beginning with the Qasidah for Azúduddaulah.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Maqamat-i-Harírí.	..	... First half.
Tarikh-i-Timúri.	...	... First half.
Hamasah.	..	... 84 pages* from page 32.
Banat Suád.	...	... The whole.
Nafhat-ut-Tib.	...	... First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).

* Urdu Guide Press.

PERSIAN.

Pass Course.

Vakai Niamat Khan-i-Ali.	...	The last half.
Firoz Shahi. ..	...	The first 50 pages (Asiatic Society's edition).
Shah Namah. ...	...	The first 50 pages (Turner Macan's Calcutta edition).
Zahír-i-Faryabi. ...	...	The first 50 pages (Calcutta edition).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Akhlaq-i-Jalali. ...	...	The whole.
Inshai Abul Fazl. ...	...	The whole.
Hafiz.* ...	...	First half from page 1—125.

PALI.

Pass Course.

Kaccayana. ...	...	Pali Grammar. (Senart's edition.)
Trenckner. ...	...	Milinda Pañha.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Childer. ...	...	Mahaparinibbánasutta.
Whitney. ...	...	Language and the Study of Language.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Pass Course.

Mansel. ...	...	Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine. ...	...	Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood. ...	...	Handbook of Moral Philosophy.
Bain. ..	...	Mental and Moral Science.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ueberweg. ...	...	History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
		and
Ueberweg. ...	...	System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.

* Urdu Guide Press.

or

Flint. ... ... Theism.

and

Butler. ... ... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass Course.

W. G. Willson. ... ... Elementary Mechanics.
Besant. ... ... Elementary Hydrostatics, chapters I—VII.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Salmon. ... ... Conic Sections (6th edition). chaps. I—III, V—VIII, to the end of articles 116, X—XIII.
Williamson. ... ... Differential Calculus (5th edition), chaps. I—V, IX, XII—XVIII.
Todhunter. ... ... Integral Calculus, chaps. I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

Pass Course.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green. ... ... Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler. ... ... Short History of India.
Elphinstone. ... ... History of India, Books V—XI.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Smith. ... ... Student's History of Greece.
Liddell. ... ... Student's History of Rome.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Fawcett. ... ... Manual of Political Economy.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Capes. ... ... The Early Empire.
Capes. ... ... The Age of the Antonines.

Bagehot.	...	... The English Constitution.
Mill.	...	... Political Economy.

PHYSICS.

The full Course.

Deschanel.	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell.	...	... Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller.	...	... Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omiting chap. IV. sec. 2; chap. V. sec. 2; chap. VI, secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

CHEMISTRY.

The full Course.

Miller.	...	... Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong.	...	... Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes.	...	... Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley and Martin.		... Elementary Biology.
Huxley.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thomé.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

BOTANY.

Thomé.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey.	...	... Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.

Oliver.	...	... First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley,	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley.	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes,	...	... Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson.	...	... Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace.	...	... Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon.	...	... Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	...	... Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell.	...	... Principles of Geology.
Geikie.	...	... Text Book of Geology (ed. 1882).
Nicholson.	...	... Palæontology.

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller.		... Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.		... Introduction to the use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner.	...	... Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley.	...	... Physiography.
Somerville.	...	... Physical Geography.
Blanford.	...	... Meteorology of India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

English.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare.	...	... Richard II, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice.
Tennyson.	...	... Œnone, Lady Clara, The Lotos-Eaters, A Dream of Fair Women, Morte d'Arthur, Dora, and pages 78—96, Vol. II, Cabinet Edition.
Landor.	...	... Selections from, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 185—251 (Golden Treasury Series).
Milton.	...	... Paradise Lost, VII—IX.
Hales.	...	... Longer, English Poems, Dryden to Byron (omitting Burns)
Burke.	...	... French Revolution.
Morley.	...	... Life of Burke (English Men of Letters Series).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ben Jonson.	...	... Every Man in his Humour.
Tennyson.	...	... Princess.
Sir T. Browne.	...	... Religio Medici.
Helps.	...	... Realmah.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle.	...	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	...	... Outlines of English Literature.

Greek.

Pass Course.

Sophocles.	...	... Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes.	...	... De Corona.
Æschines.	...	... In Ctesiphontem.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	...	... Book II.
Euripides.	...	... Bacchæ.
Plato.	...	... Phædo.

Permanent Subjects.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

Pass Course.

Horace.	...	...	Epistles Lib. I, Ars Poetica.
Cicero.	...	...	Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus.	...	...	Agricola.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Virgil.	...	...	Georgics III and IV.
Persius.	...	...	Satires.
Tacitus.	...	...	Histories, I, II.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	...	Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

Pass Course.

Bánabhatta.	...	...	Kádambarí Uttarabhága, p. 85 in the Calcutta edition of Samvat 1919 to the end (beginning with the words *Kádambarí vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattike kuto' sya me &c*).
Bháravi.	...	...	Kirátárjuníya, cantos I—IV.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Bánabhatta.	...	...	Kádambarí Uttarabhága (the whole).
Bháravi.	...	...	Kirátárjuníya, cantos XI—XVI.
Sayce.	...	...	Principles of Comparative Philology.

HEBREW.

Pass Course.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

Pass Course.

Tarikh-i-Yamíni. ...	... First 50 pages (Delhi edition).
Mustatrif. ...	... First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).
Hamasah. ..	... 31 pages.*
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi.	... Calcutta edition, pages 283—332, beginning with the Qasidah for Azúduddaulah.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Maqamat-i-Hariri. ...	... First half.
Tarikh-i-Timuri. ...	... First half.
Hamasah. ...	... 84 pages* from page 32.
Banat Suad* ...	... The whole.
Nalifat-ut-Tib. ...	... First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).

PERSIAN.

Pass Course.

Wakai, Niamat Khan Ali.	... The last half.
Firoz Shahi. ...	... The first 50 pages (Asiatic Society's edition).
Shah Namah. ...	... The first 50 pages, (Turner Macan's Calcutta edition).
Zahír-i-Faryabi. ...	... The first 50 pages (Calcutta edition).

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Akhláq-i-Jalali.
Inshai Abul Fazl.
Hafiz. ... ... First half, *i. e.*, pages 1—125.*

PALI.

Pass Course.

Kaccayana. ...	... Pali Grammar (Senart's edition).
Trencknor. ...	... Milinda Pañha.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Childer. ...	... Mahaparinibbánasutta.
Whitney. ...	... Language and the Study of Language.

* Urdu Guide Press.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Pass Course.

Mansel.	...	Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine.	...	Psychology of Cognition
Calderwood.	...	Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
Bain.	...	Mental and Moral Science.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course)

Ueberweg.	..	... History of Philosophy, Vol II.
		and
Ueberweg.	...	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
		or
Flint.	...	... Theism.
		and
Butler.	...	... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass Course.

W G. Willson.	...	... Elementary Mechanics.
Besant.	...	... Elementary Hydrostatics, chapters I—VII.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Salmon.	...	... Conic Sections (6th edition), chaps. I—III, V—VIII to the end of article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson.	...	... Differential Calculus (5th edition), chaps. I—V, IX, XII—XVIII
Todhunter.	...	... Integral Calculus, chaps. I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

Pass Course.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green.	...	... Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler.	...	... Short History of India.
Elphinstone.	...	... History of India, Books V—XI.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith.	...	... Student's History of Greece.
Liddell.	...	... Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett.	...	... Manual of Political Economy.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Capes.	...	... The Early Empire.
Capes.	...	... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	...	... The English Constitution.
Mill.	...	... Political Economy.

Physics.

The full Course.

Deschanel.	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell.	...	... Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller.	...	... Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting chap. IV, Sec. 2; chap. V, Sec. 2; chap. VI, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Chemistry.

The full Course.

Miller.	...	... Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong.	...	... Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes.	...	... Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

Physiology.

Huxley and Martin.		... Elementary Biology.
Huxley.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thomé.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

BOTANY.

Thomé.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey.	...	... Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver.	...	... First book of Indian Botany.
Sach.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley.	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley.	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes.	...	... Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson.	...	... Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace.	...	... Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon.	...	... Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	...	... Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell.	...	... Principles of Geology.
Geikie.	..	... Text-book of Geology (ed. 1882).
Nicholson.	...	... Palæontology.

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller.		... Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.		... Introduction to the use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner.	...	... Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley.	...	... Physiography.
Somerville.	...	... Physical Geography.
Blanford.	...	... Meteorology of India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ... ... Principles of Science.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1888.

English.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare.	...	... Merchant of Venice, Julius Cæsar, Much Ado about Nothing.
Hales.	...	... Longer English Poems (Dryden to Byron, omitting Burns).
Milton.	...	... Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Sonnets.
Wordsworth.	...	... "Lyrical Poems" and "Reflective Elegiac Poems" (as in Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth, Golden Treasury Series).
Burke.	...	... French Revolution.
Mark Pattison.	...	... Life of Milton (English Men of Letters Series).
De Quincey.	...	... Revolt of the Tartars and The English Mail Coach (as in Vol. IV De Quincey's Works).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Shakespeare and Fletcher.	...	Two Noble Kinsmen.
M. Arnold.	...	... Selected Poems (Macmillan).
Ascham.	...	... The Scholemaster.
Lowell.	...	... My Study Windows.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle.	...	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	...	... Outlines of English Literature.

Greek.

Pass Course.

Sophocles.	..	... Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes.	...	... De Corona.
Æschines.	...	... In Ctesiphontem.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	...	... Book II.
Euripides.	...	... Bacchæ.
Plato.	...	... Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	...	Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

Pass Course.

Horace.	...	...	Epistles, I; Ars Poetica.
Cicero.	...	...	De Oratore, I.
Livy.	...	...	Lib. XXI, XXII.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Virgil.	...	...	Æneid, X, XI, XII.
Terence.	...	...	Andria.
Tacitus.	...	...	Annals, I, II.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	...	Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

Pass Course.

Bánabhatta.	...	...	Kádambarí Uttarabhága, page 85 in the Calcutta edition of Samvat 1919 to the end; (beginning with the words *Kádambari vihasya pratyavadit Apyunmattike kutó sya me &c.*)
Bháravi.	...	...	Kirátárjuníya, cantos I-III.
Harshadeva.	...	...	Nágánanda.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Bánabhatta.	...	...	Kádambarí Uttarabhága (the whole).
Bháravi.	...	...	Kirátárjuníya, cantos XI-XIV.
Sayce.	...	...	Principles of Comparative Philology.

HEBREW.

Pass Course.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC-CL.
Proverbs.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

Pass Course.

Tarikh-i-Yamíni.	...	First 50 pages (Delhi edition).
Mustatrif.	...	First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).
Hamasah.	...	31 pages.*
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi.	...	Calcutta edition, pages 283-332 beginning with the Qasidah for Azududdaulah.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Maqamat-i-Hariri....	...	First half.
Tarikh-i-Timuri.	...	First half.
Hamasah.	...	84 pages from page 32.*
Bánat Suád.	...	The whole.
Nafhat-ut-Tib.	...	First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).

PERSIAN.

Pass Course.

Wakai, Niamat Khan Ali.	...	The last half.
Firoz Shahi.	...	The first 50 pages (Asiatic Society's edition).
Shah Namah.	...	The first 50 pages (Turner Macan's Calcutta edition).
Zahir-i- Faryabi.	...	The first 50 pages (Calcutta edition).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Akhlaq-i-Jalali.
Inshai Abul Fazl.
Hafiz. ... ... First half, *i. e.*, pages 1-125.*

PALI.

Pass Course.

Kaccayana.	...	Pali Grammar (Senart's edition).
Trenckner.	...	Milinda Pañha.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Childer.	...	Mahaparinibhánasutta.
Whitney.	...	Language and the Study of Language.

* Urdu Guide Press.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Pass Course.

Mansel.	...	... Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine.	...	... Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood.	...	... Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
Bain.	...	... Mental and Moral Science.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ueberweg.	...	... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
		and
Ueberweg.	...	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
		or
Flint.	...	... Theism.
		and
Butler.	...	... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass Course.

W. G. Willson.	...	... Elementary Mechanics.
Besant.	...	... Elementary Hydrostatics, chapters I—VII.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Salmon.	...	... Conic Sections (6th edition) chapters I—III, V—VIII to the end of article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson.	...	... Differential Calculus, chapters I—V, IX, XII—XVIII, (Fifth edition).
Todhunter.	...	... Integral Calculus, chapters I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

Pass Course.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green.	...	... Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler,	...	... Short History of India.
Elphinstone.	...	... History of India, books V—XI.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Smith.	...	... Student's History of Greece.
Liddell.	...	... Student's History of Rome.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Fawcett.	...	... Manual of Political Economy.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Capes.	...	... The Early Empire.
Capes.	...	... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	...	... The English Constitution.
Mill.	...	... Political Economy.

PHYSICS.

The Full Course.

Deschanel.	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
S. P. Thompson.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.
Clerk Maxwell.	...	... Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller.	...	... Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting chap. IV, sec. 2; chap. V, sec. 2; chap. VI, secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

CHEMISTRY.

The full Course.

Frankland and Japp.		... Inorganic Chemistry.
Armstrong.	...	... Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes.	...	... Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley and Martin.	...	Elementary Biology.
Huxley. ...	...	Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thomé. ...	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the physiological sections).

BOTANY.

Thomé. ...	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey. ...	...	Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver. ...	...	First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach. ...	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley. ...	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley. ...	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes. ...	...	Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson. ...	...	Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace. ...	...	Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jordon. ...	...	Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald. ...	...	Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ...	...	Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell. ...	...	Principles of Geology.
Geikie. ...	...	Text-book of Geology, (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson. ...	...	Palæontology.
Blanford. ...	...	Sketch of the Geology of India (being the introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller.	...	Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.	...	Introduction to the use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner. ...	...	Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley.	...	...	Physiography.
Somerville.	...	...	Physical Geography.
Blanford.	...	...	Meteorology of India.
S. Haughton.	...	...	Six lectures on Physical Geography

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	...	Principles of Science.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

ENGLISH.

Chaucer.	...	...	The Prologue, and The Knightes Tale.
Shakespeare.	...	...	As You Like it: Richard II; Cymbeline; Henry IV, parts I and II.
Villiers.	...	...	The Rehearsal.
Pope.	...	...	Selections from, edited by Thomas Arnold (London Series of English Classics).
Byron.	...	...	Childe Harold, Book IV.
Gosson.	...	...	Schoole of Abuse (Arber's English Reprints).
Sir Thomas Browne.		...	Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial.
Carlyle.	...	...	On Heroes.
De Quincey.	...	...	The Cæsars.
Bagehot.	...	...	Literary Studies, Vol. I (without the Appendix).
George Eliot.	...	...	Silas Marner.
Mill.	...	...	Essay on Liberty.

Permanent Subjects.

Morris.	...	...	Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith.	...	...	Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine.	...	...	History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden.	...	...	Shakespeare: a Critical Study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet.	...	...	Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce.	...	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887 AND 1888.

ENGLISH.

Spenser.	...	...	Faery Queene, Book II.
Shakespeare.	...	...	King Lear; Much Ado about Nothing; King John; Antony and Cleopatra.

Marlowe.	...	... Edward II.
Milton.	...	... Paradise Regained.
Tennyson.	...	... Cabinet Edition, Vol. VII (omitting Pelias and Etarre).
Bacon.	...	... Advancement of Learning.
Jane Austen.	...	... Emma.
Leslie Stephen.	...	... Hours in a Library.
Lamb.	...	... Essays of Elia.
Ainger.	...	... Charles Lamb (English Men of Letters Series).

Permanent Subjects.

Morris.	...	... Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith.	...	... Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine.	...	... History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden.	...	... Shakespeare: A Critical Study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet.	...	... Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886-88.

Greek.

Homer.	...	... Iliad, Books I—XII.
Pindar.	...	... The whole.
Æschylus.	...	... Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides.
Sophocles.	...	... Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides.	...	... Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes.	...	... Knights; Clouds; Frogs and Birds.
Herodotus.	...	... Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides.	...	... Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes.	...	... Orations against Leptines and Meidias, and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato.	...	... Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle.	...	... Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy.	...	... History of Classical Greek Literature.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886-88.

LATIN.

Virgil.	...	... Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, books I—VI.
Horace.	...	... Odes; Epodes; Satires, I (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles, I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal.	...	... Satires (except II, VI and IX).
Persius.	...	... Satires.
Lucretius.	...	... Books I, V, and VI.
Catullus.	...	... 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus.	...	... Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence.	...	... Andria, Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy.	...	... Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust.	...	... Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero.	...	... Second Philippic; de Natura Deorum.
Tacitus.	...	... Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell.	...	... History of Roman Literature.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886-88.

HEBREW.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith.	...	... Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson.	...	... Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald.	...	... History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886-88.

Arabic.

Prose.

Muquddamai-i-Ibn Khalladún.		50 pages.
Muqamaṭ-i-Harírí.	...	First half.

Poetry.

Hamasah. ...	...	The whole.
Diwán-i-Mutanabbí.	...	
Sabai Muallaqah. ...	...	

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

Persian.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Mahdí.	...	Durrai Nádirah.
Akhlák-i-Nasiri.		
Shams-uddín Faqír.	...	Hadáiq-ul-Balághát.
Saifí. ...	...	Uruẓ.
Abu'l Faẓl. ...	...	Akbarnámah, Vol. I.
Jámí. ...	...	Ruq'át.
Jámí. ...	...	Qawáfí.

Poetry.

Kháqáni. ...	...	Qaṣáid.
Khusrau. ...	...	Qiránu-s-Sádáin.
Fardausí. ...	...	Selections from the Sháhnámah by Colonel Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakím Sanáí. ...	...	Ḥadíqah.
Anwarí. ...	...	Diwan.
Habil Qááni. ...	...	Quṣaid, first half.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the course for the First Examination in Arts.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887-88.

Persian.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Mahdí.	...	Durrai Nádirah.
Shams-uddín Faqír.	...	Hadáiq-ul-Balághát.
Saifí. ...	...	Uruẓ.
Abu'l Faẓl. ...	...	Akbarnámah, Vol. I.
Jámí. ...	...	Ruq'át.
Jámí. ...	...	Qawafí. ...

Poetry.

Kháqáni.	...	...	Qaṣáíd.
Khusrau.	...	...	Qiránu-s-Sa'dain.
Fardausí.	...	...	Selections from the Sháhnámah, by Colonel Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakím Sanáí.	...	...	Hadíqah.
Anwarí.	...	...	Díwán.
Habib Qáání.	..	...	Qaṣáid, 1st half.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása.	...	...	S'akuntala.
Bhavabhuti.	...	...	Mahavíracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visákhadatta.	...	...	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhaṭṭa.	...	...	Kadambari, Purvabhága.
S'rí Harsha.	...	...	Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha.	...	...	S'isúpálabadha I—V.
Vyása and S'ankara.		...	Vedánta Sutra with Sankara Bháshya, IInd Adhyáya, 1st and 2nd Padas.
Víśvanátha Panchánana.		...	Bhashaparichchheda with Siddhanta Muktavali (omitting from the latter the sections on *vyapti*, *pakshatva* and *hetvábhása*).
Mammata Bhattá.	...	...	Kavya Prakása.
Vachaspati Miśra.	..	...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Chhándogya Upanishad with S'ankara Bhashya.			
Rig Veda Sanhita.		...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Pánini.	...	...	Vaidika Prakriyá, as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams.	...	...	Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller.	...	...	History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber.	...	...	History of Indian Literature.
Muir.	...	...	Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV, and V.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887-88.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása.	...	...	S'akuntalá.
Bhavabhuti.	...	...	Mahávíracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visakhadatta.	...	...	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta.	...	...	Kádambarí, Purvabhága.

Srí Harsha.	...	Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha.	...	Sisupálabadha, I—V.
Vyása and Sánkara.	...	Vedánta Sútras, 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the IInd Adhyáya.
Víswanatha Panchánanla.	...	Bhásháparichchheda with Siddhánta Muktávali (omitting from the latter the section on Anumána beginning with the words *Anumitim vyutpadayoti* to *upamitim vyutpadayati* and Vyatirekavyápti and Upádhi.)
Mammata Bhatta. ..	...	Kávya Prakása.
Vachaspati Misra....	...	Tattva Kaumudi.
Chhándogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.		
Rigveda Sanhitá. ...	...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Pánini.	...	Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams. ...	...	Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller.	...	History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber.	...	History of Indian Literature.
Muir.	...	Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV & V.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886-88.

History.

(*a*). No Text-Books.

(*b*). Hallam.	...	Middle Ages, chap. VIII, part 3 and notes.
Hallam.	...	Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May....	...	Constitutional History of England.

(*c*). As a period :—

The History of Europe during the 16th century.

Hume.	...	History of England.
Froude.	...	History of England.
Robertson.	...	Charles V.
Prescott.	...	Philip II.
Motley.	...	Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley.	...	United Netherlands.
(*d*). Guizot.	...	History of Civilisation.
Mill.	...	Representative Government.
Austin.	...	Jurisprudence, Lectures V and VI.
Whoaton.	...	International Law, Parts I and II.
(*e*). Adam Smith....	...	Wealth of Nations.
Mill.	...	Political Economy.
Leone Levi.	...	History of British Commerce.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

(In addition to the books prescribed for Pass and Honour Course B. A.)

Mansel.	...	Prolegomena Logica.
Mill.	...	Logic.
Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.
Hamilton.	...	Lectures, Vols. I and II.
Mill.	...	Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
M'Cosh.	...	Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Kant.	...	Prolegomena and Critique of Pure Reason by Mahaffy.
Descartes.	...	Discourse on Method.
Berkeley.	...	Principles of Human Knowledge.
Archer Butler.	...	Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Sidgwick.	...	Methods of Ethics.
Mill.	...	Utilitarianism.
Bain.	...	The Emotions and the Will.
Butler.	...	Dissertation on Virtue; Sermons 1—3.
Herbert Spencer.	...	First Principles.

Natural Theology.

Flint.	...	Antitheistic Theories.
M'Cosh.	...	Method of Divine Government.
Caird.	...	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Max Müller.	...	Lectures on the Science of Religion.

Evidences of Christianity.

Paley.	...	Evidences of Christianity.
Butler.	...	Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part II.
Christlieb.	...	Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.
Mozley.	...	Lectures on Miracles.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

(In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass and Honour Course B. A.)

Archer Butler.	...	Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Descartes.	...	Discourse on Method, Meditations.
Locke.	...	Essay concerning Human Understanding.

Berkeley.	...	... Principles of Human Knowledge, and Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.
Hume.	...	... Enquiry concerning Human Understanding.
		Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.
Kant.	...	... Prolegomena, by Mahaffy.
Fichte.	...	... The Nature of the Scholar, and the Vocation of Man, by Dr. W. Smith.
Reid.	...	... Inquiry into the Human Mind.
Hamilton.	...	... Lectures on Metaphysics and Lectures on Logic.
Mill	...	... Logic, Utilitarianism, Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
McCosh.	...	... Intuitions of the Mind, Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Butler.	...	... Dissertation on Virtue, Sermons I, II, III.

Natural Theology.

Flint.	...	... Antitheistic Theories.
McCosh.	...	... Method of the Divine Government.
Caird.	...	... Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.

Evidences of Christianity.

Butler.	...	... Analogy, Part II.
Paley.	...	... Evidences of Christianity.
Christlieb.	...	... Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

MATHEMATICS.

Todhunter.	...	... Algebra.
Todhunter.	...	... Trigonometry.
Todhunter.	...	... Theory of Equations, chaps. I, III—XXII and XXVIII to the end.
Salmon.	...	... Conic Sections.
Frost.	...	... Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williamson.	...	... Differential Calculus.
Williamson.	...	... Integral Calculus.
Boole.	...	... Differential Equations, chaps. I—XII (first edition).
Todhunter.	...	... Statics, *or the corresponding articles in Minchin's Statics.*
Tait and Steele.	...	... Dynamics of a Particle.

Besant.	..	...	Hydromechanics.
Parkinson.	...	...	Optics.
Todhunter.	...	...	Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfrey.	...	...	Treatise on Astronomy.
Newton.	...	...	Principia (edited by Main).
Routh.	...	...	Rigid Dynamics, chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, equimomental bodies, and principal axes), chaps. II—IV.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886-88.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A. CHEMISTRY.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer.		...	Treatise on Chemistry.
Valentin.	...	...	Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentin.	...	...	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe.	...	...	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

B. ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Faraday.	...	...	Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol. I.
Clerk Maxwell.	...	..	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Linnæus Cumming.		..	Theory of Electricity, 2nd ed. 1879 (omitting theory of inversion and dependent portion of subject, articles 124—136 both inclusive).
H. Lloyd.	...	...	Magnetism.

C. HEAT AND THE ELEMENTS OF MOLECULAR PHYSICS.

Maxwell.	...	...	Theory of Heat, 7th ed. 1883 (omitting latter part of chapter on intrinsic energy, Gibbs' thermodynamic model, pages 195—208; explanation of Fourier's Theory, pages 258—273; latter part of chapter on capillary action, pages 287—294; latter part of the kinetic theory of gases (diffusion &c.), pages 321—332).
Tait.	...	...	Thermodynamics, chapters I and II.
Baynes.	...	...	Lessons on Thermodynamics (omitting introductory mechanical principles, arts. 1—9; arts. 43, 44; Zeuner's Method, art. 49; Rankine's Method, art. 58; Clausius' Method, art. 59; possibility of restoring lost availability, art. 68; arts. 96—110).

Balfour Stewart.	...	... Treatise on Heat.
Fourier.	...	... Analytical Theory of Heat, chapters I and II.

D. BOTANY.

Asa Gray.	...	... Structural Botany.
Sach.	...	... Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour.	...	... Palæontological Botany.
Nicholson.	...	... Manual of Palæontology, vol. II. part III, (Palæobotany).
Roxburgh.	...	... Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).

E. PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

(In addition to the Text Books for the B. A. Examination.)

Gegenbauer.	...	... Comparative Anatomy.
Foster.	...	... Text-book of Physiology.
Gamgee.	...	... Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour.	...	... Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer.	...	... Principles of Biology.
Darwin.	...	... Origin of Species.

F. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell.	...	... Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie.	...	... Text-book of Geology, 1882.
Nicholson.	...	... Palæontology.
Woodward.	...	... Manual of the Mollusca.
Owen.	...	... Palæontology.
Ramsay.	...	... Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain (5th or subsequent edition).
Blanford.	...	... Sketch of the Geology of India (being the introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).
Brooke and Miller.		... Mineralogy.
Dana.	...	... System of Mineralogy.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History.

W. W. Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People.

Miss Edith Thompson's England, being Vol. II of the Historical Course for Schools, edited by E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.

Geography.

C. B. Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION, 1887, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

I. Principles of Jurisprudence.

Markby's Elements of Law (leaving out the supplement).

Student's Austin's Jurisprudence by Campbell.

II. The History and constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.

III. The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, chapter I, Book IV, Part I, chapters 2 and 6.

Act IX of 1875 (Majority).

—— XL of 1858 (Guardianship) ss 1—7, 18, 19, 27.

—— IX of 1879 (B. C.) Parts I, II and VII } (Court of Wards).
—— III of 1881 (B. C.). }

Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage).

IV. The Law of Property including the Laws of Transfer and Succession not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, the Law of Prescription and the Law relating to Land Tenures in Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, part II, chapters 1, 2, and 4.

The Transfer of Property Act.

Act III of 1877.

Act X of 1865 (Succession Act) except Parts XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL.

Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act) except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act.

Act V of 1881 (Probate).

Act XXVII of 1860 (Certificate).

Act XV of 1877 ss. 26—28.

Regulations I, VIII, XIX (secs. 1—7) and XXXVII (secs. 1—6, 10, 12, 15) of 1793.

Reg. VIII of 1819.

Reg. XI of 1825.

Act XI of 1859 ss. 5, 9—15, 33—87 and Act VII of 1868 (B. C.).

—— XIX of 1873 secs. 146, 150, 166—168.

—— VIII of 1885 (I. C.) ss. 3—12, 18—30, 37, 38, 40—44, 48, 50, 61, 74, 75, 85, 90, and 178—183.

—— XVIII of 1873 secs. 4—23.

—— VIII of 1876 (B. C.) ss. 8—16, 87—98.

V. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Part II, Ch. V.

Act IX of 1872.

—— I of 1877.

VI. The Law of Crimes.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) the whole of chapters I—5 and such portions of chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence.

VII. The Law of Procedure, including the law of Evidence and Limitation.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) chapters 1—12, 16—22, 27—33, 35—47.
The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) except Parts 5, 8 and 9, chapter 39.
The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872).
The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877).
VIII. Hindu Law and Mahomedan Law.
Mitakshara, Ch. I, sections I—V.
Ch. II, sections I—X.
Dayabhaga, Ch. I, Ch. II, Ch. V, Ch. XI.
Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting chapters 7 and 13.
Sirajjiya (except the details as to succession of Distant Kindred).
Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, chapters II—VIII and Ch. X.

HONOUR EXAMINATION IN LAW.

The following books are recommended :

1. *Jurisprudence.*

Austin's Jurisprudence.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation.
Sir H. S. Maine's Village Communities.
——————— Ancient Law.
Story's Conflict of Laws.
Kent's or Wolsey's International Law.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.

2. *Hindu Law.*

Manu.
Yajnavalkya.
Mitakshara. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Vivadachintamani. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Vyavahara Mayukha. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Smriti Chandrika. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Dayabhaga.
Dattaka Mimansa.
——— Chandrika.
Strange's Hindu Law.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law.
Mayne's Hindu Law.

3. *Mahomedan Law.*

Sirajjiya.
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law (Sunni and Shea).
Amir Ali's Personal Law of the Mahomedans.
Shama Charan's Tagore Law Lectures.

4. *The Law of Mortgage.*

The Transfer of Property Act.

5. *Law of Succession.*

The Indian Succession Act.
The Hindu Wills Act.
The Probate Act.
The Parsi Succession Act.
Williams on Executors.

6. *The Law of Limitation and Prescription.*

The Limitation Act.
Gale on Easements.

7. *The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.*

Sugden or Dart on Vendors and Purchasers.
The Transfer of Property Act.
The Acts and Regulations relating to sales for arrears of rent and revenue.

8. *The Law relating to Land Tenures.*

Phillips's Tagore Law Lectures.
Field's Regulations of the Bengal Code, Introduction.

9. *The Law of Trusts including the Law relating to endowments.*

Lewin on Trusts.
Agnew's Tagore Law Lectures.

10. *The Law of Contracts and Torts.*

Pollock on Contracts.
Broom's Commentaries. (The portion relating to Contracts and Torts).
Negotiable Instrument Act 1881.
Chalmer's Bills of Exchange.

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY.

FOR THE FIRST L. M. S. AND FIRST M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

(See Regulations; First L. M. S., para. 2; First M. B., para. 2.)

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants; the principles of Hooker and Bentham's system of classification of plants; a detailed account of eight* natural orders which are specially important in Bengal.

For the First Examination in Arts of Female Candidates.

Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany; the whole of Part I and Chapter I of Part II, *viz.*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of flowering plants, the principles of their natural classification, and the Diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders:

1. Malvaceæ.
2. Leguminosæ.
3. Cucurbitaceæ.
4. Urticaceæ.
5. Aroideæ.
6. Gramineæ.

* To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate. See L. M. S. Regulations, para. 6.

ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.

Selections from Ganot appointed for the Course in Physics.

BOOK VI.—*Heat.*

Chap. I.	Preliminary ideas, Thermometers.	
Chap. II.	Expansion of Solids.	Omit art. 310.
Chap. III.	Expansion of Liquids.	Omit arts. 319—321.
Chap. IV.	Expansion and Density of gases.	General treatment of the subject. Omit art. 330.
Chap. V.	Changes of condition, Vapours.	Omit arts. 338 and 341.
	Vapours, Measurement of their Tension.	Omit arts. 353, 358, 359, 363, 364, 367.
	Liquefaction of Vapours and Gases.	Omit arts. 371, 373—375.
	Mixtures of Gases and Vapours.	
	Spheroidal Condition.	General reference to the subject.
	Density of Vapours.	Omit arts. 380, 382, 383
Chap. VI.	Hygrometry and Hygrometers.	General Treatment of the subject.
Chap. VII.	Conductivity of Solids, Liquids and Gases.	Omit arts. 398, 399.
Chap. VIII.	Radiation of Heat, Reflection of Heat.	From art. 421 to 439; general treatment of the subject.
Chap. IX.	Calorimetry.	Omit arts. 444 and 456.
Chap. X.	Steam Engines.	
Chap. XI.	Sources of Heat and Cold.	
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Babu Kshetranath Chatterjee.
Babu Madhabchandra Ray.

Registrar.

W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1857.

Chancellors :

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart. G.C.B., K.S.I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.
1872. The Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M.S.I.
1879. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton, Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S.I.

1880. The Most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., Marquess of Ripon.
1885. The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick-Temple Hamilton-Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L.

Vice-Chancellors :

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL.D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C.S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., C.S.
1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.
1877. The Hon'ble William Markby.
1878. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
1883. The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, B.A., C.S.
1885. The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, M.A., C.I.E.

Registrars :

1857. William Grapel, Esq., M.A.
1858. H. Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A. / Rev. J. Richards, M.A. } *Officiating.*
1863. H. Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1873. W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1875. H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A. / W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A. / J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1876. J. Sutcliffe, Esq.. M.A. / A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1877. Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
1882. G. Bellett, Esq., M.A.
1884. Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1884. Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
1885. W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1885. W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trousers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B.L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of M.B.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B.C.E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of M.D. or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor-in-Law.

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1. Five studentships of Rs. 1,600 a year each, to be called the Premchand Roychand studentships, shall be maintained on the interest of the Endowment.

2. Any M. A. of the University of Calcutta shall be eligible for one of these studentships, during nine years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Each studentship shall be tenable for five years, and one election shall be made annually after examination, provided any one candidate be declared by the Examiners to be entitled to a Studentship.

4. The Studentships shall be awarded in alternate years for proficiency in Literary and Scientific subjects.

The Literary subjects shall be as follows :—

1. English.
2. Not more than two of the following languages, to be selected by the candidate.

Sanskrit.	Greek.
Arabic.	Latin.

3. Comparative Philology.
4. Philosophy.
5. History.

The Scientific subjects shall be as follows :—

1. Pure Mathematics.
2. Mixed Mathematics.
3. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic.
4. Physical Science including—

   Electricity and Magnetism.
   Heat.
   Physical Optics.

5. Natural Science including—

   Geology.
   Botany.
   Zoology.

5. Candidates must give notice six months before the examination, of their intention to appear, and must, at the time of giving such notice, state in writing the subjects they intend to take up, and pay a fee of Rs. 32 to the Registrar.

6. The Examiners shall meet together before the examination, in order to compare their questions, and after the examination, in order to draw up a report (to be printed in the University Minutes) declaring the name of the candidate whom they consider entitled to the Studentship.

7. Should the Examiners in any year report, that no student has in their opinion shewn sufficient proficiency in the subjects of the year to entitle him to a Studentship, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship for proficiency in those subjects in the following or any subsequent year.

8. The names of the Premchand Roychand students, past and present, shall be printed in the Calendar after the names of the Fellows.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish :—

I.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the

student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honours, or for the Degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships, or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his will to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the will:

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some 5 per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first

scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that Degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869.	Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	...	Presy. Coll.
1870.	Mitra, Saradacharan	...	...	Ditto.
1871.	Basu, Isanchandra	...	...	Ditto.
1872.	Ray, Rajaninath	...	...	Ditto.
1873.	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra		...	Ditto.
1874.	Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	...	Ditto.
1875.	Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	...	Ditto.
1876.	Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	...	Ditto.
1877.	Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	...	Ditto.
1878.	Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	...	Ditto.
1879.	Ray, Atulkrishna	...	...	Ditto.
1880.	Chattopadhyay, Digambar		...	Ditto.
1881.	Chandra, Aghornath	...	...	Ditto.
1882.	Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	...	Ditto.
1883.	Ray, Mahendranath	...	...	Ditto.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I., bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate, at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee, as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to

accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my will is that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate of the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures:—

1. That in the month of August in each year, the Faculty of Law shall name four or more subjects, upon one of which (to be selected by himself) the Professor for the following year shall be required to deliver a course of at least twelve lectures.

2. That immediately after the subjects shall have been thus named, advertisements shall be published in such newspapers as the Syndicate may think proper, stating the subjects for the lectures, and inviting candidates for the Professorship.

3. That the candidates shall then send in their names to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January following; and each candidate shall be required to state upon which of the subjects he is willing to lecture.

4. That the election of the Professor shall then take place in the month of March; and that he shall be appointed for one year only, the Senate being at liberty to re-elect him, if they shall think proper.

PROFESSORS.

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1871. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1872. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. A. Phillips, Esq.
1876. Babu Rashbihari Ghose.
1877. E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.
1878. Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
1879. Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra.
1880. Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.
1881. W. F. Agnew, Esq.
1882. Babu Upendranath Mitra.

1883. Dr. J. Jolly.
1884. Ameer Ali, Esq
1885. Babu Khrishnakamal Bhattacharyya.
1886. K. M. Chaterje, Esq.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000 appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta*" The general principles laid down by the Committee, and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption, were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, French and German classics. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate:—

Regulations for the Management of the University Library.

Appointment of the Committee.

1. *(a.)* The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

(b.) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(c.) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise, at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated.

(d.) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee.

Powers and duties of Committee.

2. *(a.)* It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations.

(b.) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(c.) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the name of borrowers, the dates of borrowing and returning and such further details as they may deem advisable.

Privileges of Fellows.

3. The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 *(a)*.

Admission of Non-Fellows.

4. *(a.)* Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research. Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

(b.) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(c.) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M., on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise.

Conditions of borrowing and returning books.

5. *(a.)* Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4 *(a)* may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not at one and the same time have more than ten volumes in his possession on loan from the Library. In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

(b.) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower.

(c.) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book.

(d.) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(e.) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8 and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the original borrower until returned by the second applicant.

6. The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which, under these Regulations, he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Suspension of privileges.

7. *(a.)* Books which are valuable on account of their rarity or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library.

Books not to be removed.

(b.) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

8. *(a.)* The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

Mutilation and disfigurement of books.

(b.) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured copy of the book, and shall be liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges. Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee.

9. *(a.)* A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

Annual inspection of Library.

(b) During this period of inspection the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year.

(c) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower.

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

Days of opening and closing.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs 2,040, to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose:—

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000, in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a Gold Medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the Degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS.

1874.	Lahiri, Prasannakumar, ...	Presidency College.
1875.	Das, Jnanendranath, ...	Ditto.
1876.	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad, ...	Ditto.
1877.	Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan,...	Free Church Instn.
1878.	Nag, Kunjalal, ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
1879.	Basu, Kedarnath, ...	Ditto.
1880.	Mukhopadhyay, Ramaprasanna,	Presidency College.
1881.	Lahiri, Harihar, ...	Ditto.
1882.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra, ...	Ditto.
1883.	Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan, ...	Dacca College.
1884.	Bandyopadhyay, Kalikrishna,...	Presidency College.
1885.	Kabiraj, Baikunthanath, ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

HARISCHANDRA PRIZE.

Raja Harischandra Chaudhuri, a Zemindar of Mymensing made over to the University a six per cent. Municipal Debenture bond for Rs. 2,000, in order to found a prize to be called the "Harischandra Prize," to be awarded to the best student in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a Hindu native of Bengal, in consideration of his prosecuting his studies in Mathematics with a view to the attainment of the Higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon his attaining that Degree in that subject, but not otherwise.

PRIZEMEN.

1878.	Agasti, Suryyakumar, ...	Presidency College.
1879.	Datta, Krishnalal, ...	Ditto.
1880.	Chattopadhyay, Ramnath, ...	Ditto.
1881.	Basu, Kalipada, ...	Ditto.
1883.	Ray, Mahendranath, ...	Ditto.
1884.	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh, ...	Ditto.

WOODROW MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The subscribers to the fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the late Mr. Woodrow, made over to the University of Calcutta Rs. 4,800 in Government Promissory Notes of the four per. cent. Loan, in order to establish a science scholarship to be awarded to the best student in Chemistry and Physics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a native of Bengal, who does not hold any University, Government, or Private scholarship, on condition that he pursue his studies in some well organized Institution for the degree of Master of Arts in science.

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

1879.	Datta, Brajaballabh,	...	Krishnagar College.
1880.	Sarkar, Biharilal,	...	Presidency College.
1881.	Guha, Prasannakumar,	...	Dacca College.
1882.	Sen, Kshirodchandra,	...	Ditto.
1883.	Mukhopodhyay, Bisweswar.	...	Patna College.
1884.	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan,		Presidency College.
1885.	Simlai, Syamacharan,	...	Ditto.

PACHETE SANSKRIT PRIZE.

Maharaja Nilmani Sing Deo Bahudur, Zemindar of Pachete, made over to the University of Calcutta two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1879, in order to found a Prize to be called "the *Pachete Sanskrit Prize*" to be awarded to the student who stands highest in Sanskrit among the successful candidates at the First Arts Examination of the year.

HERSCHEL MEDAL.

The Committee of the Herschel Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 1,800 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes on the following conditions:

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Herschel Medal" on one side.

2. That the Medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that one of the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who obtains the highest marks in the subjects appointed for Honours in Mathematics.

MEDALLISTS.

1881.	Chandra, Aghornath,	...	Presidency College.
1882.	Das, Radhagobinda,	...	Ditto.
1883.	Set, Gobindalal,	...	Ditto.
1884.	Sen, Narayanchandra,	...	Ditto.
1885.	Ray, Satischandra,	...	Ditto.

COBDEN MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Committee of the Cobden Club, London, offered an annual Silver Medal for proficiency in Political Economy.

With the concurrence of the Committee, it was arranged that this Medal should be awarded to the successful student who in the annual Examination for M. A. in History and Political Economy should obtain the highest number of marks in the latter subject.

MEDALLISTS.

1879.	Sukul, Kalisankar,	...	Presidency College.
1880.	Ghosh, Manmathanath,	...	Free Church Institution.
1881.	Arndt, George,	...	Teacher
1882.	Ghosh, Mahendrakumar,	...	Dacca College.
1884.	Sinha, Prabhachandra,	...	Presidency College.

DWARKANATH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Committee of the Dwarkanath Memorial Fund on the 9th September 1882 made over to the University of Calcutta the sum of Rupees 5,500, in 4 per cent. Government Promissory notes on the following conditions:

1. That the amount be applied in founding a scholarship to be awarded, subject to the following conditions.

2. That the Scholarship shall be awarded to such a successful candidate in the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta for the year who being a student of the South Suburban School obtains the highest number of marks from amongst his fellow students but does not obtain any other Scholarship.

3. That should no student from the South Suburban School succeed in passing the Entrance Examination aforesaid, or should such students pass but obtain any other Scholarship, the Scholarship shall be awarded to such a successful candidate in the Entrance Examination who being a student of the Hooghly Collegiate School obtains the highest number of marks from amongst his fellow students, but does not obtain any other Scholarship.

4. That should no student mentioned in Resolution (2) or (3) be eligible for the Scholarship, the Scholarship shall be awarded to such student as the Syndicate of the said University shall select.

5. That the Scholarship shall be tenable for two years in one of the Colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta upon the same terms regarding regularity of attendance and other matters on which Government Junior Scholarships are held.

6. That the holders of the Scholarships for the time being shall be called Dwarkanath Scholars.

7. That the Scholarship shall be paid by monthly sums of Rupees 9 for the 1st eleven months of the year, and the sum of Rupees 11 for the last month.

8. That the amount aforesaid be invested in Government of India Promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan for Rupees 5,500 and the notes handed over to the authorities of the said University with a request that the Syndicate may give effect to the above Resolutions.

9. That should the interest payable on the Government Securities be reduced, the monthly amount to be paid to the Dwarkanath Scholars shall be proportionately reduced to allow of the amount of interest realised meeting the amount payable to the Scholars.

MAHARAJA SIR J. M. TAGORE'S MEDALS.

Maharaja Sir Jotendromohan Tagore, K. C. S. I. on 13th February 1883 made over to the University of Calcutta the sum of Rs. 3,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory notes, in order to found two medals a gold and a silver one, to be open to competition among all members of the University studying Law in any affiliated College, who shall have attended 75 per cent. of the lectures of the Tagore Law Professor for the year in which the examination shall be held.

The names of the two students to be published in the Gazette and the medals to be presented at the annual Convocation.

MEDALLISTS.

1883.	1. Bandhopadhyay, Pareschandra,	...	City College.
	2. Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath,	...	Ditto.
1884.	1. Makhopadhyay, Asutosh,	...	Ditto.
	2. Huda, Syed Shamsul,	...	Ditto.
1885.	1. Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh,	...	Ditto.
	2. Sen, Narayanchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.

McCANN MEDAL.

The McCann Memorial Committee on the 15th January 1885 made over to the University a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rupees 500 on the following conditions :—

1. That an annual silver medal be instituted bearing the words "McCann Medal awarded to ...." on one side and the University Arms on the other.

2. That the medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that student who obtains the highest number of marks in the B. A. examination for Honours in Mathematics of the successful Presidency College students who gain no other University Prize, Scholarship or Medal for mathematics at that examination.

3. That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY IN ARTS.

(*Up to the B. A. Standard.*)

i. Presidency College, 1857.
ii. Hooghly College, 1857.
iii. Dacca College, 1857.
iv. Krishnagar College, 1857.
v. Berhampur College, 1857.
vi. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.
vii. St Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
viii. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
ix. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
x. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857.

xi. Serampore College, 1857.
xii. Agra College, 1860.
xiii. Benares College, 1860.
xiv. Jabalpur High School, 1860.
xv. Sanskrit College, 1860.
xvi. Bishop's College, 1860.
xvii. Ajmere College, 1862.
xviii. Bareilly College, 1862.
xix. Patna College, 1862.
xx. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
xxi. St. John's College, Agra, 1862.
xxii. Jaynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
xxiii. Lahore Government College, 1864.
xxiv. Delhi Government College, 1864.
xxv. St. Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
xxvi. St. Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864.
xxvii. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
xxviii. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
xxix. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
xxx. Church Mission School, Amritsar, 1865.
xxxi. Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1866.
xxxii. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
xxxiii. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
xxxiv. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
xxxv. Mussoorie School, 1869.
xxxvi. Allahabad High School, 1869.
xxxvii. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
xxxviii. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1876.
xxxix. Rajshahye College, 1878.
xl. Trinity College, Kandy, 1878.
xli. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1879.
xlii. Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, 1881.
xliii. London Mission College, Benares, 1883.
xliv. City College, Calcutta, 1884.
xlv. Boys' High School, Naini Tal, 1884.
xlvi. Rangoon College, 1884.
xlvii. Ripon College, 1885.
xlviii. Morris College, 1885.

(*Up to the First Arts Standard.*)

1. Gowhatty High School, 1866.
2. Calcutta Madrasa, 1867.
3. Sehore High School, 1868.
4. Chittagong College, 1869.
5. St. Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
6. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
7. Midnapur College, 1873.
8. Jaypur Maharaja's College, 1873.
9. Patialah Maharaja's College, 1874.
10. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876.
11. Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877.
12. Residency College, Indore, 1877.
13. Rangpur College, 1877.

14. St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur, 1879.
15. Christian Boarding School, Batala, 1880.
16. Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, 1880.
17. Albert College, 1881.
18. Burdwan Raj College, 1882.
19. Government High School, Fyzabad, 1882.
20. Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa, 1882.
21. St. George's College, Mussoorie, 1882.
22. St. Thomas' College, Murree, 1882.
23. Free Church Institution, Nagpur, 1883.
24. Allahabad High School, Girls' Dept., 1883.
25. Rutlam Central College, 1884.
26. Jagannath School, Dacca, 1884.
27. University School, 1885.
28. London Mission High School, Almora, 1885.

IN LAW.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Krishnagar College, 1864.
5. Berhampur College, 1864.
6. Patna College, 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1869.
9. Chittagong College, 1869.
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870.
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
12. Rajshahye College, 1880.
13. Metropolitan Institution, 1882.
14. Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, 1883.
15. City College, 1883.
16. Benares College, 1884.
17. Ripon College, 1885.

IN MEDICINE.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

IN ENGINEERING.

1. Thomason College, Rurki, 1864.
2. Government Engineering College, Howrah, April, 1880.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary, in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b.*) A statement shewing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privileges of affiliation from any Institution.

I.

Presidency College.

Affiliated, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts.

Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this College.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Five Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., *viz.* :—

The Burdwan Scholarship	...	...	value Rs. 50	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore	...	...	„ „ 50	„
„ Bird Scholarship	...	...	„ „ 40	„
„ Ryan Scholarship	...	...	„ „ 40	„
„ Gopimohan Tagore Scholarship		..	„ „ 30	„

The following Scholarships are tenable on the same conditions—

Two Hindu College Foundation Scholarships	„	Rs. 40 each.
Four do. do.	„	30 each.

Instructive Staff.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A. (*on deputation.*)
Offg. Principal and Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.
Professor of Physical Science ...	Mr. J. Eliot, M. A. (*on leave*).
Professor of Chemistry ...	Mr. A. Pedler, F.C.S.

Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic ...	Mr. A. E. Gough, M.A.
Professors of English Literature...	Mr. F. J. Rowe, M.A. Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A. Mr. H. M. Percival, M.A.
Professor of History ...	Mr. G. A. Stack.
Offg. Professors of Physical Science	Mr. A. Macdonell, M. A. Mr. J. C. Bose, B. A., B. Sc., F. C. P. S.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. C. Little, B. A.
Lecturer on Mathematics ...	Babu Bipinbihari Gupta, M. A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M. A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit...	Pandit Harischandra Kabiratna.
Professor of Arabic and Persian...	Maulavi Ahmad.

II.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Muhammad Mohsin, a wealthy Muhammadan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000, to Muhammadan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Muhammad Mohsin's legacy. The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpended revenue, until the income amounted to Rs. 51,000 per annum. In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purpose of Muhammadan education throughout Bengal, and accordingly increased the provincial assignment for education in Bengal by Rs. 50,000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Muhammadans, and Rs. 6 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs 5 per mensem for the 1st year class and Rs. 7 for the 2nd and 3rd year classes.

There are Hindu and Muhammadan Hostels connected with the College; the boarding-fee in the former is Rs. 4 per mensem, and in the latter Rs. 3.

SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS, &c.

1. One Laha scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem tenable for one year is awarded annually to a B. A. of the College preparing for Honours in any branch.

2. One Ranee Kuriyanee scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, tenable for two years, is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the F. A. Examination from the College and who has not gained a Government scholarship.

3. One Zemindaree scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for two years is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the Entrance Examination from the Collegiate or Branch School, and who has not gained a Government scholarship, preference being given to a student of the latter school.

4. Two Mohsin Junior scholarships each of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for two years at this College are awarded annually.

5. Babu Doorgacharan Laha awards 5 studentships each of Rs. 5 per mensem to students reading in the English Department of the College, and 5 of Rs. 3 each to students of the Collegiate School.

6. Nine Mohsin Anglo-Persian scholarships tenable for one year, 3 of Rs. 5, 3 of Rs. 4, and 3 of Rs. 3 per mensem, are awarded annually to the most deserving Muhammadan students of the Collegiate School.

7. Seventeen Free Boardership are attached to the Muhammadan Hostel and are open to all Muhammadan students of the College and Collegiate School who have not gained any Government or Mohsin scholarships.

8. Six Mohsin scholarships tenable for one year, attached to the Arabic Department are awarded annually, 2 of Rs. 8, 2 of Rs. 6, and 2 of Rs. 4 per mensem.

A Thwaytes' Gold medal of the value of about Rs. 48, is awarded annually to the graduate from this College who gains the highest number of marks in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of each year.

List of Thwaytes' Medallists.

1878. Chandranarayan Ray.
1879. Sasibhushan Adhikari.
1880. Kunjabihari Ray.
1881. Kantibhushan Ghosh.
1882. Rasamay Mitra.
1883. Chandrabhushan Sen.
1884. Siddheswar Chakrabarti.
1885. Aparaprasad Mukhopadhyay.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics. ...	W. Griffiths, M.A. (*on deputation*).
Offg. Principal and Professor of Mathematics. ...	M. Mowat, M.A.
Professor of History and English Literature. ...	Rev. Lal Bihari Dey.

Professor of Logic and English Literature. ...	S. Robson, M.A.
Professor of Chemistry. ...	John Holdsworth Fisher, B.A.
Lecturer on Botany. ...	W. H. Gregg, B. A., M.B.
Offg. Lecturer on Physical Science.	Brajaballabh Datta, M.A.
Lecturer on Mathematics. ...	Kisorimohan Sengupta, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit....	Gopalchandra Gupta.
Assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian. ...	Abdul Ali.
Law Lecturer. ...	Sibnath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Head Master of the Collegiate School. ...	Shibchandra Som.
Head Master of the Branch School.	Kalidas Mukerjee.

List of Principals.

1836. Thomas Alexander Wise, M.D.
1839. James Sutherland, M.A.
1839. James Esdaile, M.D., *(offg.)*.
1842. James Sutherland, M.A.
1844. L. Clint, B.A.
1846. Captain D. L. Richardson.
1848. James Kerr, M.A.
1856. Robert Thwaytes, M.A.
1859. James Graves, M.A., *(offg.)*.
1859. E. Lodge, B.A., *(offg.)*.
1859. Robert Thwaytes, M.A.
1867. S. Lobb, M.A., *(offg.)*.
1868. Robert Thwaytes, M.A.
1876. William Griffiths, M.A., *(offg.)*.
1880. William Griffiths, M.A.
1883. William Booth, B.A., *(offg.)*.
1883. William Griffiths, M.A.
1885. M. Mowat, M.A., *(offg.)*.

III.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected partly by public subscription in 1841.

Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, and instruction is given up to the standard of the M. A. Examination in Honours of the University of Calcutta. Lectures in Law also are delivered, and students are prepared for the B. L. Examination.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 6 and in the Law Department, of Rs. 7.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly Prize, the value of the interest on Rs 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late A. F. Donnelly, Esq., and a prize called the Lewis Prize, the value of the interest of Rs. 500, subscribed by students of the College, in memory of G. Lewis, Esq., one of the former Principals of the College, are awarded annually—the former for proficiency in History and the latter for proficiency in English.

Four Scholarships, of Rs. 6 each, are given by the Nawab Ahsanullah, K. B. to Muhammadan students from the Dacca Madrassah, tenable in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years respectively.

A scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, the interest on Rs. 6,000, is given by the Koomar Rajendra Narayan Rai Chaudhuri, of Bhawal, in memory of his father, Kali Narayan Ray Chaudhuri. The scholarship is given to a graduate of the College to enable him to read for M. A.

Attached to the College and under the control of the Principal is the Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel, founded in memory of the late Babu Raj Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker of Dacca. It is supported by an annual contribution from his son, Babu Protáp Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker, a monthly capitation grant from the Government of Bengal, and the fees paid by students.

Under the control of the Principal are the Collegiate School and the Survey School. The staff of the former consists of a Head Master, thirteen Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and three Pandits, the latter, of a Head Master and two Assistant Masters.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of Experimental Physics.	Mr. W. Booth, B.A.
Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.... ...	Mr. P. K. Ray, D.Sc.
Professors of English Language and Literature.	Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc. (*on deputation*). Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, B. A. (*temply*).
Lecturers on Mathematics. ...	Bábu Saradaranjan Ray, M.A. „ Rajkumar Sen, M.A.
Lecturer on English Literature and History.	Bábu Nilkantha Majumdar, M.A.
Medical Officer and Lecturer on Chemistry.	Bábu Priyanath Basu, L.M.S.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit. ..	Bábu Kaliprasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A.
Additional Lecturer on Sanskrit.	Bábu Prasannachandra Chakrabarti Vidyáratna.
Lecturer on Arabic and Persian. .	Maulavi Shaikh Golam Sobhan.
Laboratory Assistant. ...	Bábu Suryyanarayan Ghosh.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer. ... ... Bábu Rajanikanta Chaudhuri, B.L.

Collegiate School.

Offg. Head Master. ... ... Bábu Iswar Chunder Basu.

Survey School.

Head Master. ... ... Bábu Haricharan Nág.

Donnelly Medallists.		Lewis Prizemen.	
1878.	Bipinbihari Sen.	1878.	(None awarded.)
1879.	Mahendrakumár Ghosh.	1879.	Hridaynath Majumdar. Saradaprasad Sen. Basantakumar Ghosh.
1880.	Kunjabihari Do.	1880.	Kalachand Mitra. Anantakumar Basu.
1881.	Umacharan Banerjee. Girischandra Datta.	1881.	Girischandra Sen. Chandrakumar Chatterjee.
1882.	Kailasgobinda Dás.	1882.	Umeschandra Ghosh.
1883.	Ramdayal Majumdar.	1883.	Umacharan Banerjee.
1884.	Gobindachandra Das.	1884.	Bipinbihari Mukerjee.

Nawab Ahsanulllah Scholarship.

1882. Abdul Hakim, 2nd year.
1883. Rahimuddin, 1st year.
1884. Zahadur Rahim, 3rd year.
1885. Kafiluddin, 1st year.

Raja Kali Narayan Rai Scholarship.

1882. Vacant.
1883. Vacant.
1884. Mathura Mohan Deb, B.A.

Principals.

1841 ... ... J. Ireland, M.A.
1844 ... ... T. Wise, M.D.
1846 ... ... G. Lewis.
1856 ... ... W. Brennand, *(offg.)*.
1856 ... ... L. Clint, B.A.
1857 ... ... W. Brennand, *(offg.)*.
1857 ... ... W. Brennand.
1873 ... ... A. W. Croft, M.A. *(offg.)*.
1874 ... ... A. W. Garrett, B.A. *(offg.)*.
1875 ... ... A. W. Garrett, B.A.
1875 ... ... A. Ewbank, M A.
1878 ... ... J. v. S. Pope, M.A. *(offg.)*.
1881 ... ... J. v. S. Pope, M.A.
1883 ... ... A. W. Garrett, B.A. *(offg.)*.
1884 ... ... R. Parry, *(offg.)*.
1884 ... ... W. Booth, B.A.

IV.

Krishnagar College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Swarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871, the B. A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College was re-established on its original footing.

A prize of Rs. 80 founded by Babu Mohini Mohan Ray in 1883, and called the Mohini Mohan Ray prize, is awarded annually to the student who most successfully passes the B. A. Examination in the first division, or to a graduate of the College who passes the M. A. Examination in any subject.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	J. Mann, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay.
Lecturer on Physical Science and Mathematics. ...	Babu Gobindalal Set, M.A. *(offg.)*.
Lecturer on Chemistry ...	Babu Debendra Nath Mukerjea, M.A.
Ditto English Literature ...	Debendranath Bose, M.A.
Ditto Mathematics ...	Debsankar De, M.A.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer. ...	Babu Umanath Ghoshal, B.L. *(on leave)*.
Offg. ditto. ...	Babu Tarapada Bandyopadhyay. B. L.

Succession List of Principals.

1845.	Capt. D. L. Richardson.	1874.	E. Lethbridge, M.A.
1846.	M. G. Rochfort.	1877.	F. J. Rowe, M.A. *(offg.)*.
1855.	E. Lodge, B.A.	1879.	W. H. Paulson, B.A. *(offg.)*.
1857.	J. Graves, M.A. *(offg.)*.	1881.	George Watt, *(offg.)*.
1857.	L. Clint, B.A.	1881.	G. A. Stack, *(offg.)*.
1858.	A. Smith, M.A.	1882.	J. A. Martin, B.A.. *(offg.)*.
1870.	S. Lobb, M.A.	1883.	J. Mann, M.A.

V.

Berhampore College.

Affiliated, 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta. The Law Department was abolished in 1875. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation-stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

Attached to the College is a Hindoo Hostel, the boarder's fee for which is Rs. 4 a month. Rai Rajiblochan Roy Bahadur, the generous Dewan of Her Highness the Maharani Swarnamayi of Kasimbazar, died in 1881 leaving the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Berhampore College, the interest to be used for assisting deserving students.

The interest of this sum is used in giving five scholarships of of Rs. 5 a month each, to the five students who gain the highest marks among the candidates, who compete for the Entrance Examination *from the Berhampore centre*. Each student retains his scholarship for two years, on the condition that he continues for that time in the Berhampore College, after passing the Entrance. Full information about these scholarships will be obtained by referring to the Calcutta Gazette dated 10th December 1884, Supplement, page 2457.

Instructive Staff.

Principal ...	...	W. B. Livingstone.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit	...	Madhabchandra Tarkasiddanta.
Lecturer ...	...	Harischandra Chakravarti, M.A.
Lecturer on Physics	...	Benimadhav Basu.
Head Master ...	...	Nilmani Ganguli.

Eleven teachers in the Collegiate School.

Principals.

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.
1858. R. L. Martin, M.A., Head Master in charge.
1859. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M.A. ditto.
1861. R. Hand.
1875. G. Bellett, M.A.
1877. Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari *(offg.)*.
1880. W. B. Livingstone.

VI.

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honour of the donor. A few years later a Girl's Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas de Souza and Sons of Calcutta. These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English literature, styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boy from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A. de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—J. H. Belchambers.

Secretary.—H. A. Twidale.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Prin. and Profr. of Classics and Phil. ...	Mr. J. J. B. Coles, M.A. *(Oxford).*
Profr. of Mathematics and Chemistry....	Mr. J. Hardie, M.A., *(St. Andrew's University).*
Asst. Professors. ...	Mr. J. S. Zemin, King's College, London. Mr. F. Schuster, Munich University.

List of Principals:

1850.	Rev. A. Morgan.	1869.	R. Dick, M.A.
1855.	George Smith, L.L.D.	1869.	Rev. R. Robinson.
1859.	J. W. McCrindle, M.A.	1870.	H. Roberts.
1866.	J. Sime, B.A.	1877.	Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.,

1881. J. J. B. Coles, M.A.

VII.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This School was founded in 1845, and was formerly located in Chowringhee, Calcutta. In 1863 the want of a good school in the hills was much felt, and Calcutta being well supplied with schools, the old premises were sold, and with the proceeds an estate was purchased in Darjeeling, and a new school bearing the same name as the school in Calcutta was built.

In 1858, two scholarships, worth 20 rupees a month, were founded as a memorial of Bishop Wilson, who had been from the beginning a warm friend to the school. One is given every year, and held for two years.

In 1863, Mr. Patrik Arson of Calcutta bequeathed to the school Rs. 3,500—Government securities 5 per cent.—to establish an "Arson Scholarship."

The school is managed by a Committee meeting in Calcutta, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President and the Archdeacon Vice-President. The present Secretary is the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. There is also a Referee in Darjeeling, who inspects the accounts and consults with the Rector in emergencies.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of religious training upon the principles of the Church of England.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. R. CARTER, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford ... *Rector.*

" G. W. SCOTT, B.A., Calcutta University ... *1st Assistant.*

Mr. H. H. HEARD	...	*2nd Assistant & Drawing Master.*
„ F. B. MURPHY	...	*3rd Assistant.*
„ W. F. MOORE	...	*4th Assistant.*
„ A. BAGLEY	...	*5th Assistant.*
ASHRAF HUSAIN	...	*Munshi.*

List of Rectors.

1847.	Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.	1864.	Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1849.	Rev. S. Slater.	1866.	Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
1852.	Rev. J. Richards, M.A.	1877.	Rev. L. F. Phillips, M.A. *(offg.).*
1855.	Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.	1878.	Mr. R. Carter, B.A.
1859.	Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.		
1862.	Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.		

VIII.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution since 1875 has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education, in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Examinations.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each called "the Duff Scholarships" designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

Annual Prize.

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins Gold Medal of Rs. 80. to the most successful in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kolloo Prize of Rs. 40 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kolloo.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. James Robertson, M.A., Principal, *Europe*.
„ John Hector, M.A.
„ Roderick N. Macdonald, M.A.
„ W. McCulloch.
H. Stephen, Esq., M.A.
A. Thomson, Esq., M.A.
Babu Umeshchandra Chatterjee.
„ Haridas Gargari, M.A.
Pandit Brajanath Sarma.

IX.

La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oudh.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The School was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was according to the provision in General Martin's will, named "La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls. The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the School, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the School.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

Boarders and Day Scholars are also received on payment of a monthly fee.

Acting Governors.

H. L. Harrison, Esq., B.A. C.S.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon B. T. Atlay, M. A.
The Rev. G.G. Gillan, M.A. Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church.
The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, C. S.
E. T. Atkinson, Esq., C. S.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service (*on leave.*). O'Connell Raye, Esq., M. D. Do. Do. (*offg.*).

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M. A., Dublin, Fellow of Madras University.

Senior Assistant Masters.

1. W. H. Wood, Esq., B. A., F. C. S., late student of Christ Church, Oxford.
2. J. H. Ellis, Esq.

X.

London Missonary Society's Institution, Bhomanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergradnates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 700. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. W. Johnson, B.A., Principal.
„ J. P. Ashton, M.A.
„ J. F. Taylor, B.A.
Pandit Ramkumar Chakrabarti.
Babu Debendranath Ray, B.A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

XI.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the First Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856 the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. E. S. Summers, B.A., Principal.
" T. R. Edwards.
Babu Bhagabaticharan Ghose.
" Jadabchandra Bhattacharyya.

XII.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the Districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's will Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs. 22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs, 10,000 from Government and Rs. 8,000 from the Municipality of Agra in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the Trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the N. W. Provinces and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment while the capital of the Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee of the members two of whom are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.*, the College proper under a Principal and four Professors and the School under a Head

Master with 16 assistants. There are 560 students enrolled of whom 120 are Boarders.

There are also Law Classes in connexion with the College carried on by the leading members of the local bar.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Principal	...	A. Thomson.
Professor of English Literature	...	C. A. Andrews, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	R. N. Chatterji, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	R. P. Bhattacharyya, M.A.
Professor of Persian and Arabic		Eusuf Ali Maulavi.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Head Master	...	A. Vernon.
Second Master	...	T. A. Cockey.

With 15 assistant masters.

XIII.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into two departments, the Sanskrit College and the English College, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

I.—SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

1. The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus. It teaches grammar, literature, law, philosophy, and mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students on the roll of this College is 430. Monthly Government Scholarships amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a scholarship. An annual prize of Rs. 52 called the "Ripon Gold Bracelet prize" is awarded to the student who stands first in the Acharyya Examination.

2. The Anglo-Sanskrit Department was re-established in July 1884. It contains at present about 50 students under 2 English Teachers. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 70 per mensem are distributed to the most deserving students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Pandit Harinath Dube,	...	Professor of Poetry.
„ Ramamisra Sastri,	...	Ditto Grammar.
„ Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya,		Ditto Logic.
„ Sitalprasad Tiwari,	...	Ditto Law.
„ Bechanarám Tiwari,	...	Ditto Sankhya.

Pandit Bapu Deva Sastri, C.I.E.	...	Professor of Mathematics.
,, Kesava Sastri,	...	Ditto Hindu Astronomy.
,, Devakrishna Misra,	.	Ditto Sahitya.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Pandit Damodar Sastri,	...	Asst. Professor of Grammar.
,, Bhawaniprasád Dikshit,	...	Ditto ,, Logic.
,, Rámkrishna Sastri,	...	Ditto ,, 'Sankhya,
,, Gangádhara Sastri,	...	Ditto ,, Mathematics.

II.—ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M. A. standard, has a School Department attached. There are 60 students in the College, and 515 in the School Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 5 to 3 in the College, and from Rs. 1-8-0 to 0-6-0 in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and departmental examinations There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 100 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for the district students. The number of Boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Dr. G. Thibaut,	...	Principal.
Mr. J. Kibble, M.A.	...	Professor of English Literature
Pandit Lakshmisankar Misra, M.A.		Ditto Physical Science *(on deputation.)*
Babu Umeśáchandra Sanyal, M.A.		Ditto Mathematics.
Maulavi Abdullah,	...	Ditto Arabic.
Pandit Vindhyaprasád Sukla,	...	Ditto Sanskrit.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

School Department.

1 Head Master.	2 Pandits.
14 English Teachers.	3 Maulavis.
1 Writing Master.	

XIV.

Jabalpur High School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May, 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces.

The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a Standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee.

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

President	...	...	W. Young.
1st Assistant	...	...	J. H. Firth.
2nd ditto	...	...	K. C. Datta.
3rd ditto	...	...	Dwarkanath Sarkar.
4th ditto	...	...	Lala Kunjbihari Lal.
5th ditto	...	...	B. Ghantaya.

XV.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This is a Government Institution.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively. At present English is taught here up to the F. A. Standard and Sanskrit to the standard prescribed for the Honour Examination in Sanskrit as also for the Sanskrit Title Examination in several branches.

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 in the School Department. The privilege of the lower fee of Rs. 2 is conceded to 20 students of the College Department and Re. 1 to 100 students of the School Department who are descendants of *bonâ fide* pandits. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25 respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.L.E.

English.

Lecturer	...	...	Babu Sibchandra Gui, M.A., B.L.
Ditto	...	...	,, Biroswar Chatterjee, M.A.,B.L.

Head Master ...	...	Babu Sasibhushan Sen, M.A.
Second ditto ...	...	„ Adyanath Mukerjee, M. A.
Third ditto ...	...	„ Siddheswar Banerjee, B.A.

And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Professor of Literature and Grammar	„ Chandrakanta Tarkalankara.
Professor of Law ...	„ Madhusudan Smritiratna.
Asst. Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar	„ Rajendrachandra Sastri, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Logic ...	„ Kamakshanatha Tarkabagisa.

And six other Pandits.

XVI.

Bishop's College.

(Founded, 1820.)

Affiliated, 1860.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youths in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. In accordance with this, its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various Societies and individuals.

Visitor.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Principal.

Rev. John W. Coe, D.D.

List of Principals.

1821.	W. Hodge Mill, D.D.	1867.	Thomas Skelton, M.A.
1841.	G. Undy Withers, D.D.	1873.	Robert M. Stewart, M.A.
1849.	William Kay, D.D.	1875.	Rev. John W. Coe, D.D.

XVII.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructve staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, and commodious boarding houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... F. L. Reid.
Head Master	...	... T. Harris, B.A.
Teacher of Mathematics		... Syamsundar Lal, B.A.
Asst. ditto ditto ...		... Pandit Amoluck Chand.

And ten Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher	Misra Salug Ram Shastri.
Head Arabic and Persian Teacher	Maulavi Muhammad Hussen.

And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere, opened on 1st May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... M. Hazari Mull.

And two English Teachers, seven Oriental Teachers, and two Monitors.

XVIII.

Bareilly High School.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

The School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It was opened as a School in 1836 and constituted a College in 1852.

The F. A. Class was re-opened in 1884.

The School is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee.

The fee varies from 6 ans. to 12 ans.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... E. A. Phillips.

XIX.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 6; and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 6 in the General Department; and of Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Sonebursa. They can be held only by those students from the Bhagulpur High School or Monghyr Zila School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 8, tenable for two years which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zila School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal, ...	Mr. A. Ewbank.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, ...	Mr. R. Parry.
Professor of Mathematics, ...	Mr. M. Mowat, M.A. *(on deputation).* Mr. G. W. Küchler, B.A.
Professor of English Literature,...	Mr. M. Prothero, B.A.
Asst. Lecturer on Science, ...	Babu Narendranath Basu, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit, ...	Pandit Choto Ram Tiwari.
Head Maulavi, ...	Maulavi Alim Khan.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer, ...	Babu Nabin Chandra De, B.L.

XX.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building, No. 10, Park Street formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. Since 1868, the adjoining house enlarged and improved, forms part of the College.

Its object is to give to Catholic youths a full course of liberal education, and to train up their hearts to virtue. Pupils of other

religious persuasions are also admitted on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

The College has an Infant class, a Lower and an Upper School Departments, averaging about 500 pupils, and a College Department of over 200 students. The course of studies embraces all subjects up to the M. A. Standard.

Competitions are held during the year, and medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas examination.

A solar spectroscopic observatory, a meteorological observatory, and a splendid museum of Physical Science instruments are attached to the College.

The College Department of St. Xavier's has been removed to No. 288 Bow Bazar, and the following is the Staff for the year 1885.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector	The Very Rev. V. Marchal, S. J.
Prefect. Professor of Mathematics in the 4 classes	Rev. E. H. Younan, S. J.
Professor of Physical Science ...	Rev. E. Lafont, S. J.
Professor of Higher Mathematics Physical Science and Chemistry	Rev. J. B. Dumont, S. J.
Professor of English Literature	Rev. A. M. Correya, S. J. Rev. R. Deefholts, S. J.
Professor of Philosophy and Logic	Rev. J. B. Hoffman, S. J.
Professor of Latin and History ...	Rev. L. Philippart, S. J.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit O. C. Tarkalankara. „ Umacharan Banerji, M.A.
Professor of Arabic and Persian	Maulavi Mearajuddin Ahmed.

XXI.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome Gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kittoe, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are

assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi, and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858.	„ H. W. Shackel, M.A.
1861.	„ J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	„ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878.	„ J. A. Lloyd, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. G. E. A. Pargiter, M.A.
Vice-Principal	Rev. H. Lewis.
Head Master	Mr. A. H. Wright.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Kaliprasanna Ray, M.A.
Assistant ditto ...	Babu Dami Lall, B.A.
Assistant Master, Haileybury lecturer	Mr. Samuel Thomas.
Assistant Master	Babu Muttra Dass.
Maulavi	Abdul Mahbud.
Pandit	Kali Das.

And others.

XXII.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs. 252-12 per mensem.

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the School was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

Scholarships.

Thomlason ...	...	...	...	Rs.	52
Vankatacharyya	...	...	...	„	260
Munshi Situl Singh	...	...	...	„	200
Raja Satyananda Ghoshal		...	...	„	60
Ditto ditto, a gold medal, value		...	...	„	100
Dr. Muir's Sanskrit ditto		...	...	„	200

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	Rev. Brocklesby Davis, M.A. late fellow St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
Head Master	... ...	Timothy Luther.
Second ditto	... ...	Bisheshwar Pandya.

And ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

XXIII.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for scholarships from the Panjab University College. By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Panjab University College and the Calcutta University examinations; and the Arts scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time.

The Delhi Government College has been incorporated with it since 1st April 1877. All students passing the Matriculation examination of the Calcutta University, or the Panjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 2. The number of students on the 1st March 1878 was 120, distributed over five classes.

A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold are given to those students in the Punjab who pass highest in the M.A. and B. A. examinations of the Calcutta University respectively.

Besides Scholarships and medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph. D., LL. D. Barrister-at-Law
Professor of Mental Science and History ...	C. R. Stülpnagel, Ph. D.
Officiating ditto ditto ...	Mr F. H. Cope, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.
Professor of Natural Science ...	Mr. J. C. Oman.
Assistant Professor	Babu Sasibhushan Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Officiating ditto ditto ...	Lala Sagar Chand, B.A.
Assistant Professor of Arabic ...	Maulavi Muhammad Hussain.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Bhagwan Das.

XXIV.

Delhi Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by the voluntary contributions of Muhammadan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the Instruction, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces. In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	R. Dick, M.A. (*offg.*).
Assistant Professor ...	Babu Isanchandra Ghosh (*offg.*).
Arabic and Persian Professor ...	Maulavi Ziauddin Khan (*offg.*).
Sanskrit Teacher	Pandit Kashinath Kanti (*offg.*).

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a District School, teaching up to the Entrance examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M.A.
E. Willmot, B.A.
C. R. Cooke, B.A.
J. Sime, B.A.

XXV.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by the Right Reverend James Chapman, D.D., First Bishop of Colombo, A.D. 1851.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

Visitor:

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

Warden:

THE REVEREND EDWARD FRANCIS MILLER, M.A.,

(St. John's College, Cambridge.)

Sub-Warden:

(Vacant.)

Lecturers:

THE WARDEN.

THE REVEREND GEORGE A. H. ARNDT, M.A.,

A. W. DE MEL, M.A.,

A. F. CAHUSAC, B.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge).

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master:

THE REVEREND G. A. H. ARNDT, M.A.,

Assistant Masters:

F. H. Pereira.
A. W. De Mel, M.A.
A. F. Cahusac, B.A.
F. Stephens.
J. F. Philips.
G. Schneider.
C. L. Meurling.
J. G. C. Mendis.

The College Course includes Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy and the English Language. The Subjects read during each year include those required by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the Examination in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Exhibitions.

The 'Edinburgh' Scholarship.

The 'Gregorys' Scholarship,

founded by Sampson Rajapakse Mudliyar, each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21;

The Divinity Studentships,

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and

Four Prince of Wales Exhibitions,

founded for the purpose of aiding the children of poor and deserving parents in obtaining a higher education than their means would otherwise admit of.

XXVI.

St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This College was established in 1864 in connection with the S. P G. Mission School which had for some years been affiliated to the Calcutta University. Shortly after this date it was amalgamated with the Delhi Government College, and did not itself prepare students for the higher examinations. After the abolition of the Government College in 1877, when it was found that local enterprise was not likely to succeed in establishing an institution in its place, it was decided to open classes at the Mission College for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations, provisionally for the students of the School, and ultimately, should circumstances render it possible, for students from other than Mission Schools.

PRINCIPALS.

1859.	Rev. T. Skelton,	Queen's College, Cambridge.
1863.	Rev. R. R. Winter,	Hertford College, Oxford.
1865.	Rev. J. C. Whittey,	Queen's College, Cambridge.
1868.	Rev. J. H. Crowfoot,	Jesus College, Oxford.
1871.	Rev. R. R. Winter,	Hertford College, Oxford.

*1877.	Rev. J. D. M. Murray	St John's College, Cambridge.
*1878.	Rev. H. C. Carlyon	Sydney College, Cambridge.
*1880.	Rev. E. Bickersteth	Pembroke College, Cambridge.
*1881.	Rev. S. S. Allnutt	St John's College, Cambridge.

* Members of the Cambridge University Mission established at Dehli in 1877, in connexion with the S. P. G. Mission.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	Rev. S. S. Allnutt, M.A., Cambridge Mission.
Professors of English Literature, and History ...	Rev. G. A. Lefroy, M.A., do. do. Rev. J. W. T. Wright, B.A., do. do.
Professor of Mathematics and Economics ...	Babu Mahendranath Dutt, B.A., Fellow of the London Mathematical Society.
Professor of Physics and Chemistry ...	Babu Parno Chander Mukerji, M.A.
Professor of Persian ...	Maulavi Sháh Jehan.
do. of Arabic ...	Maulavi Muhamed-ud-din.
do. of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Vihári Pershad.

(*School Department.*)

Professors ...	Rev. H. D'O. Martin, B.A. (Dublin) Rev. A. C. Maitland. Rev. A. Haig, B.A. (Camb.)
Head Master ...	Pandit Janki Nath.

XXVII.

The General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohan Roy. The success of the Institution soon sur-

passed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871. Dr. Ogilvie was succeeded by Dr. Robert Jardine who retired in 1876; after which Mr. James Wilson officiated as Principal for the next two years.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, was attended in 1883 by more than 400 students, divided into five classes, and paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and literature, the Sanskrit language and literature, history, mathematics, pure and applied, chemistry, physics, botany and physiology, mental philosophy, and the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department was attended in 1883 by 690 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, history and geography, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained. Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge.

The Government grant to the General Assembly's College has been raised since 1881 from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 a month in consequence of the large increase in the number of students.

Scholarships and Prizes.

1. The Macfarlane Gold Medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship, of at least Rs. 5 per mensem, is awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F. A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for the two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. The Macleod Memorial Scholarship is awarded to a Christian student, who being an under-graduate of the Calcutta University, is preparing for the ministry of the Christian Church.

4. The Gregory Gold Medal is given for Scripture knowledge.

5. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg Principal and Professor of Philosophy ...	Rev. William Smith, M.A.
Professors of English Literature ...	James Wilson, Esq. Rev. J. Edwards, M A. Rev. J. Morrison, M.A., B.D.
Professor of Physical Science	Rev. J. M. Hamilton, M.A.,B D.
Assistant ...	Babu Jaygopal De, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Gaurisankar De, M.A.
Professor of History and Latin	„ Narendralal De, M.A.
Professor of English and Logic	„ Nityananda Bhar, M.A.
Professor of Physiology and Botany ...	Dr. K. P. Sengupta.
Professors of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Bireswar Vidyaratna. Babu Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya, M.A.

XXVIII.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Panjab and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; C. B. Newton, B.A.; Mr. R. C. Dass, Headmaster; and seventeen other Teachers.

XXIX.

Victoria College, Agra.*

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhar and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhartpore, and Pandit Ajodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

Prizes and Scholarships.

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 20 per mensem are given half-yearly to the most proficient student of the three senior classes.

Secretaries.

1862. Pandit Ajodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Bahal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jagan Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	Mr. S. Sharman, B.A.
1st Asst. and Math. Master ...	Babu Murli Dhar.
2nd Assistant	Mr. E. Williams.
Sanskrit Teacher	Pandit Jugal Kishore.
Persian Teacher	Maulavi Goolzar Ali.

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Munshi, and one Pandit.

XXX.

Church Mission School, Amritsar.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

It is reported that the College Department has been closed.

XXXI.

Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters. At present there are about 130 boys on the books. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English Scripture, and elementary mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The government of the School is vested in the following Board :—

Visitor.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

Governors (ex-officio).

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

Four Local Governors elected.

The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew.
J. Walker, Esq.
F. Peterson, Esq.
W. Coldstream, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

Head Master	Rev. S. Slater, D.D.
1st Assistant Master ...	Rev. G. W. Tomkins, M.A., Jesus College, Cambridge.
2nd ditto ditto	Mr. E. J. Chanter.
3rd ditto ditto	Mr. R. J. Taylor.
4th ditto ditto	Mr. W. H. Lett.

There are 20 Exhibitions of the value of Rs. 10 a month each, in the gift of the Governors.

XXXII.

Christ Church School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny, in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. S. B. Barrell, B.A.
Offg. Principal	„ D. H. G. Dunne.
Head Master	Mr. R. Thomas.

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

XXXIII.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates seventy-one thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in mathematics and science, in law, in the oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the Province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, the District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The students of the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes pay a fee of one rupee per mensem. The fee for the College classes is Rs. 3 for the F. A. classes, and Rs. 5 for the B. A. and M. A. classes. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs. 150 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Mr. Michael J. White, M.A. (*on leave.*)
Offg. Principal and Professor of Science	Mr. J. Gall, M.A., LL.B. (Lond.)
Profr. of English Literature ...	Mr. A. H. Pirie.
Law Lecturer	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B.L. (*on leave.*)
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B L. (*on leave.*)
Professor of Persian ...	Munshi Ramkissen.
Head Master of School ...	Babu Saratchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.

XXXIV.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

The pupils consist of foundationers (100), boarders (100), and day scholars (about 40). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and the Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioners of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving boys in each class on prize-day, 1st December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads, who have passed the Roorkee Entrance examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at the College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Mr. T. G. Sykes, B.A.
Head Master	...	...	Mr. J. Gannon, B.A.
Assistant ditto	...	...	Mr. T. Reid, M.A.

XXXV.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A. in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscription in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 200, 125 and 75, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

There is also a Scholarship known as the Bishop's Theological Scholarship, to be held by a pupil of the School from the time of his passing the Entrance examination until that of taking his B. A. degree in due course.

The value is Rs. 300 per annum, and is primarily intended for such as intend to take holy orders.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	... Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.
2nd ditto ...	... „ T. A. Rambart, B.A.
Head Assistant ditto	... Mr. H. Allen.
Assistant ditto ...	... „ F. C. Schurr. „ A. G. Wolfe. „ A. D. Turner. „ H. C. Webb.

XXXVI.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a local committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Mr. W. C. Horst, B.A.
Second ditto	...	... „ G. J. Wright.
Assistant Masters	...	... „ H. E. Smyth. „ A. E. Wordsworth. „ F. P. McTighe.
Munshi	...	... Janki Pershad.

XXXVII.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches.

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the University B. L. Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard.

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost. The foundation-stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chirkaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly. These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

The late Nawab Ali Azghar Khan, C. S. I., of Rampore, by a *waqf nama* dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 monthly "to be given to those students who pass in Arabic."

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	...	Vacant.
Profr. of History and Philosophy		Mr. W. H. Wright, B.A.
Ditto Mathematics	...	„ W. N. Boutflower, B.A.
Ditto Physical Science	...	„ S. A. Hill, B. Sc.
Ditto Oriental Literature	...	Maulavi Zakaullah.
Ditto Sanskrit	...	Pandit Aditya Ram, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law ...	...	Mr. C. H. Hill, B.A.
Sub-Professor ...	...	Pandit Ajodhyanath.

XXXVIII.

Ravenshaw College, Katak.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was opened as a Zilla School in 1841; raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in February 1876. Instruction is given up to the M. A. Examination in Honours of the University of Calcutta. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4 in the General Department, and Rs. 5 in the Honour and Law classes.

A Law Department was added in 1871 and affiliated in 1881.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Mr. S. Ager.
Assistant Professor ...	...	Abinaschandra Chatterjee, B.A.
Lecturer on English...	...	Upendranath Maitra, M.A.
Ditto on Mathematics	...	Kalipada Basu, M.A.
Ditto on Science ..	...	Jogeschandra Ray, M.A.
Ditto on Sanskrit	...	Ramprasanna Tarkaratna.
Head Master ...	...	Ramdas Chakravarti.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer ...	...	Madhusudan Das, M.A., B.L.

XXXIX.

Rajshahye College.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zila School in 1836. In 1873, it was raised to a Second Grade College (High School), and in 1878, to a First Grade College, the additional expenditure on this account being met partly by a State contribution, and partly by local subscriptions, and the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Hara Náth Ray, Bahadur of Dubalhati. Instruction is given up the standard of the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University. Lectures in Law are delivered and students are prepared for the B. L. examination. The students in the General Department and also those in the Law Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3. There is one Free Studentship called the Mayo Free Studentship tenable for two years, open to the students in the 3rd-year class.

Attached to the College and under the control of the Principal are a Junior Madrasa Department and a Mahomedan Hostel.

An annual prize of Rs. 80 called the Mohini Mohan Ray Prize is awarded to the student who most successfully passes the B. A. examination in the first division, or to a graduate of the College who passes the M. A. in any subject.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	Mr. A. Clarke Edwards, M.A.
Professor of Natural Science and Philosophy	Mr. P. B. Mukherjee, B.Sc.
Professor of History and Logic...	Babu Haragovinda Sen.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics	Mr. P. Brühl.
Asst. Professor of Mathematics...	Babu Rajmohan Sen, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Baikunthanath Tarkabhushana.
Head Master, Collegiate School...	Babu Kalikumar Das, B.A.
2nd Master, ditto	Babu Loknath Chakravarti, B.A.

And ten other Assistant Masters, three Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

Madrasa Department.

Head Maulavi	Maulavi Abdul Quader.
English Teacher	Maulavi Abdur Rahaman, B.A.

And three Assistant Maulavis.

Law Department

Law Lecturer ... ... Babu Mahendranath Sanyal, B.L

XL.

Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

This Institution was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the special object of reaching the higher classes of up-country Singhalese.

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have lately been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by private subscriptions. There is accommodation for about fifty boarders, and three Resident Assistant Tutors.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal ... ... Rev. J. G. Garrett, M A., Ex. Sch. Senr. Modr., T.C.D.

Vice-Principal ... ... Rev. J. Field.

Assistant Masters.

Mr. J. W. Weerakoon.

Mr. J. Hartwell Moore, late Professor of languages at the Nacional College, Conception del Uruguay, South America.

Mr. C. O. Siebel.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master ... .. The Principal.

Assistant Masters.

Mr. H. C. Jayesinghe.
„ A. M. Jayewardene.
„ A. Bartholomewz.
„ J G. Tennekoon.
„ R. M. Jayawardene.
„ A. G. Nicholas.
„ T. P. Fry.
„ H. J. R. Perera.

The College course comprises all subjects required for Calcutta University degree, as well as Cambridge Local Senior and Junior examinations.

The following scholarships are open to students :—

Prince of Wales Scholarship, annual value Rs. 400 the gift of the Low Country Singhalese Prince of Wales Reception Fund Committee, open to Singhalese students of all creeds and denominations.

The Childers Theological Scholarship value Rs. 90 per annum.

Divinity Scholarships :—

Four Divinity Studentships, each of the annual value of Rs. 240, have been given to the College by the Church Missionary Society for the purpose of training agents for the Society.

An annual examination for admission into the Divinity School is held in June each year.

Free Scholarships :—

A limited number of free scholarships are available for sons of deserving agents of the C. M. S., the appointment to which rests with the South Ceylon Conference.

Boarding Fees. English table, Rs. 25 per mensem.
Singhalese table, Rs. 10 per mensem.

College and school fees varying according to class from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

XLI.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravarti, Madhavachandra Dhara, Patitpavana Sen, Gangacharan Sen, Jadavachandra Palit, and Baistavacharan Addi, with the late Babu Syamacharan Mullick as its patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a Committee of native gentlemen consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three departments—a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January 1874.

College Department.

In this Department the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts and Law.

(*a.*) *General Department.* There is an admission fee of Rs. 5, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

(*b.*) Two Scholarships, tenable for one year, are attached to this Department, one of Rs. 50, and the other of Rs. 30 a month, to be awarded to pupils, who shall pass the B. A. Examination in the first division, and shall compete for the next M. A. Examination.

Law Department. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5. The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3, for the 1st-year class, Rs. 4, for the 2nd-year class and Rs. 5, for the 3rd-year class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
Professors of English Literature	Babu Prasannakumar Lahiri, M.A. Mr. N. N. Ghose,

Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Baidyanath Basu, M.A.
Professor of Physical Science...	Babu Ramanimohan Chaterje, M.A.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic ...	Babu Khudiram Basu, B.A.
Professor of History and Political Economy	Babu Jnanendralal Ray, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Nabinchandra Vidyaratna.

Law Department.

Lecturers on English Law ...	Mr. K. M. Chaterje, „ N. N. Ghose.
Lecturer, Hindu Law, Mahomedan Law, Land Tenures &c.	Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A., R.L.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

Besides the Superintendent, Babu Brajanath De, there are 21 Teachers, 6 Pandits and one Writing Master in the College School. In the Branch School there are 10 Teachers and 4 Pandits, besides the Superintendent, Babu Mahendranath Gupta, B.A.

Vernacular Department.

This Department teaches boys Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in Bengali. The admission fee is Re. 1; and the tuition fee is Re. 1 per month.

There are three Pandits and one Superintendent in this Department.

XLII.

The Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This Institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Mahommedans of Upper India, under the leadership of Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I. The objects in view are to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Mahommedan community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government Educational Institutions, and to reconcile the Mahommedans to the study of Western Science and Literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Mahommedan community. However the Institution is catholic in its character and is open to students of every creed and race.

This Institution was first opened as a school in June 1875, and in January 1878 it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to the University up to the B. A. standard from the 1st of January 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B. L. standard from the 1st of January, 1883.

The College consists of two departments: (1) The English Department—in which all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit is taken as the Second Language: (2) The Oriental Department—in which Arabic and Persian form the Classics, and Arts and Sciences are taught in Urdu; while English forms the Second Language.

A new class has been opened under the n[illegible] Civil Service and European education Preparatory [illegible] pur-pose of preparing such students as may e[illegible]ally go to [illegible]land for the Civil Service Examination or for general education.

The College is under the guidance and c[illegible]ol of the [illegible]lowing three Committees:—

1. *The College Fund Committee*, with which rests th[illegible] management of the College.

2. *The Committee of Directors of Instruction*, [illegible]ich consis[illegible] three branches:

a. *The Directors of Instruction in various Languages [illegible] secular learning.*

b. *The Directors of Instruction in the Sunni Theology.*

c. *The Directors of Instruction in the Shia Theology.*

3. *The Managing Committee.*

The College Fund Committee has established two separate funds for this College, which are known by the names of the Capital and Building Funds respectively.

The Capital fund consists of—

1. Government Promissory notes and immovable property purchased from the sums raised by private subscriptions.

2. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000, granted by the Right Honorable the Earl of Northbrook, the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for the foundation of certain scholarships for the Mahommedan students of the College.

3. Interest accruing on the Government Promissory note for Rs. 30,000, deposited by His Highness Nawab Muhammad Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I, of Rampore.

4. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000 granted by the late Maharaja of Patiala, for the foundation of Scholarships.

5. Government Promissory note for Rs. 5,000, granted by Nakhuda Muhammad Ali Roghay of Bombay.

6. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 3,600, granted by the Government of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

7. Another permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 2,400 granted by the Government of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

8. Another permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 3,000 granted by the Govt. of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

9. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 1,200, granted by His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, G. C. S. I.

10. Permanent endowment of Rs. 1,800 a year made by the late Maharaja of Patiala.

11. Permanent endowment of Rs. 600 a year made by Raja Amir Hassan Khan Bahadur, Talukdar of Mahmudabad, Oudh, from his taluk.

12. Permanent endowment amounting to Rs. 240 a year made by the late Maharaja of Vizianagram for the foundation of Scholarships.

The building Fund has been established for the construction of the College and Boarding-house buildings which are now in course of erection. The cost of the construction of the College alone is estimated at Rs. 246,111.

The Tuitional fees range from 1 to 5 rupees, except in special cases. But in College classes the minimum fee is Rs. 3.

Boarders have to pay for their board and lodging. Their number in February 1885 was 161.

The College receives an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 from the Government.

Scholarships varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 18 per mensem are tenable both in School and College classes, and from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 in the M.A. class.

A scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, founded by the College Committee, in commemoration of Sir William Muir, LL. D., K. C. S. I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, is tenable by the best Arabic scholar for one year.

A scholarship of Rs. 16 a month founded by Haji Ismail Khan of Dataoli, in commemoration of the visit of Sir Alfred C. Lyall, K.C.B., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

A scholarship of Rs. 10 a month founded by W. W. Hunter, LL. D., C. I. E. in memory of his father A. G. Hunter.

The following scholarships bearing the names of their donors are also given :—

Northbrook scholarships for College classes only — varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 a month.

Four Mahindar Singh scholarships — varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 a month.

Three Vizianagram scholarships — varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 a month.

Two Mahomed Amin Roghay scholarships — value each Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 respectively.

One Sher Singh scholarship — value Rs. 6 a month.

A silver medal is awarded every year in the name of Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., and another in the name of Mr. G. L. Lang, late Collector and Magistrate of Aligarh.

A gold medal is also awarded every year to the student who passes the B. A. Examination from the College in the 1st class and secures the highest marks.

Visitors.

Sir William Muir, LL.D., K.C.S.I.

Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.

His Excellency Mooneeruddowlah Mukhtarul Mulk Amadus Saltanat Namah Mir Laiq Ali Khan Bahadur Salar Jung.

Directive Staff.

College Fund Committee.

Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan,—President.

Raja Syed Bakir Ali Khan, C.I.E.—Vice-President.

Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C. S. I.,—Life Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in various languages and secular Learning.

K. Deighton, Esq.,—President.

Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur, C. M. G.—Vice-President.

Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in Sunni Theology.

Mahommed Inayat-ullah Khan,—President.

Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur, C.M.G.—Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in Shia Theology.

Maulavi Syed Ali Mahomed Mujtahid,—President.

Maulavi Chiragh Ali,—Honorary Secretary.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Maulavi Mahomed Karim,—President.

Mahomed Ismail Khan,—Vice-President.

Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur, C.M.G.—Life Honorary Secretary.

Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur C. S. I.,—Honorary Secretary.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal	Mr. Theodore Beck, B.A.
Professor of English Literature...	„ A. A. I. Nesbitt, M.A.
Professor of Logic, Philosophy and History	Maulavi Amjad All, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Munshi Govind Prashad, M.A.
Arabic Professor, Sunni Sect ...	Maulavi Mahomed Akbar.
Arabic Professor, Shia Sect ...	Maulavi Syed Abbas Hosain.
Assistant Arabic Professor ...	Maulavi Shibly.
Sanskrit Teacher ...	Pandit Shib Shankar.
C. S. and European Education Preparatory class Teacher, ...	Mr. C. Horst.

School Department.

Head Master	Mr. W. Horst, B.A.
Second ditto	Babu Bhawanichandra Chakrabarti, B.A.
Third ditto	Munshi Bhakhtawar Lal, B.A.
Fourth ditto	Babu Asutosh Bhattacharyya, B.A.

Four other English Teachers. Five Arabic and Persian Teachers. One Hindi Teacher and one English Teacher for the boarding-house.

XLIII.

London Mission College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This College is the result of the gradual growth of a small vernacular school formed in the Sikraul suburb of Benares, by the Rev. M. T. Adam in 1821, the year after the Benares Mission of the Lon-

don Missionary Society was established by him. In 1823 this School was succeeded by another founded by him in the Kashipur portion of Benares. Such Schools gradually multiplied until in 1840 they were eight in number and contained 405 pupils. Early in 1844 a superior Educational Establishment was opened under the name of the Central School in the heart of the city; and in November 1845 its standard was raised by the addition of an English Department. During the next twenty-five years it gradually absorbed into itself the smaller schools; and its educational character steadily advanced until it reached the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. In 1870 it was removed to a suburb of the city and united with another school which had rapidly sprung up there. In the following year this amalgamated institution was affiliated under the name of the London Mission High School up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University. During the succeeding twelve years its progress continued; and early in 1883 it was affiliated under the name of the London Mission College up to the B. A. standard of the Calcutta University.

The number of students on the rolls is about four hundred and fifty. Instruction is given in Christianity and in general secular subjects from the Alphabet in English and in the vernaculars up to the B. A. standard.

The late Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., endowed the institution with a sum of money for the annual purchase of a gold medal of the value of eight pounds, to be called the "Vizianagram medal," to which is attached a small monthly scholarship. In addition, the College awards several scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

Instructive Staff.

Principal...	Rev. John Hewlett, M.A.
Professor of History and English Literature	Rev. G. M. Bulloch.
Acting ditto	Rev. T. Insell.
Head Master of the Upper Department	Rev. Kashinath Dutt.
Head Master of the Lower Department	Babu Chhotkau Lal.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Gopal Lal Mitra, B.L.
Professor of Science ...	Babu Damodar Das, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Vishwanath Shastri.
Professor of Persian and Arabic	Maulavi Mahammad Ilahi Baksh.

Besides these, there are fourteen teachers of English, two Pandits, two Munshis, and one teacher of Bengali.

Principals.

1871. Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.
1876. Rev. J. A. Lambert,
1879. Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.
1880. Rev. G. M. Bulloch.
1881. Rev. John Hewlett, M.A.

XLIV.

The City College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This Institution was founded as a School under the name of the City School in January 1879. The aim of the Institution from the beginning has been to impart education on a broader basis than is usually adopted; so that it should embrace not only intellectual training and a proper enforcement of discipline, but also the improvement of character and the healthy development of all the faculties of the mind. The success of the Institution and a desire further to develope and carry out their ideas regarding education led the Managing Committee to add a College Department which has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination from January, 1881 and up to the B. A. Standard from January 1884.

Particular attention is paid to the moral training of the students and special classes, at which attendance at present is voluntary, are held in gymnastics, drawing, music and science. All the classes are open to students of the institution without any extra payment, except the drawing class for which a small fee of 4 annas a month is charged. The drawing class is also open to outsiders on a payment of Re. 1 per month. With a view to give practical training to those who may be anxious to avail themselves of it, a carpentry class has been opened for the students of the Institution.

Fortnightly lectures are delivered to students with a view to impart general information and to create in their minds an interest in things outside the immediate range of their class studies. The Library and the Reading Room in connection with the Institution also help in furthering this object.

Besides the annual and other periodical examinations, special or Honour Examinations are held in the subjects studied in the different classes, at which the more advanced students compete, and by which aptitude in special subjects is encouraged. Monthly returns as to the progress of the pupils are sent to their guardians whose suggestions and co-operation are also invited.

The Institution consists of a College and a School Department.

College Department.

It teaches up to the standard of the B.A. Examination. There is an admission fee of Rs. 5 and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Umeschandra Datta, B.A., Principal.
" Kalisankar Sukul, M.A.
" Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.
" Jadabchandra Chakravarti, M.A.
" Rajendranath Chatterjee, M.A.
Pandit Baradakant, Vidyaratna.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. The schooling fee is Rs. 3 and admission fee Rs. 2.

Prizes are given to meritorious students according to the results of the annual and special examinations and examinations in special subjects. There is also a limited number of scholarships and free studentships awarded to students passing the University examinations.

Law Classes.

The College has been affiliated in Law from the 1st January, 1883, and teaches up to the standard of the B.L. Examination. The Lecturers are Mr. C. C. Dutt, Barrister-at-Law and Babu Upendranath Mitra, M.A., B.L.

XLV.

Naini Tal College and Boys' High School.

This Institution, under the name of the Boys' High School, was opened in April 1880 in connection with the American Mission and towards the close of 1882 was made over to a private Committee of gentlemen with General The Hon. Sir Henry Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon, as Chairman. Since then it has been conducted as an unsectarian institution, the only conditions of admission being that boys are over six years of age, of European descent, and of good character.

It is supported entirely by fees and by a Government grant-in-aid.

It was affiliated up to the B.A. standard of the Calcutta University with effect from June 1884, and a College Department has since been established.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Classics and Mental Science ...	J. Davidson, M.A. (Aberdeen University).
Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science	A. M. Thomson, M.A. (Aberdeen University).
Professor of History and English Literature	H. G. J. Siddons (Oxford University).

With an efficient staff of assistants.

PRINCIPALS.

Rev. Dr. Waugh, 1880.
Rev. H. F. Kastendieck, 1881.
J. Davidson, M.A., 1883.

XLVI.

Rangoon College.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	... J. Henry Gilbert, C.M.
Professor of Pali ...	... E. Forchhammer, Ph. D., Leipsig.
Mathematical Master	... A. R. Hayes, M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Science Master ...	... R. Romanis, D. Sc., Edinburgh.
Law Lecturer ...	... P. C. Sen, Barrister-at-Law.
Special Master ...	... A. J. Wells, B.A., Cambridge.

High School Department.

TEMPORARY INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. Brown, A. W. Buchanan, R. Moore, Moung Mho.

A monthly fee of 4 rupees is charged throughout the College and High School classes.

Attached to the School is a Boarding Establishment accommodating about 180 boarders (chiefly Burmese) under the direct management of the Principal and the Resident Masters.

XLVII.

Ripon College.

AFFILIATED, 1884.

This Institution was originally established as a School under the name of the Presidency School in 1880. It continued for two years under the management of Babu Chandicharan Majumdar. In January 1882, the management passed into the hands of Babu Surendranath Banerjee. Within two years the success of the Institution was such as to justify the opening of a College Department which was affiliated up to the F.A. standard in January 1884, when the name was changed into the "Presidency Institution" The College has since been affiliated up to the B.A. and B.L. standards and the name has been altered into the "Ripon College."

The College Department.

General Department.—This Department at present consists of the First and Second Year Classes only. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3 and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Physical Science	Babu Gobindachandra Das, M.A., B.L.
Professor of English Literature	" Surendranath Banerjee, Mr. P. Mitter, Barrister-at-Law.

Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Debsankar De, M.A.
Honorary Professor of Sanskrit...	Pandit Tarakumar Kaviratna.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ..	Babu Uma Charan Bhuttacharjya.
Professor of History and Logic...	„ Asutosh Mitter, M.A.

Law Department.—It teaches the full Course of Law. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3 and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 3.

LECTURERS.

Mr. P. Mitter, Barrister-at-Law.
Babu Kallycharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
„ Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.

The School Department.

This Department consists of nine graduated classes teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. Besides intellectual training, particular care is taken to ensure the moral and physical well-being of the students. Facilities are also afforded for technical education. There are gymnastic classes held in the evenings to which all students of the College are admitted free. There is a drawing class and also a carpentry class which the students of the College are allowed to join on payment of a nominal fee. The rate of fee in the School varies from Rs. 3 in the highest classes to annas 8 in the lowest class. The admission fee for each class is equal to the monthly tuition fee for that class.

Besides the Superintendent Babu Ramchandra Palit there are 15 teachers 5 Pandits, one Maulavi and one Drawing Master.

XLVIII.

Morris Memorial College, Nagpur, C. P.

This College was established to commemorate the long connection with the Central Provinces of Sir John Morris, late Chief Commissioner, by associating his name with an Institution for the promotion of higher education. The College is maintained partly out of the interest of the monies subscribed by the people of the Nagpur and Chhtisgurh Divisions of the Central Provinces and partly out of grants by Government and by Municipal Committees and District Councils. The subscribers to the College fund have under the sanction of Government registered themselves as "The Nagpur Morris College Association" under Act XXI of 1860, and the institution is managed by a Council constituted as follows:—

1. Commissioner, Nagpur Division.
2. Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur District.
3. Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.
4. Two members appointed by the subscribers.
5. A member appointed by the Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
6. A member appointed by the District Council, Nagpur.
7. A member appointed by the local bar at Nagpur.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Dr. Stanley Shand, LL.D.
Professor of English and Philosophy	Babu Brajendra Nath Seal, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science	Babu Nritya Gopal Bose, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Mr. Kasho Gopal Tamban, B.A.
Professor of History and Political Economy	Vacant.

1.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1856.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834, a Zila School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zila School was raised in May 1866 to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	Srinath Sen.
2nd ditto	Chandramohan Goswami.
3rd ditto	Dinanath Sen, B.A.
Head Pandit	Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

2.

Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July 1819, the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1873, the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free and was devoted to to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded; and the sum of Rs. 35,000, *plus* the schooling fees, changed afterwards to Rs. 31,000 was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of three departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic, rhetoric, and Muhammadan Law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic and geometry (taught in the vernacular) were made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department. The monthly fee is eight annas; average number of students, 230.

The *Anglo-Persian Department* is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380.

The *College Department* is a second grade College (established in 1884) and teaches up to the F. A. standard. The monthly fee is Rs. 2.

The *Branch School* is a middle-class English School, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students for the Madrasah. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 390.

There are 16 Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 10, 8, 6, 4 respectively, awarded in the Arabic Department; 6 Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 5, 4, 3, respectively in the Anglo-Persian Department; and a Scindia and Bhopal scholarship of Rs. 3. Two junior Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

In the Branch School there are four Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 3, two tenable in the Arabic and two in the Anglo-Persian Department of the Madrasah.

In the College Department there are the following scholarships. 2 Muhsin scholarships and 3 other scholarships, each of Rs. 10, and tenable for two years by students reading for the F. A. Examination; also 2 scholarships of Rs. 10 each tenable for two years by passed students of the Madrasah, reading for the B. A. degree in any College of Calcutta.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.
Assistant Professor ...	Mr. G. Lorimer.
Head Maulavi, Arabic Department	Maulavi Abdul Hai.
Head Master Anglo-Persian do ...	Mr. W. Billing.
Head Master, Branch School ...	Mr. E. Cleghorn.

Fourteen Maulavis, eighteen English Teachers, one Pandit.

Former Principals.

Col. S. D. Riley.	Capt. E. St. George.
A. Sprenger, M.A.	J. Sutcliffe, M.A.
Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D.	H. Blochmann, M.A

3.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School was founded in October 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youths in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was re-organized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and Chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the

neighbouring Chiefs Rs. 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 5,127-4-5.

There are two scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	... ...	A. Mears.
2nd English Master	... ...	Deo Pershad.
3rd ditto ..	... ..	Ramvallabh.
Head Pandit	... ...	Gunesh Shastri.
Head Maulavi	... ...	Syed Mahomed.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Maulavis.

4.

Chittagong College.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted into a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Students in the General Department, pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3 and in the Law Department (preparing for the Senior Pleadership Examination) a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The Goluk Babu's scholarship of Rs. 8 per month, tenable for two years, is awarded to the best student, who fails to obtain a Government Junior Scholarship, on passing the Entrance examination from any school in the Chittagong District.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master and Law Lecturer		Babu Chandramohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., (*on deputation*).
Second Master	... ...	„ Rajkumar Sen, B. A.
Third Master	... ...	„ Gaurmohan Basak.
Senior Pandit	... ...	„ Piyarimohan Bhattacharyya.

And nine other Masters, one Pandit and two Maulavis.

5.

St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Borghi of the order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. Having been plundered by the mutineers in July, 1857, it re-opened in January, 1858. Since its foundation St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater number of the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the Calcutta University examinations in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the survey.

Two classes of boarders are admitted into the College: Parlour-boarders, paying Rs. 25 a month, who dine with the instructive staff and sleep apart from the rest of the boys, and boarders paying Rs. 20 a month. Both classes pay an annual fee of Rs. 10 at the beginning of the year for the use of books, stationery and medical attendance. Day-scholars pay Rs. 4 a month for tuition, and pay for their own books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 50 and of day-scholars 45. St. Peter's College has been in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Attached to St. Peter's College is St. Paul's School, an orphanage chiefly for the children of British Soldiers. The orphans are separated from the boarders in all but study and the schoolroom. The average number of orphans is 90. St. Paul's also draws an allowance from Government of Rs. 250 a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. Fr. Genesius, O.C.
Vice-Rector and Professor of Mathematics, Logic and Mathematical Drawing .	Rev. Fr. McCarthy, O.C.
Head Master and Professor of English and Latin Classics and History and Geography ...	Mr. M. Dunn, B.A.
Junior Masters	Mr. P. Maclean. „ A. Archibald. „ C. A. Peters. „ J. Moore. „ R. Marcelline. „ H. Greson. „ E. D'Russett.

Munshi ...	...	... F. Lewis.
Disciplinarians	...	... { Brother Dennis. Brother Ignatius.
Medical Assistant		... Brigade-Surgeon A. Hilson, M.D

6.

London Mission School, Mirzapur.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small vernacular schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi. instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Rev. D. Hutton.
Head Master ...	...	Mr. G. J Wright.
Second Master ..	...	Bholanath Chatterjee, B A.

Nine Assistant English Teachers, three Maulavis, and three Pandits.

7.

Midnapur College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This Institution was founded as a zilla School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873 Since Government orders of the 16th October, 1877, changing the nomenclature of Government Schools, it has been called the Midnapur 2nd Grade College. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an endowment fund, raised by the people of the district of Midnapur, amounting to Rs. 51,000 in Government Securities and Municipal Debentures. Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a College and a School Department. Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intend to study for the First Examination in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer appointed.

There is a gymnastic class attached to the College in which the boys are taught exercises according to European and native methods.

Local Scholarships and medals.

One Luchman Prasad Garga scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem, tenable for two years, founded by the zemindar of Moisadal of that name and one Ajodhyaram Khan scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem, tenable for two years, founded by Babu Mahendra Lal Khan, zemindar of Midnapur, to perpetuate the memory of his father, are awarded annually to the two most deserving students who pass the University Entrance Examination from the Collegiate School but who fail to gain Government Scholarships on condition that they prosecute their studies in this College.

One Luchman Prasad Garga gold medal, of the value of about Rs. 32, endowed by the zemindar of Moisadal of that name, is awarded annually to the student from the Midnapur College who passes highest at the F. A. Examination.

Four silver medals, of the value of about Rs. 16 each, called the Harrison, the Martin, the Kali Prasanna Raychaudhuri and the Bipin Bihari Datta medal, are annually awarded to the best students of the Collegiate School in mathematics, history, English composition and English language and literature respectively. The money for the Martin Medal Fund was subscribed by the native friends and admirers of the late R. L. Martin, Esquire, Inspector of Schools to commemorate his name. The rest were endowed by the donors whose names they bear.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Babu Syamacharan Das.
2nd ditto	...	...	„ Isanchandra Datta, M.A., B.L.
3rd ditto	...	...	„ Haricharan Ray, M.A.
Head Pandit	...	...	„ Brajanath Goswami.

With eight other English teachers, one Pandit and one Persian teacher.

8.

Jaypur Maharaja's College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the

number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jaypur State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent up its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts was, accordingly, constituted and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindi Department where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department. In the two latter, the course is specially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the under-graduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other departments of the Institution.

Instructive Staff.

Principal	Babu Dinanath Mukerjee, B.A.
Head Master	„ Chandranath Ray.
Second Master	„ Amritalal De, B.L.
Third Master and Teacher of Physical Science	„ Meghnad Bhattacharyya, B.A.
Head Maulavi	Maulavi Rashid-ud-din.
Second Maulavi	„ Abd-ur-Rahman.
Sanskrit Teachers	Pandit Govind Ram. „ Nanoo Lal.

And eleven other English teachers and eleven Maulavis and four Hindi teachers.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855. Munshi Kishen Sharup.
1865. Kantichandra Mukerjee.
1876. Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
1877. Dinanath Mukerjee, B.A. (*offg.*).
1879. Chandranath Basu, M.A.
1880. Dinanath Mukerjee, B.A.

9.

Patiala Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1874.

This school originally established by His Highness Maharajah Narinder Singh, was thoroughly reorganised by His Highness Maharajah Mahinder Singh, the late Maharajah of Patiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in the English, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit languages. In January 1874 this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. The school is also affiliated to the Panjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution, as well as for those of the Calcutta University. The school is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharajah from his treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs. 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the school. Poor boys are admitted free and receive stipends for their maintenance. A gold medal, of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boy of the school for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Patiala, and laying the foundation-stone of the Mahinder College in March 1875.

Under the orders of the Council of Regency, a First Arts class was opened in the year 1880 and a Principal appointed also. In the English Department, instruction is now given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University and the Proficiency Examination of the Panjab University College.

The Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Departments train up students for the following examinations of the latter University:—the Shastri, Bisharada, Pragya, and Entrance Examinations in Sanskrit; the Munshi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Munshi and Entrance Examinations, in Persian; the Maulavi Fazil, Maulavi Alim, Maulavi, and Entrance Examinations in Arabic.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Lala Dwarkadas, M.A.
Head Master	Babu Harimohan Basu.
Second Master	Lala Din Dayal.
First Mathematical Teacher ...	Pandit Ganeshilal.
First Persian Teacher ...	Maulavi Yusuf Ali.
First Arabic Teacher ...	Maulavi Mahomed Husain Khan.
First Persian Teacher English Dept.	Munshi Shadi Ram.
Sanskrit Teacher	Pandit Ramkrishen.
Ditto	Pandit Nandial.

And 25 other teachers in the several Departments, English, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Gurmukhi.

10.

Wesley College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College was founded in 1874. The classes are divided into two divisions, Upper and Lower. Instruction is given up to the First Arts in English, Latin, mathematics, logic and chemistry. The course also includes divinity, botany, light and heat, and physiology.

There are two scholarships, *viz.*, "The Gogerly Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 120 a year, and "The Spence Hardy Scholarship" of the annual value of Rs. 90.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Visitor	...	... Rev. J. Scott.
Principal	...	... „ S. Hill.
Vice-Principal	...	... „ T. Moscrop.
Honorary Tutors	...	... „ E. Strutt „ J. H. Nathanielsz.
Assistant Tutors	...	... C. Chellappa, C. P. Dias, W. E. Muck, J. A. Wiyayakoon and three others.

Principals.

1874. Rev. S. R. Wilkin.
1882. „ A. Shipham.

11.

Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present up to the First Arts standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the "Crowther Scholarship," of the annual value of Rs. 100.

They may also compete for two annual scholarships, of the value of Rs. 120 and Rs. 80, called the "Kilner Scholarships"; and for one of the annual value of Rs. 60, called the "Squance Scholarship."

From the Upper School, Christian young men may be sent to a Central Training Institution in which they receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent	...	... Rev. W. Winston.
Principal	...	... „ J. West.

12.

Residency College, Indore.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This College was established in 1876. It has special classes for the sons of native chiefs. The revenue is derived from local funds, fees, and the interest of an accumulated fund. There are upwards of 200 students on the rolls.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Mr. Jos. W. Alexander.
Professor	...	...	Babu Guru Pershad, M.A.
Head Master	...	...	Mr. N. M. Khory.
Second Master	...	...	Babu Makaradhwaja Sinha.

And nine other teachers.

13.

Rungpur College.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

In 1875 Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, proposed to convert the Zila School of Rungpur into a High School, on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the college classes were opened in January, 1877.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Chandranath Bhattacharyya.
Head Pandit	...	...	Syamacharan Chatterji.

14.

St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was founded in 1867 by the Society of St. Francis de Sales.

It receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 a month.

The object of this College is to educate Catholic youth, but it is at the same time open to children of other persuasions on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Prizes are annually awarded to the best scholars.

Fees.

The students of the College pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5.
The schooling fees range from Rs. 5 to annas 8.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science ..	Rev.	C. Pelvat.
Professor of English and History ...	„	J. M. Girard.
Professor of Classics	„	P. J. Dunoyer.
Professor of Mathematics ...	„	E. Bonaventure.

And ten other Assistant Masters.

15.

Batala Christian Boys' Boarding School and College.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

This establishment was opened in April, 1878, for the reception of the sons of native Christians of a class that should be able to pay fees. It is intended to afford to students advantages of such an education as may fit them for future Government employment or professional careers. The establishment is a Church Missionary Institution. It was affiliated in 1880 to the Calcutta University. Students prepare in it for the First Arts Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Honorary Principal ...	Rev. F. H. Baring, M.A.
Assistant Professor ...	Babu J. C. Singha.
Ditto	Maulavi Qudrat-ullah.

16.

The Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.

This College was founded in 1872 by the Chiefs of Bundelkhand as a memorial to Lord Mayo. Through the exertions of Dr. J. P. Stratton, Political Agent in Bundelkhand, it was opened in July 1875. The pupils are for the most part cadets of the noble families of Bundelkhand, but there are also several young Chiefs and Chiefs' sons on the rolls. The cost of the establishment is defrayed from the monthly subscriptions made by the Chiefs of the Bundelkhand Agency, Government contributing the pay of the Principal only. The objects with which this College was founded were primarily to impart instruction to the sons of the Chiefs, and secondly to make the College the centre of education in Bundelkhand and the examining power of all the native schools in the different States.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Mr. A. F. Mitchell, (*offg.*).
Head Master	...	...	„ Roshan Lal, B.A.
Head Maulavi	...	...	„ Jamait Ali.
Assistant ditto	...	...	„ Kazim Hossein.
Head Pandit	...	..	„ Kamala Datta Dube.
Assistant ditto	...	...	„ Mukundlal Shastri.

And three other English teachers.

17.

Albert College.

This Institution belongs to the Indian Reform Association. It was founded in the year 1872, with the object of imparting education to students of the middle classes at moderate and convenient rates. The College has been a self-supporting one from the beginning, being maintained entirely from fees. It consists of two departments, the English and the Vernacular, containing thirteen classes many of which are divided into sections. The College Department, which was opened in 1881, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. In the Vernacular classes both English and Bengali are taught, but the latter is used as the principal medium of instruction. Besides the branches rendered compulsory by University requirements, the College insists upon regular instruction in the principles of ethics, separate hours being set apart for lectures on that subject. There are classes also for music, drawing and elementary science.

An admission fee of rupees 3 is charged on all students of the College Department, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3. In the School Department the rates of fees vary from one rupee in the lowest classes to three rupees in the highest.

There are two scholarships attached to the Institution.

(1) The Maharaja of Jaypur Scholarship of Rs. 8 *per mensem* tenable for two years.

(2) Raja Sourindra Mohan Tagore Scholarship of Rs. 5 *per mensem* tenable for two years.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector, Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Srischandra Laha, B.A.
Jaykrishna Sen, M.A.
Gangadhar Das, M.A.
Pandit Matilal Vidyaratna.
And seventeen other teachers.

18.

Burdwan Raj College.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This Institution was established as a free school in the year 1817 and is one of a number of charitable and other institutions which are supported and maintained by the income of the Maharaja's Devutter property. It consists of four Departments, *viz.*, a College Department teaching the F. A. Course, a Collegiate School teaching the Matriculation standard, a Middle Class Vernacular School, and a Persian Department.

Instruction in all the Departments is given gratis, and although fines are not uncommonly levied to enforce regularity and discourage misconduct, they are entirely at the disposal of the Principal, and their chief, if not only, use is to render pecuniary aid to students really deserving of charity.

To discourage the abuse of the advantage of a free tuition offered by itself, the College has made a point of observing very strictly indeed the rule that no transfer letters are obtainable by students whose names have stood for some months on the rolls of the College Department without the payment of a fine varying with circumstances from ten to fifteen rupees. This fine too is disposed of by the Principal and employed for the same charitable purpose as all other fines.

Two scholarships of Rs. 10 a month each and tenable for two years, are awarded to successful F. A. candidates from the College in order to enable them to study for the next higher examination in other Colleges.

Instruction is sought to be given with a due sense of the importance of moral training, and prizes are annually awarded for good conduct as well as for general proficiency in the subjects taught.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	Babu Ramnarayan Datta, B.A.
Professor of Physics and Mathematics	„ Krishnadayal Pramanik, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit and History	„ Dakshinacharan Sen, M.A.

Collegiate School.

Head Master	Mr. W. V. Dunsmure.
Second Master	Babu Jitendranath Chattopadhyay, B.A.
Third Master	„ Nrisinghamurari Panja, BA.
Senior Pandit	„ Janakinath Bhattacharyya.

And nine other teachers.

Bengali School.

Babu Prankrishna Pandit and nine other pandits.

Persian Department.

Maulavi ... ... Munshi Mahommodi.

19.

Government High School, Fyzabad.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This Institution was founded by the Taluqdars of the district in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the First Arts Examination and there are a few local scholarships for students in the F. A. class.

There is a boarding-house attached to the School, under the supervision of a resident Master, in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations.

INSTUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Mr. H. O. Budden (*on furlough*).
Offg. Head Master	...	... „ J. A. D'Cruz, B. A.
Offg. Second Master	...	... Babu Mahendranath Dutt.
Offg. Third Master	...	... M. Ram Ratan Lal.
Persian Teacher	...	... Munshi Tej Rai.

And seven junior teachers.

20.

Prince of Wales' College, Moratowa.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This College was founded in 1876 in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the island, and is intended for the benefit of all inhabitants of Ceylon without distinction of race or creed. It comprises the College proper, the Collegiate School in two Divisions, upper and lower, and the vernacular department. The course of studies embraces English, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Sinhalese, mathematics, history and geography, logic, philosophy, divinity, botany and drawing. There is accommodation on the premises for the Principal and a number of resident masters and students. The institution is at present under the control of the Founder.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Vacant.
Head Master	...	... W. S. Goonewardene, B.A.
Assistant Masters	...	... Philip Lewis. Walter Loos. George Perera. C. A. Gooneratna. C. de Silva.
		And five others.
Drawing Master	...	... E. C. Oertel.
Pandits	...	... Sri Dias de Silva. Adrian Fernando.

21.

St. George's College, Mussoorie.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853. The Institution is under the control of the Vicar Apostolic of the Agra Mission by whom it is mainly supported. The object of the Mission is to afford a liberal education to Catholic youth, but pupils of other persuasions (whose religion is not interfered with) are also admitted. The course of studies has been based upon the standards required for the Entrance Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, the Survey of India, and the F. A. of the Calcutta University. The College receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Rev. Fr. Julius, O. C.
Head Master and Professor of Mathematics	... ...	„ J. Sheehan.
Professor of English Literature and Classics	... ...	„ G. Barlow, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science	...	„ G. W. Johns, B.A.
Assistant Master	... ...	„ E. Baptist.
Assistant ditto	.. ...	„ P. McTighe.
Assistant ditto	.. ...	„ C. Waddington.
Munshi	... ...	Kumar Ali.

22.

St. Thomas's College, Murree.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

This College is situated on one of the healthiest and most pleasant sites of Murree, known as Knockion. Its grounds, more than twenty-three acres in extent, are well wooded, with spots suitable for gardening and level plots for playgrounds. It was opened on the 1st of February 1882, by His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. P. Tosi, O.C.R.C.,

Bishop of the Panjab. The cost to the Mission of establishing it and maintaining it during the first two years of its existence was Rs. 40,000. During the same period, the average number of boys on the rolls was 65. The College was affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the F. A. standard, on the 1st of January 1883, and on the 1st of April in the same year, it received a grant-in-aid from the Punjab Government.

Boys are prepared not only for the Calcutta University but also for several other Indian Examinations. Music, Drawing, French, etc., are taught as extra subjects.

The fees for boarders vary between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 a month, and for day-scholars between Rs. 6 and Rs. 12.

The Institution is open to Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

STAFF.

Rector and Professor ...	The Very Rev. Fr. Michael Ryan, O. C.
Vice-Rector and Professor ...	The Rev. Fr. Felix Hickson, O. C.
Chaplain	The Rev. Fr. Bartholomew, O. C.
Senior Professor	Mr. Benjamin Paul.
Professor	,, Joseph Odgers.
Assistant Master	The Rev. Br. Francis Deyer, T. O. S. F.
Ditto	Mr. William Baker.
Ditto	,, John O'Brien.
Caterer	Br. Michael Angelo, O. C.
Matron	Mrs. Odgers.
Hospital Nurse	Mrs. Berrill.
Medical Officer	Dr. T. E. L. Bate.

23.

Free Church Institution, Nagpur.

This building, situated at the west end of the city on the margin of the Juma Tulao, accommodates the High School and College classes of the Institution. It was erected at an expense of Rs. 24,000, £1200 being contributed by the late Miss Mary Barclay of Edinburgh, while the remainder was raised by special donations from friends in India. It is a large and substantial sandstone structure having a central hall 66 by 33 feet and 30 feet to the highest part of the roof with a wing on both sides, each containing two class rooms separated by a corridor.

The Institution was opened on the 1st April 1861, after having drafted into it the pupils of one small Anglo-Vernacular and six Vernacular Schools, by which, from 1845, when the Mission was founded, educational operations had been carried on in the city of

Nagpur. In 1868, the Institution began to send candidates to the Entrance Examination, first of Bombay and then of the University of Calcutta. At the beginning of 1883, a College class, teaching up to the standard of the First Arts Examination was formed and is now hopefully going on.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. J. G. Cooper.
Professor of English and Logic...	„ D. Whitton.
Ditto of Physics .. .	Mr. Petrus Nordfors.
Ditto of Mathematics and Persian	„ Khurshedji Framji, B.A.
Ditto of Sanskrit	„ Sadashiva Jairam, B.A.

24.

Allahabad High School Girls' Department.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

Description not furnished.

25.

Rutlam Central College.

AFFILIATED, 1884.

This Institution was founded by Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the late Superintendent of the Rutlam State. It was opened in 1874 by General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B.

It is the centre of a number of schools in the State, which are in a way affiliated to the main Institution. These schools are divided into Branch Schools, District Schools, Jagirdar, Aided and Zenana Schools, and amount in number to thirty-eight, with a daily attendance of 1,255 students.

The College comprises four Departments—English, Persian, Hindi and Sanskrit—and has a total daily attendance of 375 students.

No fees are taken, the College being wholly supported at the cost of His Highness the Maharajah of Rutlam.

In connection with the College, is a Rajkumar class attended by the young Chiefs of the State, to whom instruction is given in English and Hindi.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent of State Education	Mr. Herbert Sherring.
Inspector of Schools	Pandit Naranjan Nath.
Head Master of the English Department	Babu Punam Chandra Banerjea, B.A.

Head Master of the Persian Department	Maulavi Abdul Haq.
Head Master of the Hindi Department ...	Pandit Ganga Sahib.
Head Master of the Sanskrit Department ...	Babu Vishnu Shastri.

And sixteen Assistant Masters.

26.

Jagannath College, Dacca.

AFFILIATED, 1884.

The Dacca Brahmo School, which was founded in the year 1866 by the joint efforts of Babus Dinanath Sen, Parbaticharan Ray, Anathbandhu Maulik, and the late Babu Brajasundar Mitra, and continued, up to 1871, under the management of a committee of native gentlemen, consisting of the founders and a few others, ceased to exist as such in the year 1872. The management, in that year, passed into the hands of Babu Kisorilal Raychaudhuri, zemindar of Baliati, and the institution came to be called the Jagannath School, after the late Babu Jagannath Raychaudhuri, the proprietor's father. The success of the school and the daily growing demand for a cheaper College education than was obtainable led to its elevation to the status of a second grade College in July 1884, and, in September following, its affiliation was sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, with effect from April, 1883.

The College Department teaches the F. A. standard, charges tuition fees at the rate of Rs. 3 a month, and possesses an instructive staff composed as follows :—

Principal and Professor of English and Sanskrit	Babu Kunjalal Nag, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics	Babu Baikunthakisor Chakrabarti, M.A.
Professor of History, Logic, and English	Babu Prasannakumar Basu, M.A

The collegiate school teaches the Matriculation standard, and consists of eight classes,—each split up into sections. The rate of fees varies from 2 Rs. for the three highest classes to 1 Re. for the lowest class. The instructive staff is thus composed—

Head Master ...	Babu Gopimohan Basak
Assistant Masters ...	„ Chandrakisor Gangull, B.A. „ Girischandra Sen, B.A. „ Bipinbihari Sen, B.A.

And twelve others.

Senior Pundit, assisted by two others	Pundit Anandachandra Tarkbagis.
Munshi	Maulavi Abdul Aziz.

Attached to the college there is also an aided Bengali School, consisting of seven classes, and preparing students for the Primary and Middle Vernacular scholarship examinations. The rate of fees is uniform throughout, being 4 annas from the highest class to the lowest. The tutorial staff consists of Babu Anathbandhu Maulik, head pundit and superintendent, and seven others.

Under the management of the same proprietor there is an aided middle Anglo-Vernacular school, known as the Jagannath Branch School, at Amligola in the suburbs of Dacca, the teaching staff whereof consists of Babu Basantakumar Majumdar, head master, and four others.

Two scholarships, of Rs. 6 a month and tenable, by students failing to obtain Government scholarships, for two years at the Dacca College, subject, however, to transfer to the Jagannath College as soon as B. A. classes are opened in connection therewith, are annually awarded on the result of the F. A. examination. A number of prizes, in the shape of medals and books, are also awarded for good conduct and general progress as also for proficiency in individual subjects, as shown by the results of the F. A. examination and the College examinations of the 1st year class.

Four scholarships, of Rs. 6 a month and tenable for two years in the Jagannath College, are awarded to successful Entrance candidates from the Collegiate school, such as fail to be Government stipend-holders. The best Entrance candidate of every year is entitled to a Northbrook medal or watch.

Besides these, a number of medals and other prizes continue to be awarded as hitherto for good conduct as also for proficiency in the subjects taught.

In connection with the College there exists also an art school, teaching painting and statuary. The classes are placed under Babu Maheschandra Datta, an artist of some reputation in his part of the country, assisted by another.

27.

University College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1885.

This Institution was originally founded in 1879, under the name of the Indian Institution, by Babus Priyanath Chatterjea, M.A., Jogendranath Vidyabhusana, M.A., and Amritalal Banerjea.

From 1880 to 1881 it was under the management of P. Ghosh, Esq., and Babu Rangalal Rai, B.A.

From 1882 Babus Joygovinda Shome, M.A.,B.L., and Kalicharan Banerjea, M.A.,B.L., took it under their management.

In 1884 the management devolved entirely on Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, D. Sc., and the name was changed into the University School. The School was affiliated up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts in 1885.

The Institution consists of a College and a School Department.

College Department :—This Department teaches up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 3; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Baradacharan Mitra, M.A.
" Mohinimohan Sen, M.A. (Principal).
" Asutoshchakrabarti, M.A.
" Jogindranath Basu, B.A.

School Department :—This Department imparts instruction up to the University Course. The schooling fee varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 a month.

Besides one superintendent and one assistant superintendent, there are ten teachers, all of whom are graduates, and three pandits in this department.

1.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College is limited to ten. Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held in Arts at the University.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 per session during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows :—

To students of the 4th and 5th* years, 20 Senior Scholarships, at Rs. 12 a month, ...	Rs. 240	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month, ...	„ 80	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month, ...	„ 80	0	0
Total per mensem, ...	Rs. 400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such examination. They are tenable for two years on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded upon the results of the College examinaiion at the end of the 1st year. They are tenable for two years on the same condition as above.

In the event of a scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

* For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Practical Chemistry. General Anatomy and Physiology.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body. Pathology. Hygiene.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medl. Wards, 6 months, Surgl. Wards, ditto, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl. Wards 6 months, Surgl. Wards, ditto, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl. Wards, 3 months, Surgl. do. do., Eye Infirmary ditto., Outdoor dispensary, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.
Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology	D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
" Comparative Anatomy .	J. Anderson, M.D. J. Wood-Mason, *(offg.)*.
" Anatomy ...	D. O'Connell Raye, M.D.
" Botany ...	G. King, M.B.
" Materia Medica ...	R. C. Chandra. J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., *(offg.)*.
" Chemistry ...	C. J. H. Warden, *(on leave)*. L. A. Waddell, L. M. B., *(offg.)*.
" Medicine ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.
" Surgery ...	K. McLeod, A.M., M.D.
" Midwifery ...	R. Harvey, M.B.
" Medical Jurisprudence	S. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
" Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	H. Cayley *(on leave)*. R. Sanders, *(offg.)*.
" Pathology ...	D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
" Hygiene ...	R. Lidderdale, M.D.
" Dentistry ...	W. T. Woods.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy..	Debendranath De, M.B.
2nd ditto ditto	Amritalal Das.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1853.	M. J. Bramley.	1868.	N. Chevers, M.D.
1855.	J. McRae, M.D.	1872.	D. B. Smith, M.D.
1856.	T. W. Wilson, M.D.	1873.	N. Chevers, M.D.
1857.	W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.	1876.	D. B. Smith, M.D.
1860.	S. B. Partridge, *(offg.)*.	1877.	J. M. Coates, M.D. *(offg.)*.
1861.	N. Chevers, M.D.	1878.	D. B. Smith, M.D.
1865.	C. R. Francis, M.B. *(offg.)*.	1880.	J. M. Coates, M.D.
1866.	J. Ewart, M.D. *(offg.)*.		

Secretaries.

1837.	David Hare.	1854.	E. Goodeve.
1841.	F. J. Mouat, M.D.	1855.	F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

1.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, N. W. P.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to supply

the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, and Sub-Overseers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Uppor Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of all ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Work Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

Engineer-Class.

The class is open to all statutory natives of India.

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. A certain number specified yearly of the passed students, receive appointments as Apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not guaranteed appointments. Candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in language, literature, history, mathematics and elementary drawing and physical science.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35, per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best student; one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 100 for the two best native students; besides two prizes of Rs. 100 and five of Rs. 50, open to all.

Upper Subordinate Class.

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers," after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly. Three scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three of Rs. 25 each per mensem, are annually allotted to English civil students and three of Rs. 10 each to native students, all tenable for two years.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 80, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of the second grade.

Lower Subordinate Class.

This class is intended for natives of India only. Most of the students remain for one and a half years only at College, and if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, and are appointed to the P. W. D., as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee of appointment.

The Entrance Examination is competitive, and in the Urdu language. It comprises for class A, elementary history, and geography, and the use of English figures and words. For class B, a recommendation by an Executive Engineer that the candidate is a useful man is required, and candidates are examined in arithmetic and writing. Candidates for class A, must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly.

There are sixteen scholarships of Rs. 5 a month for class A.; twelve of Rs. 10 for class B., and the senior men of class A. receive Rs. 5 each from the Education Branch, all tenable during stay at College. There are also six scholarships of Rs. 20 a month for five months for men returning to perfect themselves in drawing. Non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

Courses of Study in principal Classes.

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer class.

Natives' Military Surveying Class.

A class of 15 native N. C. O. and sepoys from the native army are annually passed through a ten months' course in *Military* Engineering and Surveying.

Fees.

[With the exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

Outside Examinations.

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for the grades of Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules.

Subsidiary Departments.

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing over 13,500 volumes.

2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs, and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public.

3. A BOOK DEPÔT for sale of the College publications and text-books.

4. A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

Staff.

The principal Staff of the College is as follows:—

Principal	Lt.-Col. M. Brandreth, R.E.
Assistant Principals	Capt. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. „ G. P. Onslow, R.E.
Professor of Experimental Science	Mr. Murray Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.E., and Fel. U.C.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class	Mr. C. C. Sullivan.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Class	Mr. G. T. Sparke.
Five Assistant Masters, Upper Subordinate Class	[Various.]
Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class	Lala Behari Lal.
Seven Assistant Masters, ditto ...	[Various.]

For further detailed information, see the Thomason College Calendar published at Roorkee, N. W P. price Rs. 4-12.

2.

Government Engineering College, Howrah.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

The College was opened on the 5th April 1880, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. All classes of the community are admitted, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the following:—

(1) Civil Engineers.
(2) Mechanical Engineers.
(3) Foreman-Mechanics (Apprentices).

Pupils for the two higher classes are admitted on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination: their theoretical course, including three hours daily in the shops, is completed in four years, and the fifth or last year is spent by Civil Engineers at Akra in learning brick-making, and on works in progress: by Mechanical Engineers, in supervising actual work in the shops.

The tuition fee for these classes is Rs. 8 per mensem during the four years of their instruction in class, no such fee being charged to any student after the completion of his theoretical course. The messing fees for those who elect to reside upon the premises are,—for Christians, Rs. 20 plus Rs. 5 for rent, for Natives Rs. 7 plus Re. 1 for rent.

For admittance to the Apprentice Department there is an entrance examination, but any candidate who has, at the University Entrance Examination, qualified in English and mathe-

matics, or has passed by Standard VII of the Code for European Schools is admitted without further test. The theoretical course—including three hours daily in the shops continues for 3½ years, and the remaining year and half of the five years' apprenticeship is spent entirely in the shops learning a trade.

Members of this department *must* be boarders, and the charge for Europeans and Eurasians up to 30 in number is Rs. 5 each per mensem, and for Natives up to 40 in number Rs. 3 per mensem; but apprentices in excess of these numbers are received on payment of the same messing fees as Engineer students.

One scholarship of Rs. 20, three of Rs. 15, and six of Rs. 10 tenable for two years are given annually to students entering the Engineer department, and scholarships of the same number and value are competed for at the end of the second year's course, provided that the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half of the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination. In addition there are two scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 per mensem, attached to the College, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded on the result of the First Examination in Engineering. Ten stipends of Rs. 50 each tenable for one year are granted to those students who pass the best examination at the end of the fourth year, and there are now, guaranteed by Government, in alternate years 1 and 2 appointments in the superior service of the Public Works Department open to students of the College.

To Foreman-Mechanics, as apprentices, the system of scholarships is not applicable, but after their final examination ten stipends of Rs. 10 and ten of Rs. 6 each, tenable for one year and a half are awarded to those apprentices who pass the best examination, both theoretical and practical.

For further information see the College rules which will be forwarded on application to the Principal.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Mr. S. F. Downing, M.A., A.M. J.C.E.
Professor of Civil Engineering ...	Mr. J. S. Slater.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B.A., Camb.
Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science	Mr. E. F. Mondy.
Professor of Drawing ...	Mr. J. T. Bartlett.

Apprentice Department.

Head Master	Mr. C. Gilmore.
Lecturer on Physical Science ...	Babu Baradaprasad Ghose.
Teacher	Babu Dwarkanath Dutt.
Ditto	Babu Surendrakumar Bose.
Superintendent of Work-Shop ...	Mr. J. T. Simpson.

Graduates.

HONORARY D. L.

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, K. G. ...	1875
Monier Williams	1876
Rev. K. M. Banerjea	1876
Rajendralala Mitra	1876

D. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ...	1877	Presidency College.
Mitra, Trailokyanath ...	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra ...	1883	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rasbihari ...	1884	Ditto.

HONOURS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath ...	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasbihari ...	1871	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ...	1876	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra ...	1878	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ...	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Satischandra ...	1883	Ditto.

B. L.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari ...	1872	Presidency College.
Adhya, Asutosh ...	1869	Hughli College.
Aich, Radhakanta ...	1876	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar ...	1879	Patna College.
Akhileswar Prasad ...	1878	Ditto.
Ali, Ahmad ...	1883	Ditto.
Ameer Ali ...	1869	Hughli College.
Awadh Kisor ...	1882	Patna College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad ...	1874	Presidency College.
" Brajagopal ...	1879	Ditto.
" Durganath ...	1869	Berhampur College.
" Harischandra ...	1869	Dacca College.
" Upendranath ...	1879	Presidency College.
Baldeo Lal ...	1884	Patna College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath ...	1875	Presidency College.
" Abinaschandra...	1867	Ditto.
" Abinaschandra...	1868	Ditto.
" Asutosh ...	1879	Ditto.
" Asutosh No. 1....	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
" Bamacharan ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Banawarilal ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
" Bansidhar ...	1884	Ditto.
" Bhairabchandra	1863	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Bhubanmohan...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Bidhubhushan ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Bidhubhushan ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Bidhubhushan ...	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Biharilal ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Chandmohan ...	1878	Dacca College.
,,	Dinabandhu ...	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Gangadhar ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra No 2	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Gopikrishna ...	1875	Hughli College.
,,	Gopinath ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Gurudas ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Haricharan ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Harinath ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Indranath ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jagatchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jyotishchandra ..	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1870	Patna College.
,,	Kalicharan ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1884	Dacca College.
,,	Kantibhushan ...	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Kantichandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Karunamay ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath, Sr. ..	1883	Patna College.
,,	Kumudnath ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Mahadeb ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Maheschandra ...	1873	Patna College.
,,	Nabinchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Nandalal ...	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Nilmadhab ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nilratan ...	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Nistaran ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Nibaranchandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Pramadacharan..	1869	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajkrishna ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Ramnarayan ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Ramtaran ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Rebatichandra ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1869	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Satyadayal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
,, Sibnath,	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamacharan	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Taradas	...	1875	Krishnagar College.
,, Tarapada	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Tinkari	...	1877	Ditto.
Banerjea, P. N.	...	1869	Ditto.
Bardan, Mahinimohan	...	1866	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagatdurlabh	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Ramkumar	...	1884	Dacca College.
,, Rasbihari	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Rohinikumar	...	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Amarnath	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar	...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Aswinikumar	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Asutosh	..	1883	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Atulchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Basantakrishna	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Basantakumar	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bhupendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Bijaygopal	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Birajaprasad	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bishnupada	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Dakshinaprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendrabijay	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendralal,	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Durgaram	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Grischandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Hariballabh	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.

Basu, Janakinath	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath (No. 1)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalikumar	...	1870	Berhampur College.
„ Karunadas	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Kesabkumar	...	1873	Krishnagar College.
„ Kritantakumar	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Lalitkumar	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Latubihari	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahendranath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Mahitchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Manmathakumar	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Nimaichandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Nepalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Pulinbihari	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajendrakumar	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Saratkisor	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1870	Hughli College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sibaram	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Syamkisor	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	...	1881	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Udaychandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Batabyal, Atulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	...	1881	Ditto.
Bhagwan, Sahay	...	1879	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas	...	1870	Presidency College.
Bhar, Trailokyanath	...	1868	Ditto.

Bhatta, Napharchandra ...	1864	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad ...	1877	Canning Col., Lucknow.
,, Chandrakumar ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Dwarkanath ...	1868	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath ...	1871	Patna College.
,, Haranath ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath ...	1869	Krishnagar College.
,, Jogindranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jugadas ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Krishnakamal ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Maheswar ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar ..	1875	Ditto.
,, Radhakisor ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasad ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Srischandra ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Tarinikanta ...	1868	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Krishnachaitanya ...	1869	Ditto.
Bhupsen Singh ...	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesabnath ...	1867	Ditto.
Biswas, Asutosh ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Dandadhari ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Prankrishna ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Rudrakanta ...	1866	Ditto.
Chaki, Benimadhab ...	1883	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra ...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Akhilchandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Bhupati ...	1884	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan ...	1872	Patna College.
,, Dwarkanath ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Girindramohan ...	1868	Ditto.
,, Girischandra ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harachandra ...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Harachandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Haranchandra ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan ...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Harimohan ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Indranarayan ...	1881	Patna College.
,, Isanchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra ...	1863	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ramgopal ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,, Purnachandra ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rasikchandra ...	1884	Dacca College.
,, Srishchandra ...	1884	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1883	Ditto.

Chakrabarti,	Syamaldas ...	1872	Patna College.
,,	Syamamohan ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Taranath ...	1870	Ditto.
Chandra,	Brajendranath ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jagneswar ...	1870	Berhampur College.
,,	Priyanath ...	1879	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay,	Aghornath ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Akshaykumar ...	1873	Patna College.
,,	Amarendranath ..	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Amirtalal ...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Amritalal ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Atulchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Banamali ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Bankimchandra...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bhagabanchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Biharilal ...	1883	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Bipradas ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Bireswar ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Bishnuchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Bishnupada ...	1883	Hughli College.
,,	Digambar ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Dwarkanath ...	1880	Patna College.
,,	Girischandra ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra No.2	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Harakrishna ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Haridas ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1868	Hughli College.
,,	Iswarchandra ...	1879	Patna College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Kalidhan ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kirtichandra ...	1863	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnachandra ..	1865	Ditto.
,,	Krishnalal ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Mahinimohan ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Nilkanta ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Nityagopal ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Pitambar ...	1869	Hughli College.
,,	Pankajakumar ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Prabhatchandra ..	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Pramathanath ...	1880	Patna College.
,,	Prasannakumar...	1884	Hughli College.
,,	Pratapchandra ...	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ...	1879	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay,	Rajanikanta	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Rajanikanta	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Sajanikanta	1874	Krishnagar College.
,,	Saratchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra	1882	Ditto.
,,	Sashibhushan	1871	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra	1867	Ditto.
,,	Srigopal	1871	Krishnagar College.
,,	Srikrishna	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Sripati	1880	Ditto.
,,	Sureschandra	1882	Ditto.
,,	Umakanta	1868	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra	1873	Hughli College.
,,	Upendrachandra	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Upendranath	1874	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna	1873	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	1869	Ditto.
,,	Dinanath	1884	City College.
,,	Girischandra	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jadabchandra	1880	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1879	Krishnagar College.
,,	Jogindranath	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliram	1880	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Narendranath	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Prasannanarayan	1879	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta	1872	Dacca College.
,,	Sasibhushan	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Srischandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Srikumar	1875	Patna College.
,,	Tarakisor	1884	City College.
,,	Tarapada	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Umeschandra	1884	Rajshahye College.
Currie, F		1873	Presidency College.
Dan, Mahendranath		1882	Ditto.
Das, Akshaycharan		1883	Ditto.
,,	Baikunthanath	1871	Dacca College.
,,	Bhairabchandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1874	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari	1879	Ditto.
,,	Brajendramohan	1877	Patna College.
,,	Chandrakumar	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Dhairyyanrayan	1882	Ditto.
,,	Dinanath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Gorachand	1871	Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	1870	Dacca College.
,,	Gobindachandra	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Haricharan	1878	Ditto.
,,	Hariprasad	1871	Ditto.
,,	Harischandra	1870	Ditto.

Das, Hemnath	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Iswarchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jagatmohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Jnanendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kamalanath	...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Lakshminaryan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Lalmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Parbaticharan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Raghunath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rasikchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Sarbananda	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Tarakchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Taraprasnna	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ambikachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Aparnacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Aswinikumar	...	1880	Krishnagar College.
,, Baidyanath	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Baishnabcharan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Balaichand	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Bharatchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Brajaballabh	...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Charnchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Janakinath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1875	Dacca College.
,, Kalikadas	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Kamalkrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Lalgopal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Manmohan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Mahinimohan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Mahinimohan	...	1882	Hughli College.

Datta, Nabinchandra	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nandalal	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Narasinha	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Narendrakrishna	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Priyanath (No. 2)	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal	...	1869	Berhampur College.
„ Ramlal	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Surendrakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
De, Adwaitaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1877	Muir Central College.
„ Anandamohan	...	1884	City College.
„ Asutosh	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Brajendralal	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Dulalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gaurcharan	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jugalkisor	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Panchkari	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Ramapati	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Deb, Bhutnath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Gopendrakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Gokulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Nagendranath	...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Nilmani	...	1874	Presidency College.

Dhar, Syamchand	...	1868	Hughli College.
Dhirajkarn	...	1876	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
Fazlul Karim	...	1880	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Jagabandhu	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1874	Patna College.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rabichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Satyacharn	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath	...	1874	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Amritalal	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Anantaram	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Atulchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Atulbihari	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Baradaprasad	...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Basantakumar	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Becharam	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1882	Muir Central College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Birajkrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Chaudidas	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Debendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Dhankrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Haranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Janakiballabh	...	1884	Ravenshaw College.
,, Jaygopal	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1871	Berhampur College.

Ghosh, Kalipada	...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kantibhushan	...	1883	Patna College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kshetrachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendrakumar	...	1883	Dacca College.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Manmathakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Panchanan	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Parbatinath	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
„ Priyanath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Rajendralal	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Ramottam	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Ramprasanna	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramsakha	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Rasbihari	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	1880	Dacca College.
„ Sasikumar	...	1883	Krishnagar College.
„ Srischandra	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1866	Krishnagar College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1874	Hughli College.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Umanath	...	1878	Ditto.
Gobindacharan	...	1877	Patna College.
Goswami, Herambalal	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1832	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal	...	1881	Ditto.
Guha, Anathbandhu	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Aswinikumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaminikumar	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Rebatimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
Gui, Sibchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Guin, Srinibas	...	1883	Ditto.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Girindrakumar	...	1879	Krishnagar College.
„ Jagadiswar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1874	Presidency College.

Gupta, Prasannakumar	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramgati	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1883	Presidency College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Matilal	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ramchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Satkari	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1870	Ditto.
Hanuman Prasad	...	1874	Canning College.
Hati, Banawarilal	...	1882	Presidency College.
Ized Baksh	...	1879	Ditto.
Jagannath Prasad	...	1884	Patna College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra	...	1870	Berhampur College.
Kandhji	...	1884	Patna College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1877	Krishnagar College.
Kar, Grishchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	...	1876	Hughli College.
Khan, Ramdurlabh	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ramgopal	...	1874	Krishnagar College.
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	...	1880	Presidency College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramkumar	...	1882	Ditto.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1882	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakata	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Harihar	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Rameshandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Srihari	...	1883	Ditto.
Lal Sing	...	1875	Ditto.
Mahomed Daem	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Wajed	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Atalbihari	...	1877	Krishnagar College.
Batakrishna	...	1883	Muir Central College.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	...	1874	Katak High School.
„ Kasinath	...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kedareswar	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Radhagobinda	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Sasicharan	...	1876	Hughli College.
„ Surajul Islam,	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Sureschandra	...	1883	Rajshahye College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Anandanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Bimalacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	1880	Ditto.

Majumdar, Debendranath	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Hridaynath	...	1884	Dacca College.
,, Jagatdurlabh	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Upendranarayan	...	1873	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Balaram	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1869	Hughli College.
,, Lalitmadhab	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Srikanta	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Rameswar	...	1882	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Krishnagar College.
Mazhar-ul-Anwar	...	1880	Hughli College.
Mendies, H.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mirza, Muhammod Ismail	...	1882	Patna College.
Misra, Harinarayan	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Abinaschandra	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Amulyacharan	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Bankimchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bagabaticharan	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Biswambhar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Birajacharan	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Girindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1876	Patna College.
,, Gopallal	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Gopendrachandra	...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Haricharan	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra	...	1884	City College.
,, Hiralal	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1869	Ditto.

Mitra,	Jogindranath	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra	1870	Berhampur College.
,,	Kaliprasanna	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kartikchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Lalbihari	1883	Hughli College.
,,	Madanmohan	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendrachandra	1871	Hughli College.
,,	Mahendralal	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1875	Ditto.
,,	Manmohan	1876	Ditto.
,,	Mohanchand	1878	Ditto.
,,	Narasinhachandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Narendrachandra	1882	Ditto.
,,	Nalininath	1873	Hughli College.
,,	Prasannakumar	1880	Krishnagar College.
,,	Purnachandra	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1880	Ditto.
,,	Radhikacharan	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath*	1871	Hughli College.
,,	Ramcharan	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Rameschandra	1861	Ditto.
,,	Saradacharan	1873	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1884	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1879	Ditto.
,,	Soashicharan	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Surendranath	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Tarabilas	1865	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	1865	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	1888	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1862	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Amarchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan	1877	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	1869	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Abinaschandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Bamapada	1883	Ditto.
,,	Becharam	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bhabacharan	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Bholanath	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Bidhubhushan	1875	Canning College.
,,	Biharilal	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari	1883	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari	1872	Krishnagar College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas	1869	Krishnagar College.

Mukhopadhyay,	Brajagopal ...	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Chandrasekhar...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Chandrasekhar...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Charuchandra ...	1883	Patna College.
,,	Durgadas ...	1871	Hughli College.
,,	Girijabhushan ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1872	Ditto.
,,	Gopallal ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Gopimohan ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Gobindadeb ...	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Haragobinda ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Harabilas ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Haranchandra ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Harendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Haridas ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harilal ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Harischandra ...	1883	Rajshahye College.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1880	Krishnagar College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Janakinath ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Jaygopal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1878	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Jogneswar ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kalidhan ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Kalinath ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Kalipada ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1882	Patna College.
,,	Kanailal ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Kanailal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kantichandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Kapaliprasanna	1869	Ditto.
,,	Karunasindhu ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Krishnadhan ...	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Krishnamohan ...	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kshetraprasad ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kumadinikanta...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna ...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkriahna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nilambar ...	1866	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay,	Nilmani ...	1869	Presidency College.
"	Nibaranchandra	1871	Ditto.
"	Nilalohit ...	1880	Krishnagar College.
"	Nrisinhachandra	1869	Presidency College.
"	Nrityalal ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
"	Phanibhusan ...	1883	Krishnagar College.
"	Piyarimohan ...	1864	Presidency College.
"	Pramadanath ...	1874	Hughli College.
"	Priyanath ...	1873	Presidency College.
"	Purnachandra ...	1882	Muir Central College.
"	Rajkrishna ...	1868	Presidency College.
"	Rajmohan ...	1865	Ditto.
"	Rajnarayan ...	1879	Ditto.
"	Rajanikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
"	Ramchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
"	Ramdhan ...	1873	Ditto.
"	Ramprasanna ...	1882	Ditto.
"	Ramlal ...	1865	Ditto.
"	Saradaprasad ...	1883	Patna College.
"	Saratchandra ...	1874	Ditto.
"	Saratchandra ...	1879	Presidency College.
"	Sasibhushan ...	1864	Ditto.
"	Sasibhushan ...	1873	Ditto.
"	Sitanath ...	1869	Ditto.
"	Srikrishna ...	1871	Ditto.
"	Srischandra ...	1879	Ditto.
"	Taraprasanna ...	1861	Ditto.
"	Tejchandra ...	1876	Ditto.
"	Thakurdas ...	1884	Ditto.
"	Tulsidas ...	1883	Ditto.
"	Umakali ...	1872	Ditto.
"	Upendrachandra	1876	Ditto.
"	Upendranath ...	1879	Ditto.
"	Upendranath ...	1883	Ditto.
Mustaphi,	Chandragati ...	1877	Ditto.
Nag,	Abhayacharan ...	1882	Ditto.
"	Bamacharan ...	1876	Ditto.
"	Baradacharan ...	1875	Ditto.
"	Haradhan ...	1880	Ditto.
"	Jagadbandhu ...	1873	Dacca College.
"	Kunjabihari ...	1870	Presidency College.
"	Mahendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
"	Rabatikanta ...	1882	Dacca College.
"	Sambhuchandra ...	1868	Ditto.
"	Sibchandra ...	1876	Ditto.
"	Syamakanta ...	1880	Ditto.
Nagwant Sahay	...	1879	Patna College.
Naha,	Anangamohan ...	1875	Dacca College.
Namasivaya,	V. ...	1883	Presidency College.
Nandan,	Hemchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
Nandi,	Ramanath ...	1862	Ditto.
"	Ramanchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
Narayanprasad	...	1877	Patna College.

Narayan, Sibpratab	...	1873	Patna College.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Ditto.
Niyogi, Basantakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Trailokyamohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
Nizamuddin, Hasan	...	1881	Canning College.
Obeyd al-Rahman	...	1869	Berhampur College.
Pain, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Nandadulal	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Priyalal	...	1883	Ditto.
Pal, Abhaycharan	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Baikuntanath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Kartikchandra	...	1869	Hughli College.
„ Nanigopal	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1869	Hughli College.
„ Srinath	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Tulsicharan	...	1882	Ditto.
Palit, Harinath	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Priyanath	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Taraknath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Pandit, Jwalanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prannath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Surajnarayan	...	1877	Canning College.
Pathak, Ramratan	...	1870	Berhampur College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	1873	Krishnagar College.
„ Rameswar	...	1883	Canning College.
Prayagnath	...	1876	Patna College.
Raghunandanprasad	...	1881	Presidency College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Baranasi	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Benibhushan	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Benimadhab	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Bipinchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Biswambhar	...	1883	Krishnagar College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873	Berhampur College.
„ Chandranarayan	...	1882	Krishnagar College.
„ Debendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	1868	Patna College.
„ Dineschandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Durgasundar	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Girischandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	...	1881	Ditto.

Ray, Harendranarayan	1875	Dacca College.
„ Harinarayan	1865	Presidency College.
„ Harinath	1877	Ditto.
„ Harinath	1883	Patna College.
„ Indranarayan	1881	Krishnagar College.
„ Jagneswar	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jnanendralal	1878	Krishnagar College.
„ Jogeschandra	1876	Presidency College.
„ Kalimohan	1882	Patna College.
„ Kaliprasanna	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	1877	Dacca College.
„ Kesabchandra	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kisorimohan	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnanath	1868	Hughli College.
„ Kuladakinkar	1880	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	1871	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1875	Patna College.
„ Mukundanath	1880	Presidency College.
„ Nabadwipchandra	1880	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	1870	Berhampur College.
„ Nagendranath	1883	Presidency College.
„ Nabinchandra	1877	Berhampur College.
„ Nikunjabihari	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nilmadhab	1870	Patna College.
„ Piyarilal	1870	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra	1866	Ditto.
„ Prasannagopal	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	1868	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	1881	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	1873	Krishnagar College.
„ Rajchandra	1869	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	1881	Canning College.
„ Sailendrabandhu	1881	Hughli College.
„ Saradaprasanna	1874	Presidency College.
„ Sasadhar	1881	Krishnagar College.
„ Satischandra	1877	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra	1883	Ditto.
„ Sitanath	1880	Ditto.
„ Sudhansubhushan	1870	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	1883	Ditto.
„ Syamchand	1871	Krishnagar College.
„ Ugrakanta	1882	Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendrakumar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	1869	Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	1884	Patna College.
Sahay, Jadunath	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jagannath	1883	Patna College.
„ Raghubansa	1870	Presidency College.
Samanta, Nilmadhab	1868	Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	1867	Ditto.

Sanyal, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Harischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal	...	1877	Muir Central College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Ramlal	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Charuchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jaganmohan	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Jagatnarayan	...	1881	Patna College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kisorilal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1868	Berhampur College.
,, Matilal	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Nandalal	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nityagopal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Pareschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Ramnarayan	...	1880	Patna College.
,, Siddheswar	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sarbadhikari, Amritakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Debaprasad	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	...	1873	Canning College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra	...	1878	Presidency College.
Sayyed, Khyrat Ahmed	...	1879	Patna College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Annadacharan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Baradagobinda	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Batakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1874	Krishnagar College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan	...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Debendramohan	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Dinanath	...	1873	Gauhati High School.
,, Dinabandhu	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Durgacharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gaurballabh	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.

Sen, Haricharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Jagneswar	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jatramohan	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalikumar	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Kalimohan	...	1881	Dacca College.
„ Kamalakanta	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Kamalakanta (No. 2)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kasikanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Lalgopal	...	1873	Krishnagar College.
„ Narendranath	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Radhakrishna	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Radanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ratneswar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1884	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Satyakinkar	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Srikanta	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Taracharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1877	Dacca College.
Sengupta, Kalidas	...	1878	Presidency College.
Set, Grischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Manilal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
Sibsaranlal	...	1877	Patna College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan	...	1881	Krishnagar College.
Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Singh, Bhupsen	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Brajanandan	...	1881	Patna College.
„ Budhsen	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Saligram	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Pramathakrishna	...	1879	Ditto.

Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	1882	Patna College.
„ Ramaprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1861	Ditto.
Sitalprasad	...	1880	Patna College.
Som, Baradaprasanna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Brajabihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Debendralal	...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Jaygobinda	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Murarilal	...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1883	Ditto
Sriram	...	1877	Canning College.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Harimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Suraj-ul-Islam	...	1873	Dacca College.
Syed Mazhar Iman	...	1875	Presidency College.
Takrimuddin, Ahmad	...	1883	Ditto.
Talapatra, Ramjadab	...	1874	Berhampur College.
Taslimuddin Ahmad	...	1882	Presidency College.
Tewari, Chandrasekhar	...	1881	Hughli College.
Thakur, Kashinath Kesab	...	1884	Muir Central College.
Twidale, G.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Younan, E.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Muhammad	...	1868	Patna College.

1885.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Baruri, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Majumdar, Krishnasundar	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Fozlol Kareem	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Chandrakumar	...	City College.
Pande, Jaya Prasad	...	Patna College.
Sahay, Nilkantha	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Gobindachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kennedy, Pringle	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	City College.

Second Division.

In order of Merit.

Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	...	Krishnagar College.
Bandyopadhyay, Pareschandra	...	City College.
Baksi, Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalipada	...	Ditto.
Ray, Mahendranath	...	City College.
Basu, Haridas	...	Hughli College.

De, Surendranath	...	Patna College.
Munshi, Gurunath	...	Rajshahye College.
Bandyopadhyay, Chandrabhushan		Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Gokulananda	...	Ravenshaw College.
Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Bhabanikisor	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Madhabchandra		Ditto.
Ghosh, Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
Pattadar, Gurugobinda	...	Hughli College.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna	...	Presidency College.
Wajid, Hussain	...	Patna College.
Ram Prasad	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Gobindagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lahiri, Mohinimohan.	...	Ditto.
Ray, Kunjamohan	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Harinath	...	Ditto.
Ohdedar, Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
Samanta, Kalitaran	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Prabhachandra	...	Ditto.
Konar, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sinha, Ramcharan	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lahiri, Lalitmohan	...	Patna College.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Baninath	...	Patna College.
,, Debendranath	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Lakshmanchandra		Ditto.
Gupta, Gangagobinda	...	Dacca College.
Palit, Debendranath	...	Hughli College.
Mandal, Prankrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Sureschandra	...	City College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ray, Srinath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Annadakumar	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Nagendralal	...	City College.
Das, Jaminimohan	...	Ditto.
Misra, Ramsahay	...	Patna College.
Datta, Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Rameschandra	...	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Dacca College.
Ray, Rangalal	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Kshetralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Pal, Debendranath	...	Ditto.
Chandra, Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Chandrakisor	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Raicharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Basu, Dinanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Surendranath	...	Hughli College.
Datta, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Akshaykumar	...	Rajshahye College.
Majumdar, Hridaynath	...	City College.
Bhaumik, Hridaynath	...	Metropolitan Institution.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhab	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1858	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas	...	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Prabhachandra	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Ratanlal	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ G.	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Harihar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	...	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla, Fyaz	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopalkrishna	...	1874	Berhampur College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1872	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Binodbihari ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Dinanath ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Girischandra ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
„ Gopalchandra (No. 1)	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadunath ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadupati ...	1871	Berhampur College.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnagopal ...	1874	Hughli College.
„ Mahendranarayan	1870	Berhampur College.
„ Nabakrishna ...	1874	Krishnagar College.
„ Nabinchandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Panchkari ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Nabinchand ...	1867	Ditto.
Bardalai, Madhabchandra ...	1874	Ditto.
Bari, Fazlal ...	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamlal ...	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhaydas ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Amarnath ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Bholanath ...	1874	Berhampur College.
„ Haramohan ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Radhamadhab ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rasbihari ...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Trigunaprasanna ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath ...	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jnanchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
Chaki, Ramgopal ...	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan ...	1874	Hughli College.
„ Chandrabhushan ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
„ Dwarkanath ...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Madhabchandra ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra ...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajnarayan ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan ...	1870	Ditto.
Chand, Parbatikumar ...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar ...	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
„ Napharchandra...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Nilkanta ...	1873	Presidency College.

Chattopadhyay, Saradaprasad ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad ...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Trailokyanath ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad ...	1873	Berhampur College.
„ Chandranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindralal ..	1874	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kasipati ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Prasannanath ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Srischandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Sibapada ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamapada ...	1871	Ditto.
Dan, Parmeswar ...	1872	Ditto.
Das, Bhairabchandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Harakumar ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra ...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Parbaticharan ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar ...	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgadas ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra ..	1873	Ditto.
„ Harisankar ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kshetranath ...	1874	Krishnagar College.
„ Priyanath ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna ...	1872	Patna College.
„ Sambhunath ...	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Krishnakisor ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nandalal ...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Nilmadhab ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra ...	1865	Ditto.
Deb, Jogindranath ...	1874	Ditto.
Fazlul Quadir ...	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhubanmohan ...	1873	Berhampur College.
„ Binodbihari ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Binodbihari ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Becharam ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Biharilal ...	1870	Berhampur College.
„ Chandrakanta ...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Chandrakumar ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Durgadas ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ganeschandra ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Girischandra ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra ...	1870	Ditto.

Ghosh, Kedarnath	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Mahendralal	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	1872	Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab	1872	Berhampur College.
„ Raicharan	1872	Hughli College.
„ Rakhalchandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1870	Presidency College.
„ Taraprasanna	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan	1866	Ditto.
Golam Asdaq	1873	Hughli College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	1874	Ditto.
Guha, Gangadas	1866	Ditto.
„ Kalisankar	1869	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	1873	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	1873	Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	1866	Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	1873	Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindabanchandra	1874	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	1866	Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1873	Berhampur College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	1872	Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhubanmohan	1873	Berhampur College.
„ Haricharan	1873	Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	1873	Cuttack High School.
„ Ramdas	1874	Presidency College.
Majil, Sasthidas	1873	Hughli College.
Majumdar, Gangadhar	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra	1872	Berhampur College.
„ Mahimachandra	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramdayal	1873	Hughli College.
„ Sarbeswar	1868	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1872	Ditto.
„ Nityagopal	1867	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1869	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankubihari	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhagabaticharan	1872	Patna College.
„ Bhabanicharan	1873	Hughli College.
„ Biswambhar	1872	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	1874	Ditto.
„ Saradacharan	1872	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1873	Krishnagar College.
„ Trailokyanath	1871	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	1873	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	1874	Hughli College.
„ Bhubanmohan	1870	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Chandrabhushan	1873	Krishnagar College.
„ Chandrakumar...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gobindadeb ...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Hemchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
„ Kanailal ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kuladaprasad ..	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath ...	1881	Berhampur College.
„ Saradaprasad (No. 2)	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad ..	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sricharan ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan ...	1874	Berhampur College.
„ Umeschandra ...	1874	Hughli College.
Munsi, Rampogal ...	1867	Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna ...	1874	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath ...	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
Niyogi, Nilkamal ...	1869	Dacca College.
Pal, Bankubihari ...	1874	Hughli College.
Patranabis Baneswar ...	1873	Dacca College.
Prannath Pandit ...	1873	Canning College.
Rakshit, Gobindachandra ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gobindakisor ...	1873	Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Brajanath ...	1873	Presidency Collage.
„ Dinabandhu ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Dineschandra ...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Girischandra ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Harakumar . .	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranarayan ...	1874	Krishnagar College.
„ Jogindranath ...	1871	Berhampur College.
„ Pratapchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Rasikchandra ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sudhansubhushan ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan ...	1872	Dacca College.
Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra ...	1872	Presidency College.
Robello, P. T. ...	1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H. ...	1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sibsankar ...	1872	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal ...	1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Singh ...	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
Sanyal, Digambar ...	1870	Berhampur College.
„ Kesablal ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar ...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadabchandra .	1867	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra ...	1872	Hughli College.
„ Jogindranath ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra ...	1872	Berhampur College.
„ Taraknath ...	1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Banwarilal ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan ...	1870	Ditto.

Sen, Guradas	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Harischandra	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Jadunandan	...	1872	Berhampur College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nalitchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
Sil, Gopallal	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Isanchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Kshirodnath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1874	Berhampur College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1872	Krishnagar College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanchandra		1863	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Manulal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Durgamohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakali	...	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar, Sibchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhub	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Jadunath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Krishnadayal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mrityunjay	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramanath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Tulsidas	...	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upondranath	...	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikunthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rasbihari	...	1867	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Charuchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
Harihar, Nath	...	1873	Patna College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1882	Presidency College.
Ray, Nikunjabihari	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	1884	Presidency College.
Baruri, Akshaykumar	...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	...	1880	Presidency College.
Basu, Ambikacharan	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Surendrakumar	...	1880	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Biswas, Gaganchandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Bremner, A. G.	...	1872	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bhutnath	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Satkari	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nitaigobinda	...	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Haripada	...	1883	Ditto.
Gupta, Nabinkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Sasibhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1883	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Pal, Haridas	...	1875	Presidency College.
Rajak, Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Jagadischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	1873	Ditto.
Sarkar, Annadaprasad	...	1883	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Sen, Bamacharan	...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kalipada	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	...	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kunjabihari	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikunthanath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1862	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rameschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parbaticharan	...	1862	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Binodchand ...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Ramkrishna ...	1862	Ditto.
Pandit, Suryyakumar ...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Dhaneschandra ...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath ...	1861	Ditto.

L. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ash, Matilal ...	1875	Presidency College.
Atkinson, A. D. ...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Bhushanchandra	1882	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Dharanidhar ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Gopallal ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Priyanath ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna ...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Satyacharan ...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Trailokyanath ...	1873	Presidency College.
Basak, Lalitmohan ...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Basu, Bhubanmohan ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Binaykrishna ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kenaram ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari ...	1877	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra ...	1875	Ditto.
Biswas, Priyakrishna ...	1878	Ditto.
Byers, T. B. ...	1881	Ditto.
Byers, P. W. ...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Chakrabarti, Bhutnath ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Durgacharan ...	1876	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabadeb ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Bhutnath ...	1878	Ditto.
„ Asutosh ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Haridas ...	1878	Ditto.
„ Kalisankar ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath ...	1878	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kirtichandra ...	1872	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar ...	1872	Ditto.
Das, Herambanath ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath ...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Rajkrishna ...	1875	Presidency College.
Datta, Abhayacharan ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Girischandra ...	1876	Ditto.
De, Nibaranchandra ...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jnanendranath ...	1880	Ditto.
DeRozario, F. ...	1873	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogindranath ...	1877	Ditto.

Ghosh, Kshetranath	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	...	1883	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Guha, Radharaman	...	1880	Presidency College.
Kumar, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Lakersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Martin, J. Arnold	...	1883	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Milne, W. P.	...	1872	Presidency College.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Anadinath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	...	1880	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Binaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Binodbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Brindabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
Patnaek, Sudamchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Ray, Abinaschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jnanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sitaprasanna	...	1882	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	1865	Presidency College.
Sen, Prankrishna	...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1877	Presidency College.
Sinha, Udaynarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	1872	Ditto.
Warde, Charles, P.	...	1883	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.

1884.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Ghosh, Tarakchandra	...	Govt. Eng. Col. Howrah.
Hpo Thine	...	Ditto.
Sorabji Shavaksha	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Benimadhab	...	Ditto.
Webber, V.	...	Ditto.

1885.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Bankubihari	...	Govt. Eng. College, Howrah.
Marik, Akhilchandra	...	Ditto.

L. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

W. A. F. Hanby	...	Govt. Eng. College, Howrah.

Graduates—Arts.

HONOURS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilambar ... Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H. ... Teacher.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Sinha, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygobinda ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulcharan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rasbihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jajneswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Gobindachandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nibaranchandra Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarkanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan .. Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Kisorilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Haldar, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sil, Jadabchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Sen, Kasikanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

De, Gaurisankar ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan ... Dacca College.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya .. Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Jogindranath .. Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Harakrishna . Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Ameer Ali	...	Hughli College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Basu, Anandamohan	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Benimadhab	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

De, Krishnadas	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS III.

Basu, Trailokyanath	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopoadhyay, Napharchandra		Hughli College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Sen, Krishnabihari	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna	...	Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Ray, Chandrakumar	..	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath	...	Dacca College.
Das, Baikunthanath	...	Ditto.
Basak, Jagadurlabh	...	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Jagadbandhu ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Deb, Upendrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra... Patna College.

CLASS III.

Saha, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath ... Genl. Assembly's Institution.

1870.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibnath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Akhilchandra ... Presidency College.
Datta, Bhabanicharan ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Sasibhushan ... Krishnagar College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal ... Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasana ... Krishnagar College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra ... Cathedral Mission College.

CLASS III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan ... Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar ... Benares College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Basu, Mahitchandra ... Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan ... Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra	...	Hughli College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Younan, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna	...	Hughli College.
" Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan	...	Benares College.
" Kanailal	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Janakinath	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkar, Golapchandra	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Kshirodnath	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan	...	Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	Krishnagar College.

CLASS II.

Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra	...	Krishnagar College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanath ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Debendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Isanchandra ... Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath ... Free Church Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjabihari ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnabcharan ... Free Church Institution.
" Balaichand ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath ... Free Church Institution.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Sibnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Baidyanath ... Krishnagar College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Chaudhuri Jnanchandra ... Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan ... Hughli College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Das, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Deb, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghoshal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.
De, Lalbihari ... Free Church Institution.
Ray, Saradaprasanna ... Ditto.
Kar, Girischandra ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batakrishna ... Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan ... Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath .. Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinbihari ... Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddheswar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Priya Das ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Hukam Chand ... Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra ... Presidency College.
Bishen Lal ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Harabilas ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batabyal, Umeschandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath .. Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh ... Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar .. Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam ... Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Datta, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

Class III.

Sen, Gaurballabh	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Niyogi, Basantakumar	...	Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Jnanendralal	...	Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Mulraj	...	Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Nabinchandra	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Ghosh, Apurbakrishna	...	Free Church Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

De, Debsankar	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath	...	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad ... Presidency College.

1876.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Ray, Debendranath ... Patna College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Presidency College.
Gobindacharan ... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath ... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra ... Ditto.
David, Ismail ... Benares College.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari .. Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Das, Janendranath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Kaliprasanna .. Ditto.

Class III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Guha, Rohatimohan ... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Basu, Nandakrishna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Ray, Satischandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.

Class III.

Mitra, Abhayacharan ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Free Church Institution.

1877.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Majumdar, Nilkantha	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Debendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Datta, Dwijadas	...	Presidency College.
Iswardas	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar	...	Teacher.

CLASS III.

Sen, Trigunacharan	...	Presidency College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Amjad Ali	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Ashraf Ali	...	Benares College.

PERSIAN.

CLASS III.

Raza Husein	...	Muir Central College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bapurao, Dada	...	Muir Central College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Durgadas	...	Presidency College.
Das, Surendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Basu, Annadaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Misra, Ramasankar	...	Benares College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Girindrakumar	...	Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Bagchi, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Hughli College.
Ray, Haricharan	...	Canning College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Narendranath	...	Hughli College.

1878.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Nag, Haradhan	...	Presidency College.
Lalchand	...	Lahore College.
Mitra, Purnachandra	...	Krishnagar College.
De, Adwaitaprasad	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Nag, Syamakanta	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Sripati	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Kennedy, Pringle	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS

Class II.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Byomkes	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Datta, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Ray, Nabadwipchandra	...	Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hughli College.
Gyaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisweswar	...	Hughli College.

Class III.

Pragdas	...	Muir Central College.

1879.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Narayan Das	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradaprasad	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Nag, Kunjalal	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sukul, Kalisankar	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Mitra, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Ray, Saradaranjan	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Gargari, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Ray, Chandranarayan	...	Hughli College.
Chhajumal	...	Muir Central College.

Class III.

Haragobinda Dyal	...	Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhyacharan	..	Ditto.
Maitra, Bâtukrishna	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hughli College.

1880.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Maitra, Herambachandra	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Basu, Bhupendranath	..	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar	.	Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam[2]	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Sarkar, Jaganmohan	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar	...	Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Manmathanath	...	Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada	...	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan	...	Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Amulyacharan	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Datta, Brajaballabh	...	Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Babbu Singh	...	Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Basil, M. M.	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Pal, Maniklal	...	Hughli College.

1881.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nityagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankimchandra	...	Presidency College.

Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnurada	...	Ditto.
Dwarkadas	...	Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Sanatan	...	Canning College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Arndt, George	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Chattopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Harischandra	...	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
Govindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Choteylal	...	Canning College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan	...	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	Presidency College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Muir Central College.
Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	...	Hughli College.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Patna College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	..	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Ditto.

1882.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Mitra, Baradacharan	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Majumdar, Jadunath	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Isanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan	...	Hughli College.

Class III.

Mitra, Lalbihari	...	Hughli College.
Majumdar, Nilmadhab	...	Ditto.
Ohdidar, Narendranath	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

Class I.

Hushmat Ullah	...	Muir Central College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Ghosh, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
Bhawni Das	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Sen, Rajmohan	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Kalipada	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Ghosh, Kantibhushan	...	Hughli College.
Krishna, Rao Bhatt	...	Muir Central College.
Chandra, Aghornath	...	Presidency College.
Venayak Moreswar Kelkar	...	Muir Central College.

Class II.

Saha, Ramlal	...	Patna College.
Sen, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.
Kedarnath	...	Lahore College.
Hari Lakshman, Inderkar	...	Muir Central College.

1883.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Set, Dhanballabh	...	Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Rasamay	...	Hughli College.
Sanyal, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.

Class III.

Sen, Bankimchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Madhabchandra	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra	Sanskrit College.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Rajmohan	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Gobindagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Das, Radhagobinda	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Jyotirbed, Pitambar	...	Muir Central College.
Datta, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Phanibhushan	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Rasikchandra	...	Dacca College.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	...	Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
Haldar, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Bisweswar	...	Dacca College.

BOTANY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Hughli College.

1884.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Dutt, Jogenchunder	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Ray, Dwijendralal	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Nanilal	...	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Atalbihari	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Mohinimohan	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridhan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamacharan	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Chandramukhi	...	Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Kalipada	...	Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Kalipada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Asutosh No. II	...	Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Girischandra	...	Free Church Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Ray, Mahendranath ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haranchandra ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan ... Sanskrit College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Madhabchandra ... Sanskrit College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Basu, Nrityagopal ... Presidency College.
Das, Jaminimohan ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath ... Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Pareschandra ... Ditto.

Class II.

Set, Gobinlal ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Saradaprasad ... Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor ... Presidency College.
Syam, Saradacharan ... Ditto.
Pandit, Mohanlal Hukhu ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Biswe ... Presidency College.
Dube, Kalidatta ... Muir Central College.
Mitra, Upendranath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kaminikumar ... Ditto.
Mitra, Nagendranath ... Ditto.

BOTANY.

Class II.

Chakrabarti, Manmohan ... Free Church Institution.

Class III.

Das, Gopalballabh ... Ravenshaw College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Sinha, Prabhachandra ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Sil, Brajendranath ... General Assembly's Institution.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair	1874	Hughli College.
Abdus Salam	1884	St. Xavier's College.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasibhushan	1883	Hughli College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	1868	Presidency College.
,, Bidhubhushan	1875	Hughli College.
,, Bipinbihari	1881	Canning College.
,, Chandmohan	1877	Dacca College.
,, Gangadhar	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath	1872	Sanskrit College.
,, Kaliprasanna	1881	Dacca College
,, P. N.	1868	Doveton College.
,, Ramlal	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	1871	Patna College.
,, Tarinidas	1875	Presidency College.
Baral, Nilmani	1878	Ditto.
Basak, Rasamay	1874	Teacher.
Basu, Basantakumar	1871	Presidency College.
,, Debendrabijay	1881	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1878	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Haridas	1883	Presidency College.
,, Hemendranath	1884	Teacher.
,, Jogindrachandra	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1880	Sanskrit College.
,, Khagendranath	1884	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nrityagopal	1881	Muir Central College.
,, Prasannakumar	1863	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	1882	Dacca College.
,, Sureschandra	1884	Teacher.
Basudeblal	1877	Canning College.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	1879	Free Church Institution.
Bhar, Nityananda	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Haridas	1882	Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramaprasad	1882	Sanskrit College.
,, Jugadas	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahendranath	1869	Presidency College.
,, Makundachandra	1877	Sanskrit College.
,, Sukumar	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	1883	Krishnagar College.
,, Mahinimohan	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mahinimohan	1884	Muir Central College.
,, Rakhaldas	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Taranath	1869	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Digambar	1881	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra	1867	Teacher.

Chattopadhyay, Matilal ...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Narayandas ...	1883	Ditto.
„ Pratulchandra ...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh ...	1881	Ditto.
„ Mahinimohan ...	1880	Krishnagar College.
„ Sureschandra ...	1884	Presidency College.
Das, Bipinbihari ...	1876	Teacher.
„ Gaganchandra ...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Gangadhar ...	1883	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan ...	1875	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramsaran ...	1879	Canning College.
Datta, Aswinikumar ...	1879	Krishnagar College.
„ Bharatchandra ...	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Isanchandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Krishnalal ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Mahinimohan ...	1878	Teacher.
De, Asutosh ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Brajendralal ...	1879	Sanskrit College.
„ Nandalal ...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Narendralal ...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendralal ...	1884	Ditto.
Deb, Bhutnath ...	1874	Presidency College.
De Mel, A. W. ...	1883	Teacher.
Dutt, William ...	1879	Ditto,
Ganga Sahay ...	1883	Muir Central College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath ...	1880	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandidas ...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Prankumar ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Priyanath ...	1879	St. Xavier's College.
„ Ramanath ...	1877	Sanskrit College.
Ghosal, Saratkumar ...	1873	Presidency College.
Gomez, D. ...	1877	Bishop's College.
Goswami, Kisorilal ...	1879	Free Church Institution.
Guha, Kaminikumar ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guin, Sibchandra ...	1867	Teacher.
Hajra, Jogindranath ...	1884	St. Xavier's College.
Hanumanprasad ...	1873	Canning College.
Jagannathprasad ...	1883	Patna College.
Laha, Jagadbandhu ...	1870	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Chandrakanta ...	1881	Cathedral Mission College
„ Jogindranath ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
Lorimer, George ...	1870	Teacher.
Maitra, Upendranath ...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Rajendralal ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan ...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Anandanath ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
Matilal, Surendranath ...	1870	Ditto.
Misra, Brahmasankar ...	1884	Benares College.

Misra, Isanchandra ...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Umasankar ...	1878	Benares College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan ...	1878	Hughli College.
„ Biroswar ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra ...	1883	Patna College.
„ Saradacharan ...	1883	Teacher.
„ Upendrachandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath ...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Amarchandra ...	1878	Hughli College.
„ Abinaschandra ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Bamapada ...	1879	Teacher.
„ Biharilal ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Binodlal ...	1881	Muir Central College.
„ Chandrasekhar ...	1880	Teacher.
„ Jnanendranath ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Jagneswar, ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kshetromohan ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mukundadeb ...	1880	Hughli College.
„ Nabinkrishna ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nabinkrishna ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Priyanath ...	1883	Canning College.
„ Purnachandra ...	1884	Muir Central College.
„ Srischandra ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath ...	1882	Sanskrit College.
Munshi, Gurunath ...	1884	Teacher.
Munshilal ...	1876	Delhi College.
Nag, Sambhuchandra ...	1866	Dacca College.
Namasivaya, V. ...	1881	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath ...	1863	Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath ...	1867	Teacher.
„ Tulsicharan ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
Palit, Debendranath ...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Priyanath ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal ...	1883	Presidency College.
Ray, Baradaprasad ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Ganganarayan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath ...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Satyacharan ...	1874	Sanskrit College.
Raychaudhuri, Kshirodchandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
Rudra, Susilkumar ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
Samanta, Kalitaran ...	1883	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Umeschandra ...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkar, Asutosh ...	1880	Dacca College.
Sen, Akhilchandra ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Chandrakanta ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Dakshinacharan ...	1882	Sanskrit College.
„ Guruprasad ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath ...	1884	Dacca College.

Sen, Kalikumar	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakumar	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Mahinimohan	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajkumar	...	1884	Dacca College.
Set, Girischandra	...	1875	Benares College.
Setukavalar, R. N.	...	1874	Teacher.
Sinha, Kshetralal	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Madhabprasad	...	1884	Benares College.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	1881	Presidency College.
Sriram	...	1872	Delhi College.
Sriram	...	1876	Canning College.
Sukul, Matadin	...	1884	Muir Central College.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	1882	Presidency College.
Takrim-ud-din Ahmed	...	1881	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A.	...	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdul, Bari, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College
Abdul Hamid	...	1884	Patna College.
Abdul, Jabbar	...	1884	Hughli College.
Abdul, Jawad	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Khaliq	...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Latif	...	1884	M. A. O. Col. Aligarh.
„ Majid	...	1884	Dacca College.
Abdur, Rahman	...	1883	Hughli College.
Abdus Salam	...	1883	St. Xavier's College.
Abul Khair	...	1873	Hughli College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	...	1870	Queen's College Benares.
Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
Achhruram	...	1879	Lahore College.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Sitanath	...	1884	Presidency College.
Adhikari, Suryyakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
Adhya, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra	...	1884	Hughli College.
Advani, Hirananda	...	1884	Presidency College.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Ramnarayan	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
Ahmed	...	1861	Presidency College.
Ahmed, Hamid-ud-din	...	1868	Teacher.
Ahmed, Hasan Khan	...	1875	Bareilly College.
Aich, Radhakanta, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
Akhileswarprasad, B. L.	...	1876	Patna College.
Ali Ahmed, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
Amarnath	...	1880	Canning College.
Amir Ali, B. L.	...	1867	Hughli College.
Amjad Ali	...	1877	Benares College.
Amjad Ali	...	1881	Patna College.
Arndt, G.	...	1880	St. Thos. Col., Colombo.
Asgur Ali Khan	...	1884	Patna College.

Ashraf Ali ...	1877	Benares College.
Atmaram ...	1865	Agra College.
Atmaram ...	1882	Patna College.
Atmaram, Mahta ...	1872	Lahore College.
Awadhkisor, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
Ayaram ...	1878	Lahore College.
Babumal ...	1873	Delhi College.
Babbu Singh ...	1879	Muir Central College.
Badriprasad ...	1875	Dehli College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B. L. ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Brajagopal, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Debendraprasad ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Durganath, B. L. ...	1865	Berhampur College.
„ Gopalprasad ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Harischandra, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
„ Hiralal ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Jajneswar ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath ...	1879	Muir Central College.
„ Ramaprasad ...	1884	M. B.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
Baijnath ...	1873	Delhi College.
Bajpai, Benimadhab ...	1880	Canning College.
Baksi, Harischandra ...	1884	Hughli College.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
Baktawarlal ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Bal, Rajendralal ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
Baldeo Lal, B. L. ...	1882	Patna College.
Baldebaram ...	1881	Benares College.
Baldeoprasad ...	1871	Agra College.
Baleswarprasad ...	1875	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinasch (No. 1), B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Abinasch (No. 2), B. L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Adharchandra ...	1881	Krishnagar College.
„ Aghornath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumar ...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Annadaprasad ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1875	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Asutosh ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
„ Asutosh ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Atulchandra ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Banawarilal, B. L. ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Baninath, B. L. ...	1882	Patna College.
„ Bansidhar, B. L. ...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Bhairabchandra, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Bholanath ...	1884	Benares College.
„ Bhubanmohan, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bidhubhushan, B. L. ...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Bidhubhushan, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bidhubhushan, B. L. ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal	...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,, Bindodbihari, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1880	Canning College.
,, Bisweswar	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Chandmohan, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan, B. L.		1882	Muir Central College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Chandranath	...	1870	Teacher.
,, Debendranath,	...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Debendranath, B. L.	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dharanidhar	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Dinabandhu, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Durgacharan	...	1876	Muir Central College.
,, Gaganchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gangadhar, B. L.	...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Girindrachandra	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 2), B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gopikrishna, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Gopinath, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Gurudas, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Haricharan, B. L.	...	1864	Free Church Institution.
,, Haridhan	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Harilal	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harinath, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Haripada	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1859	Presidency College.
,, Hiralal	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Indranath, B. L.	...	1869	Cathedral Misson College.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Medical College.
,, Jadunath, B. L.	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jadunath	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Jagannath	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jagatchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Jyotischandra, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Patna College.
,, Kalicharan, B. L.	...	1865	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidhan	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Kanailal	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kantibhushan, B. L.	...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Kantichandra, B. L.	...	1871	Teacher.
,, Karunamay, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1877	Benares College.

Bandhyopadhyay, Kedarnath, B.L.		1880	Patna College.
,,	Kiranchandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Krishnachandra ...	1874	Benares College.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Kumudnath, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kumudinikanta ...	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Lalitmohan ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Mahadeb, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L....	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L....	1867	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Maheschandra, B. L. ...	1872	Patna College.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nandalal, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Nandalal ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Narayandas ...	1884	Ditto.
,,	Nilmadhab, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Nilratna, B. L. ...	1870	Hughli College.
,,	Niradchandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nistaran, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Nibaranchandra, B.L....	1873	Ditto.
,,	Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
,,	Paroschandra, B. L. ...	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Paresnath, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Pramadacharan, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath, B. L. ...	1868	Krishnagar College.
,,	Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's College, Benares
,,	Rajendrachandra ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendralal ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,,	Rakhaldas ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rakhaldas, No. I. ...	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Ramlal, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Rammohan ...	1868	Queen's College, Benares.
,,	Ramnarayan, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Ramtaran, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rasiklal ...	1883	Teacher.
,,	Bebatichandra, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1881	Krishnagar College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,,	Sasisekhar ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Satyadayal, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Satyadhan ...	1884	Ditto.
,,	Siddheswar ...	1868	Hughli College.

Bandyopadhyay, Sibchandra, B. L.	1868	Patna College.
,, Sibnath, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Sitaram ...	1883	Canning College.
,, Srischandra ...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Srischandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Srischandra ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Surendranath, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath ...	1868	Doveton College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L. ...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1881	Canning College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L. ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Taradas, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Tarapada, B. L. ...	1868	Krishnagar College.
,, Taraprasanna ...	1877	Hughli College.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Tarinidas ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Tinkari, B. L. ...	1875	Hughli College.
,, Tripuracharan ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Umacharan ...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Upendranath ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
Banerjee, A. N. ...	1882	Bishop's College.
,, N. N. ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, P. N., B. L. ...	1870	Doveton College.
Bankabihari Lal ...	1884	Patna College.
Bansidhar ...	1880	Agra College.
Bapurao Dada ...	1876	Muir Central College.
Baral, Nilmani ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chaitanyaprasad ...	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
Barik, Nitmadhab ...	1884	Patna College.
Barui, Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Baruya, Anandaram ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Jagannath ...	1873	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jagadurlabh, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna ...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Lalbihari ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Madhabananda ...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Radhanath ...	1861	Free Church Institution.
,, Rohinikumar ...	1864	Dacca College.
,, Ramkumar, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rasamay ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Rasbihari, B. L. ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
Basil, M. M. ...	1879	Presidency College.
Basudeb, Sahay ...	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Abinaschandra ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Amarnath, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto.
,, Anandamohan ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.

Basu,	Anantakumar, B. L.	...	1881 Dacca College.
,,	Annadacharan	...	1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Annadaprasad	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Annadaprasad	...	1884 Teacher.
,,	Asutosh, B. L.	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. College.
,,	Asutosh, B. L.	...	1878 Canning College.
,,	Aswinikumar, B. L.	...	1877 Dacca College.
,,	Atulchandra, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Atulyacharan	...	1884 Ditto.
,,	Baidyanath	...	1871 Krishnagar College.
,,	Basantakrishna, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
,,	Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Basantakumar	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Bholanath	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bhupalchandra	...	1882 Presidency College.
,,	Bhupendranath, B. L.	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Biharilal, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Bijaygopal, B. L.	...	1879 Krishnagar College.
,,	Bijaygobinda	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1870 Patna College.
,,	Binodbihari	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bipinkrishna, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1870 Hughli College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1873 Agra College.
,,	Birajaprasad, B. L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
,,	Bishnupada, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Chandramuki	...	1883 Bethune Female School.
,,	Chandranath, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
,,	Charuchandra	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
,,	Dakshinaprasad, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
,,	Debendrabijay, B. L.	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Debendralal, B. L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,,	Debendranarayan	...	1860 Ditto.
,,	Debendranath	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Dinanath	...	1884 Ditto.
,,	Durgadas, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Durgakumar	...	1868 Teacher.
,,	Durgaram, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Dwarkanath	...	1879 Dacca College.
,,	Girischandra	...	1876 Hughli College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1880 Teacher.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1873 Free Church Institution.
,,	Haranchandra	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Haridas	...	1881 Ditto.
,,	Haridas, B. L.	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Hemendranath	...	1883 Dacca College.

Basu, Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jadabkrishna	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Jadunath	...	1858	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jagadischandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Jagadischandra	...	1880	St. Xavier's College.
,, Jagatchandra	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Janakinath, B. L.	...	1882	Ravenshaw College.
,, Jogindrachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Teacher.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath (No. 2), B. L.		1867	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kadambini	...	1883	Bethune Female School.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1881	Cathedral Mission College
,, Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1869	Berhampur College.
,, Kalipada	...	1877	Canning College.
,, Kalipada	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Karunadas, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kesabkumar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Khagendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Khudiram	...	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Kritantakumar, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1860	Civil Engineering College.
,, Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Lalbihari	...	1884	Canning College.
,, Lalitkumar, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Latubihari, B. L.	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Manindranath	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Manmathanath	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Matilal, B. L.	...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Mathuranath, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Mohitchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Nandakrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Nandakumar	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Narendranath	...	1876	Hughli College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Cathedral Mission College
,, Nagendralal, B. L.	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nepalchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Nimaichandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Nrityagopal	...	1880	Muir Central College.
,, Nrityagopal	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Paresnath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Phanibhushan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.

Basu, Prasannakumar, B. L.	1861	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	1870	Free Church Institution.
„ Prasannakumar	1880	Dacca College.
„ Pratapchandra, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanath	1884	Ditto.
„ Pulinbihari, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„ Raicharan, B. L.	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajaninath, B. L.	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajaninath	1882	Teacher.
„ Rajendrakumar, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rakhalchandra, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra, B. L.	1879	Free Church Institution.
„ Rakhalchandra	1875	Hughli College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rameswar	1866	Presidency College.
„ Ramkamal	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Saradacharan	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	1874	Cathedral Missn. College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	1873	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Saratkisor, B. L.	1882	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan (No. 1), B. L.	1869	Hughli College.
„ Sasibhushan	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	1882	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	1884	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	1884	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	1881	Lahore College.
„ Sibram, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
„ Sitalnath	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	1883	Teacher.
„ Syamacharan	1881	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Syamkisor, B. L.	1868	Dacca College.
„ Tarakchandra, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
„ Tarinicharan	1884	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Udaychandra, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1882	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1884	Benares College.
Basudev Lal	1876	Canning College.
Batabyal, Atulchandra, B. L.	1878	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
Bhabani, Sitanath	1884	Teacher.
Bhaduri, Atalbihari	1883	Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan	1883	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	1883	Hughli College.
„ Bhagirathprasad	1883	Canning College.

Bhaduri, Lalbihari, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Srimanta ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
Bhagwan, Sahay, B. L. ...	1877	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
Bhar, Trailokyanath ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Nityananda ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bharanprasad ...	1868	Delhi College.
Bhargab, Kundanlal ...	1884	Canning College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Tridharacharan ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram ...	1869	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Akshaykumar ...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Annadaprasad ...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh ...	1878	Canning College,
,, Asutosh ...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Bangachandra ...	1878	Ditto.
,, Banikantha. ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Beniprasad, B. L. ...	1875	Canning College.
,, Bhabadeb ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
,, Bishnucharan ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Brajakumar ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution,
,, Chandrakumar, B. L....	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Debendranath ...	1884	Teacher.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1869	Patna College.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Haranath, B. L. ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Haraprasad ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Haridas ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Harinath, B. L. ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Haripada ...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1867	Krishnagar College.
,, Jagadbandhu ...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Jagneswar ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jibananda ...	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Jogindrachandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jnanchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jugadas, B. L. ...	1879	Cathedral Mission College
,, Kailaschandra ...	1875	Dacca College.
,, Kailaschandra ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kaliprasanna ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath ...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Krishnakamal, B. L. ...	1860	Sanskrit College.
,, Krishnanath ...	1884	Rajshahye College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Maheswar, B. L. ...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahimanath ...	1884	Hughli College.
,, Makundachandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Manikchandra ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmathanath ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Meghnath ...	1877	Hughli College.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Radhakisor, B. L. ...	1871	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Rajanikanta ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajkumar, B. L. ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramaprasad, B. L. ...	1881	Teacher.
„ Ramsadan ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Saktikantha ...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Sarbeswar ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sibaprasanna ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sibnath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Srischandra, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Sukumar ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Tarinikanta, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath ...	1884	Teacher.
Bhaumik, Dinabandhu ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
„ Hridaynath, B. L. ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Krishnachaitanya, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
Bhawanidas ...	1881	Lahore College.
Bhowal, Gobindachandra ...	1884	Patna College.
Biharilal ...	1879	Benares College.
Binayek, Moreswar Kelkar ...	1881	Muir Central College.
Bindeswariprasad ...	1874	Benares College.
Bishenlal ...	1873	Bareilly College.
Bishnu, G. Deodhar ...	1883	Canning College.
Bisi, Kesabnath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
Biswambharnath ...	1876	Delhi College.
Biswas, Amritalal ...	1884	Teacher.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Dandadhari, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Dinanath ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindranath ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Girischandra ...	1882	Canning College.
„ Jagneswar ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Piyarimohan ...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Prankrishna, B. L. ...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Rudrakanta, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Sasthibar ...	1884	Teacher.
„ Srischandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
Blaxe, L. E. ...	1884	St. Xavier's College.
Blochmann, H. ...	1865	Professor, Doveton Coll.
Blochmann, T. ...	1869	Presidency College.
Bomanjee Cowasjee ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
Brijmohanlal ...	1878	Canning College.
Brito, Christopher ...	1864	Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Chaki, Benimadhab, B. L. ...	1880	CathedralMissionCollege.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra, B. L.	1875	Dacca College.
„ Aghornath ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution
„ Akhilchandra, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1881	Ditto.
„ Baikunthakisor ...	1883	Ditto.
„ Bhabanichandra, B.L.	1876	Agra College.

Chakrabarti,	Bhupati, B. L. ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1884	Hughli College.
,,	Biswoswar ...	1877	Teacher.
,,	Byomkes ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Chandramohan, B.L.	1871	Patna College.
,,	Chandrakanta ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Dwarkanath, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Durgakanta, B. L.	1880	Hughli College.
,,	Girindamohan, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1877	Teacher.
,,	Gopalchandra, ...	1869	CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Harachandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Harachandra, B. L.	1875	Dacca College.
,,	Harachandra, B. L.	1881	Free Church Institution.
,,	Harendranarayan ...	1882	Rajshahye College.
,,	Harihar ...	1884	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Haricharan, B. L. ...	1869	Dacca College.
,,	Harimohan, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Harischandra ...	1880	Hughli College.
,,	Indranarayan, B. L.	1879	Patna College.
,,	Isanchandra, B. L.	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Iswarchandra, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jadabchandra ...	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jnanadagobinda ...	1884	Ditto.
,,	Jnanendranath, B. L.	1882	Muir Central College.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	1879	Free Church Institution.
,,	Kunjabihari, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Lalitmohan ...	1884	Ditto.
,,	Loknath ...	1875	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1883	Muir Central College.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1871	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Mahimchandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Manmohan ...	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,,	Mohinimohan (No.1)	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Mohinimohan ...	1883	Canning College.
,,	Nabakumar ...	1876	Dacca College.
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Rajmohan ...	1882	Dacca College.
,,	Rakhaldas ...	1883	Metropolitan College.
,,	Ramgopal, B. L. ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,,	Rasikchandra, B. L.	1882	Dacca College.
,,	Sagarchandra ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Siddheswar ...	1884	Hughli College.
,,	Srischandra, B. L. ...	1881	Dacca College.
,,	Syamacharan, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan, B. L.	1880	Free Church Institution.
,,	Syamaldas, B. L. ...	1871	Patna College.
,,	Syamamohan, B. L.	1869	Teacher.
,,	Taranath, ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,,	Umeschandra ...	1883	Presidency College.

Champati, Atulchandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chanda, Kamalakumar ...	1884	Presidency College.
Chandiprasad ...	1879	Muir Central College.
Chandra, Aghornath ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Brajendranath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jagneswarchandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna, B. L. ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanath, B. L. ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
Chandulal ...	1881	Lahore College.
Chanoolal ...	1883	Canning College.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Abhaykumar ...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Abinaschandra ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Adityakumar ...	1875	CathedralMisson College.
„ Aghornath, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
„ Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1870	Patna College.
„ Amarendranath, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Amritalal, B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B. L. ...	1872	CathedralMissionCollege
„ Anukul ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Anukulchandra ...	1882	Teacher.
„ Atulchandra, B. L. ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L....	1866	Presidency College.
„ Baburam ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Banamali ...	1876	Teacher.
„ Bankimchandra, B. L.	1858	Presidency College.
„ Basantakumar, B. L. ...	1883	Teacher.
„ Bhagabanchandra, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Bholanath ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Bhutnath ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhutnath ...	1884	Canning College.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1880	Dacca College.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipradas, B. L. ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Bireswar, B. L. ...	1869	Sanskrit College.
„ Bishnuchandra, B. L....	1873	CathedralMissionCollege
„ Bishnupada, B. L. ...	1880	Hughli College.
„ Chandrakumar, B. L. ...	1883	Dacca College.
„ Digambar, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
„ Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Ganapatinath ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Gangacharan ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Girischandra, B. L. ...	1865	Free Church Institution.
„ Girischandra, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopalchandra, ...	1884	Genl. Assembly s Instn.
„ Haranchandra ...	1883	Ditto.
„ Haridas, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Haridas, No. II ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Chattopadhyay, Haridas, No. I. ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harakrishna, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Harakumar ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Teacher.
,, Hrisikes ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Isanchandra ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Patna College.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Jitendranath ...	1871	Hughli College.
,, Jogeschandra, B. L. ...	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Jwalaprasad ...	1876	Canning College.
,, Kalachand ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidhan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Kalipada ...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalipada ...	1884	Hughli College.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Kedarnath, B. L. ...	1871	Teacher.
,, Kedarnath ...	1875	Canning College.
,, Kirtichandra, B. L. ...	1872	Patna College.
,, Kisorimohan, B. L. ...	1865	Doveton College.
,, Krishnachandra, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Krishnalal, B. L. ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kunjabihari ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Kuschandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Lakshmanchandra, B.L.	1882	Ditto.
,, Madabchandra, B. L. ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahimchandra ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Manmathanath, B. L....	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mathuranath ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Matilal ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Mohinimohan, B. L. ...	1878	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Napharchandra ...	1867	Hughli College.
,, Narayandas ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Nilkanta, B. L. ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Nityagopal, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Pankajakumar, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Paresnath, B. L. ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Pitambar, B. L. ...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Prabhatchandra, B. L.	1875	Dacca College.
,, Pramathanath, B. L. ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	1876	Teacher.
,, Pratapchandra, B. L. ...	1859	Presidency College.
,, Pratulchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyagopal ...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Priyanath, B. L. ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Rajaninath ...	1862	Teacher.
,, Rajendranath ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Chattopadhyay, Ramnath	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Ramnath	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramkrishnamohan	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Ratinath	...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Sajanikanta, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Sanatan	...	1880	Canning College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1880	Canning College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Srigopal, B. L.	...	1869	Krishnagar College.
,, Srikrishna,	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Srinath	...	1884	Teacher.
,, Sripati, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Surapati	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1866	Medical College.
,, Taraprasad	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Umakanta, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.		1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	...	1884	B. C. E.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra, B. L.		1870	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1883	Canning College.
,, Apurbakrishna, B. L.		1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Bhagabaticharan	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Gokulananda, B. L.	...	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,, Harasankar	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
,, Jadabchandra	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
,, Janamejay	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jagatchandra	...	1883	Krishnagar College.
,, Jaychandra	...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1884	St. Xavier's College.
,, Jogindrachandra, B. L.		1876	Cathedral Mission College
,, Jogindralal	...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Jnanchandra	...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidas	...	1874	Jaynarain's College.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Kaliram, B. L.	...	1875	Cathedral Mission College

Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Madhusudan ...	1874	Teacher.
,, Manmathanath, B. L.	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Mohinimohan ...	1878	Krishnagar College.
,, Mohinimohan ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nalinikanta ...	1884	Rajshahye College.
,, Narendranath, B. L....	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Prasannakumar ...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Prasannanarayan, B.L.	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	1874	Cathedral Mission College
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Ramchandra ...	1884	Benares College.
,, Saratchandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1872	Hughli College.
,, Satischandra, B. L. ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Srischandra, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Srikumar, B. L. ...	1873	Cathedral Mission College
,, Sureschandra, B. L....	1883	Presidency College.
,, Suryyakumar ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Tarapada, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Tarakisor, B. L. ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Syamakanta ...	1884	Dacca College.
,, Syamasunder ...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Umeschandra ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	1882	Rajshahye College.
Chel, Rasbihari ...	1875	Presidency College.
Chhedilal ...	1870	Bareilly College.
Chhoteylal ...	1880	Canning College.
Chhaju Mal ...	1878	Muir Central College.
Cones, G. A. ...	1871	St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F. B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
D'Abreu, J. H. ...	1874	Teacher.
D'Cruz, J. A. ...	1871	Canning College.
,, L. W. ...	1865	Doveton College.
Daem, Muhammad, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Dakshi, Brajanath ...	1884	Krishnagar College.
Damilal ...	1877	Agra College.
Damodar, Balkrishna Sohari ...	1883	Canning College.
Dan, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Parmeswar ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
Das, Abinaschandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Abhayacharan ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Adharchandra ...	1884	Ditto.
,, Akshaycharan, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Baikunthanath, B. L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Baikunthanath ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Basantakumar ...	1884	Patna College.
,, Bhagaban ...	1874	Bareilly College.
,, Bhairabchandra, B. L. ...	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1875	Teacher.
,, Brahmananda ...	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,, Brajendramohan, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.

[illegible],	Chandrakumar, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
,,	Damodar	...	1866 St. John's College.
,,	Damodar	...	1879 Muir Central College.
,,	Damodar	...	1881 Benares College.
,,	Debendranath	...	1884 Dacca College.
,,	Dhairyyanarayan, B. L.	...	1879 Krishnagar College.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	...	1868 Free Church Institution.
,,	Gaganchandra	...	1882 Presidency College.
,,	Ganapati	...	1884 Ravenshaw College.
,,	Gangadhar	...	1881 Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra	...	1873 Hughli College.
,,	Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1868 Dacca College.
,,	Gopalballabh	...	1883 Ravenshaw College.
,,	Gopalchandra	...	1884 Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra	...	1884 Patna College.
,,	Gorachand, B. L.	...	1869 Free Church Institution.
,,	Harendrakumar,	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Haricharan, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Harinath	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Hariprasad, B. L.	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Harischandra, B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
,,	Harkrishna	...	1882 Lahore College.
,,	Hemnath, B. L.	...	1870 CathedralMission College
,,	Iswarchandra, B. L.	...	1870 Canning College.
,,	Jadunath, B. L.	...	1867 Free Church Institution.
,,	Jagatchandra, B. L.	...	1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jagatmohan, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Jaminimohan, B. L.	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Jnanendranath	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kailasgobinda	...	1884 Presidency College.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kalikumar	...	1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kalikamal	...	1884 Teacher.
,,	Kamalanath, B. L.	...	1877 Dacca College.
,,	Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
,,	Kshetramohan	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Lakshminarayan, B. L.	...	1864 Ditto.
,,	Lalitmohan	...	1884 Dacca College.
,,	Lalmohan, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Lambodar	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Madhusudan, B. L.	...	1870 L.M.S. Ins., Bhowanipur.
,,	Mahendrachandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Matilal	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Nabakumar	...	1884 Dacca College.
,,	Nandalal	...	1872 St. Xavier's College.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Nilmani, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Parbaticharan, B. L.	...	1867 Teacher.
,,	Prasannachandra	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Radhagobinda	...	1882 Presidency College.

Das, Raghunath, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Rameswar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Ramsaran	...	1877	Canning College.
,, Rasikchandra, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Sarbananda, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Tarakchandra, B. L.	...	1877	CathedralMissionCollege
,, Taraprasanna	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1877	Teacher.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Taritamohan	...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
Dasray, Basantakumar	...	1884	Dacca College.
Datta, Abantinath	...	1884	Ditto
,, Akshaychandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1884	Teacher.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Amritalal	...	1884	Teacher.
,, Aparnacharan, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Annadacharan	...	1881	Benares College.
,, Aswinikumar, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnagar College.
,, Baidyanath, B. L.	...	1870	CathedralMissionCollege
,, Baikuntharath	...	1884	Ravenshaw College.
,, Baishnabcharan	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Balaichand, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Balaichand	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Bhagabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bhairabchandra	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Bharatchandra	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Brajaballabh, B. L.	...	1879	Krishnagar College.
,, Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Debendranath, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Durgadas	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Dwijadas	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
,, Girischandra	...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Harisankar	...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Jagadbandhu, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Janakinath, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Janakinath	...	1884	Canning College.
,, Jaykali	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindranath	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Jugalkisor	...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1870	Sanskrit College.

Datta, Kalaschandra, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Kalikadas, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Kamalakrishna, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Krishnalal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Lalgopal, B. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1871	Muir Central College.
„ Lambodar	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Lalitchandra	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Loknath	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahendranath	...	1878	Benares College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1881	Teacher.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Maheschandra	...	1880	Dacca College.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Mahinimohan, B. L.	...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Mahinimohan, B. L.	...	1877	Teacher.
„ Manmohan, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nandalal, B. L.	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Narasinha, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Narendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Narendranath	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Nrisinhakumar, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Nityalal	...	1875	Free Church Institution.
„ Pareschandra	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Pratulchandra	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870	CathedralMissionCollege
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1868	Berhampur College.
„ Ramlal, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Ramnarayan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1870	Free Church Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Surendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	1869	Free Church Institution.
„ Taraknath, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Taraknath, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1859	Free Church Institution.
„ Umacharan, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Upendranath, B. L.	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Dattaray, Anandakisor	...	1884	Ditto.
Datilal	...	1883	Muir Central College.

David, H.	...	1876	Teacher.
„ J.	...	1875	Benares College.
DeMel. A. W.	...	1880	St.Thomas'Col.,Colombo.
De, Adwaitaprasad, B. L.	...	1877	CathedralMissionCollege
„ Amritalal, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874	Muir Central College.
„ Anandamohan, B. L.	...	1880	CathedralMissionCollege
„ Asutosh, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Basantakumar	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Benimadhab	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Bhabanisankar	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Brajendralal	...	1877	Canning College.
„ Brajendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Debsankar	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Dhankrishna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Dulalchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gajendranath	...	1875	Free Church Institution.
„ Gaurcharan, B. L,	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jugalkisor	...	1874	Hughli College.
„ Kasipati	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnadas, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Krishnakisor	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Makhanlal	...	1876	Hughli College.
„ Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
„ Nandalal	...	1870	Hughli College.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Narendralal	...	1880	CathedralMissionCollege
„ Nilmadhab, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Panchkari, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajmohan, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Ramapati, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Rammohan	...	1883	Teacher.
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Siddheswar	...	1884	Hughli College.
„ Surendranath, B. L.	...	1883	Patna College.
„ Upendralal	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Deb, Bhutnath, B. L.	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Gopendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Haranchandra	...	1884	Muir Central College.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	1883	Presidency College.

Deb, Kalimohan, B. L.	1877	Presidency College,
„ Nandalal	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Madhabchandra	1865	Queen'sCollege, Benares.
„ Mathuramohan	1884	Dacca College.
„ Sibchandra	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
Debiprasad	1876	Bareilly College.
Dhar, Abinaschandra	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Asutosh, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Brindabanchandra	1873	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath, B. L.	1868	Teacher.
„ Gokulchandra, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath, B. L.	1866	Dacca College.
„ Narendranath, B. L.	1878	Hughli College.
„ Nilmani, B. L.	1866	Teacher.
„ Syamchand, B. L.	1867	Hughli College.
Dhirajkaran, B. L.	1873	Patna College.
Doran, E.	1880	St. Xavier's College.
Dube, Kalidatta	1883	Muir Central College.
Durgaprasad, B. L.	1874	Patna College.
Dutt, Jogenchunder	1883	Presidency College.
„ William	1878	Teacher.
Dwarkadas	1880	Lahore College.
Evans, R. W.	1861	Bishop's College.
Farid-ud-din, Ahmad	1880	Hughli College.
Fazlalkadir	1859	Presidency College.
Fazl Rusul	1874	Bareilly College.
Fazlul Karim, B. L.	1878	Hughli College.
„ Karim, B. L.	1883	Dacca College.
Forbes, A. H.	1864	Doveton College.
Gabriel, J.	1883	Teacher.
Gaindunlal	1874	Bareilly College.
Gangaram, Sahni	1881	Lahore College.
Gangasaran	1871	Agra College.
Gangaprasad	1883	Benares College.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	1883	Free Church Institution.
„ Apurbakumar	1874	Presidency College.
„ Baradakanta	1884	Dacca College.
„ Benimadhab	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Binodbihari	1868	Krishnagar College.
„ Chandrakisor, B. L.	1881	Hughli College.
„ Debendranath	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jagadbandhu, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	1882	Hughli College.
„ Makhanlal	1883	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
„ Narendranath	1879	Muir Central College.
„ Piyarilal, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	1883	Ditto.
„ Radhikanath	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajanikanta, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.

Gangopadhyay, Rajaninath ...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Ramchandra ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Rabichandra, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan ...	1860	Ditto.
„ Satyacharan, B. L. ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
Gargari, Haridas ...	1878	St. Xavier's College.
„ Ramdas ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
Gaurisankar ...	1883	Patna College.
Gayaprasad ...	1879	Benares College.
Ghatak, Nibaranchandra ...	1881	St. Xavier's College.
„ Janakinath, B. L. ...	1873	Teacher.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Aghornath, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Aghornath ...	1884	Teacher.
„ Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L. ...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Anantaram, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Annadaprasad, B. L. ...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Apurbachandra ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Apurbakrishna ...	1874	Medical College.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Asutosh ...	1884	Teacher.
„ Atalbihari, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Atulkrishna, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Atulkrishna, B. L. ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Atulchandra, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Baradaprasad, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar, B. L. ...	1881	Dacca College.
„ Becharam, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Bhubanmohan ...	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal ...	1879	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1875	Hughli College.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1879	Canning College.
„ Bipinbihari ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Birajkrishna, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandidas, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar ...	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Chandramohan ...	1865	Medical College.
„ Chandranath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Debendrachandra, B. L....	1865	Ditto.
„ Debendranath, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna, B. L. ...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Durganarayan ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Girischandra ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Gopalchandra ...	1871	L.M.S.Ins.,Bhowanipore.

Ghosh, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Haranath, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Haranchandra	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Harankrishna	...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Harichaitanya	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Haridas, B. L.	...	1874	Hughli College.
„ Harischandra	...	1883	Ravenshaw College.
„ Isanchandra	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Iswarchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath, B. L.	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Jadunath, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Jaganmohan	...	1884	Ravenshaw College, Katak
„ Janakiballabh, B. L.	...	1881	Ravenshaw College.
„ Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1879	Muir Central College.
„ Jogindrachandra, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Teacher.
„ Kalipada, B. L.	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kantibushan, B. L.	...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Kalipada, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetrachandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Mahendrakumar, B. L.	...	1881	Dacca College.
„ Madanmohan	...	1881	Cathedral Mission College
„ Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnagar College.
„ Manmathanath, B. L.	...	1879	Free Church Institution.
„ Nagendranath	...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Nakari	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandalal, B. L.	...	1869	Hughli College.
„ Nanilal	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Nityananda	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nibarankumar	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Nilprasanna	...	1883	St. Xavier's College.
„ Panchanan, B. L.	...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Parbaticharan	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Parbatinath, B. L.	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Prankumar	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
„ Priyanath	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Radharaman	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Raicharan	...	1869	Hughli College.

Ghosh, Rajanikanta	1871	Dacca College.
„ Rajendralal, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Ramanath	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramottam, B. L.	1879	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasanna, B. L.	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramrup	1868	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramsakha, B. L.	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Rasbihari, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan, B. L.	1881	Dacca College.
„ Saradaprasad	1877	Free Church Institution.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	1878	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	1876	Ditto.
„ Sasidhar	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasikumar, B. L.	1880	Ditto.
„ Sasimohan	1872	Berhampur College.
„ Sasimohan	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satkarichandra	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Satyakumar	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Srischandra	1859	Presidency College.
„ Srischandra, B. L.	1882	Ditto.
„ Surendranath, B. L.	1881	Hughli College.
„ Surendranath	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sureschandra, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanarayan	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Tarinicharan, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
„ Tarinicharan, B. L.	1870	Free Church Institution.
„ Tarinikumar	1866	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	1876	Hughli College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	1868	Patna College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	1873	Hughli College.
„ Umeschandra	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	1880	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
„ Tarapada	1872	Ditto.
„ Umanath, B. L.	1874	Ditto.
Gobindacharan, B. L.	1875	Patna College.
Gobindaprasad	1880	Muir Central College.
Gokal Prasad	1884	Agra College.
Gomez, D.	1872	Bishop's College.
Gopal Prasad	1883	Canning College.
Gopal, Ramchandra Dongri	1881	Muir Central College.
Goonewardene, W. S.	1877	Free Church Institution.
Goswami, Jadunath, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kisorilal, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Herambalal, B. L.	1884	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Nityagopal, B. L.	1879	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	1884	Metropolitan Institution.

Guha, Anathbandhu, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Aswinikumar, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Aswinikumar	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
„ Brajendrakumar	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Harendranarayan	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Gurucharan	...	1884	Dacca College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Kaminikumar, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Piyarilal, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Piyarimohan, B. L.	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1884	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rebatimohan, B. L.	...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Rohinikumar	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guin, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Srinibas, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Gulam, Hyder Khan	...	1884	Patna College.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Brajendramohan	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Chandranarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Gangagobinda, B. L.	...	1881	Dacca College.
„ Girindrakumar, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Gobindagopal, B. L.	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
„ Jagadiswar, B. L.	...	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Jnanchandra	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalipada	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Kangalchandra	...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Mahananda	...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Mathuranath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nagendranath	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1880	Rajshahye College.
„ Radharaman	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Rajendralal	...	1870	Hughli College.
„ Rajnarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Ramgati, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Sibendranath	...	1884	Teacher.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	1884	Ditto.
Guruprasad	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Gyaprasad	...	1877	Ditto.
Gyaprasad	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Hafadat Karim	...	1883	Patna College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1883	St. Xavier's College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1883	Free Church Institution.

Haldar, Brajalal, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chaitanyacharan	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Gaganchandra	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Kisorilal, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Matilal, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Satkari, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Syamlal, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Hanumanprasad, B. L.	...	1870	Canning College.
Hargobind Dayal	...	1878	Ditto.
Hari Lakshman Indurkar	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Harris, S. S.	...	1884	Lahore College.
„ T.	...	1866	Agra College.
„ W. A.	...	1873	Lahore College.
Hati, Banwarilal, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Himmat Ali	...	1881	Hughli College.
Horst, W. C.	...	1874	Mussoorie School.
Hosen, Syed	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchand	...	1871	Delhi College.
Hukamchand	...	1873	Lahore College.
Hushmat Ullah	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Islam, Sirajul, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
Iswardas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Iswariprasad	...	1883	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Izad Bakhsh, B. L.	...	1877	Hughli College.
Jagannath (I)	...	1878	Agra College.
Jagannath (II)	...	1878	Ditto.
Jagannathprasad, B. L.	...	1882	Patna College.
Jagannathprasad	...	1884	Benares College.
Jash, Bholanath	...	1884	Dacca College.
Jha, Ramanath	...	1881	Benares College.
Jharkhandi, Somnath	...	1883	Ditto.
Joardar, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Berhampur College.
Johns, G. W.	...	1879	Agra College.
Jwalaprasad	...	1883	Canning College.
Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta	...	1877	Bareilly College.
„ Pitambar	...	1882	Muir Central College.
Kandhji, B. L.	...	1882	Patna College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1872	Teacher.
Kar, Chandrasikhar	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gaurkisor	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1884	Dacca College.
„ Harischandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan, B. L.	...	1872	Hughli College.
Karfarma, Prasannakumar	...	1884	Presidency College.
Karmakar, Bankubihari	...	1884	Krishnagar College.
„ Bhushanchandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Hariprasanna	...	1880	Dacca College.
Karta Krishn	...	1884	Muir Central College.

Kabiraj, Sureschandra	...	1875	Patna College.
Kedarnath	...	1881	Lahore College.
Kelly, W. A.	...	1881	St. Xavier's College.
Kennedy, Pringle, B. L.	...	1878	Teacher.
Kewal Krishna	...	1884	Muir Central College.
Khan, Lukmanuddin	...	1884	Canning College.
„ Muhammad Ali Reza	...	1870	Agra College.
„ Ramdurlabh, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
Kishenlal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Konar, Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1882	Free Church Institution.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Kriparam	...	1873	Lahore College.
Krishnachandra	...	1880	Benares College.
Krishnadas	...	1875	Ditto.
Krishna Rao Bhatt	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Kshetriya, Laashminarayan, B. L.		1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Kumar, Prankrishna	...	1884	Ditto.
Kundu, Bhagabaticharan	...	1884	Hughli College.
„ Nandalal, B. L.	...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Ramkumar, B. L.	...	1879	Free Church Institution.
Kundunlal	...	1881	Teacher.
Kunjabiharilal	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Laha, Amarchand, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nabadwipchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Srischandra	...	1881	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1880	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Gopalgobinda	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harihar, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Lalitmohan, B. L.	...	1881	Rajshahye College.
„ Mahinimohan, B. L.	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1878	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Rajendralal	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Srihari, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
Lakshmanprasad	...	1879	Canning College.
Lal, Bankabihari	...	1884	Patna College.
„ Isacharan	...	1884	Lahore College.
„ Syamsundar	...	1875	Agra College.
Lala, Bindheswariprasad	...	1879	Benares College.
Lalchand	...	1877	Lahore College.
Lalsing, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Lane, H. A.	...	1884	St. Xavier's College.
LeFeuvre, E. A.	...	1878	Patna College.
Leslie, K. M.	...	1883	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	...	1859	Bishop's College.

Lewis, George	1868	Lahore Mission College.
Lorimer, G. A.	1869	Teacher.
Madak, Priyanath	1883	Hughli College.
Madangopal	1872	Delhi College.
Madangopal	1877	Ditto.
Madanmohan Lal	1884	Muir Central College.
Madan Singh	1881	Lahore College.
Mahabirprasad	1879	Canning College.
Maharaj Singh Mathur	1883	Agra College.
Mahomed Wajed, B. L.	1869	Teacher.
Maiti, Upendranath	1882	Free Church Institution.
Maitra, Akshaykumar, B. L.	1883	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Atalbihari, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
,, Batukrishna, B. L.	1878	Muir Central College.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	1875	Presidency College.
,, Hariballabh, B. L.	1868	Teacher.
,, Harimohan	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Herambachandra	1879	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	1878	Canning College.
,, Kasinath, B. L.	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kedareswar, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Krishnanath	1884	Teacher.
,, Purnachandra	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra	1884	Krishnagar College.
,, Radhagobinda, B. L.	1859	Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal	1880	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramgopal	1881	Canning College.
,, Ramlal	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasicharan, B. L.	1873	Hughli College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Upendranath	1878	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan, B. L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	1882	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	1884	Teacher.
,, Anandanath, B. L.	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Bhabanikisor, B. L.	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bimalacharan, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	1882	Teacher.
,, Chandicharan	1877	Benares College.
,, Chandramohan, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
,, Dakshinacharan, B. L.	1878	Ditto.
,, Debendranath, B. L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Hridyanath, B. L.	1879	Dacca College.
,, Hridaynath, B. L.	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Jadunath	1881	Canning College.
,, Jagaddurlabh, B. L.	1865	Teacher.
,, Jogeschandra	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1862	Ditto.
,, Kripanath	1878	Ditto.
,, Krishnasundar, B. L.	1881	Dacca College.

Majumdar, Kunjabihari ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
„ Mahendrachandra ...	1872	Teacher.
„ Murarilal ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nilkantha ...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Pratapchandra, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Ramchandra, B. L. ...	1882	Ditto.
„ Ramdurlabh ...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Ramratan ...	1861	CivilEngineeringCollege.
„ Rohinikumar ...	1884	Teacher.
„ Sasilochan ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Syamacharan, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Upendranarayan, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
Makkar, Gosthabihari ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
Malaviya, Madanmohan ...	1884	Muir Central College.
Mallik, Akhilcharan, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Atulcharan, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Balaram, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Jotindrachandra ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Kesablal ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Kunjalal ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Lalitmadhab, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Latulal ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Premchand ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Priyalal ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan, B. L. ...	1878	Ditto.
„ Srikanta, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1878	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Grischandra ...	1883	Patna College.
„ Jadunath ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Prankrishna, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rameswar, B. L. ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Manna, Kailaschandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
Masanta, Prabaticharan, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra, B. L. ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
Mazhar ul-Anwar, B. L. ...	1878	Hughli College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed, B. L. ...	1873	Patna College.
Mendes, H. E., B. L. ...	1866	Doveton College.
Mewaram ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Misra, Biharilal ...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Brahmasankar ...	1883	Benares College.
„ Gauriprasad ...	1884	Patna College.
„ Harinarayan, B. L. ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Isanchandra ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Lajjaram ...	1881	Canning College.
„ Lakshmisankar ...	1869	Benares College.
„ Ramsahay, B. L. ...	1883	Patna College.
„ Ramasankar ...	1876	Benares College.
„ Umasankar ...	1877	Ditto.

Mitra,	Abhayacharan	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Abinaschandra, B. L.	1880	Ditto.
,,	Achintanath	1884	Free Church Institution.
,,	Akshaykumar, B. L.	1872	Hughli College.
,,	Akshaykumar	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Akshaykumar	1884	Patna College.
,,	Annadaprasad	1884	Ditto.
,,	Ambikacharan, B. L.	1877	Hughli College.
,,	Amulyachandra	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Amulyacharan, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Abinaschandra, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh No. III	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Asutosh, B. L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Asutosh No. I	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Asutosh No. II	1883	Ditto.
,,	Bankimchandra, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Baradacharan	1881	Ditto.
,,	Baradakanta	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Benimadhab	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Bhagabaticharan	1871	Patna College.
,,	Bhagabaticharan, B. L.	1880	Hughli College.
,,	Bhubanmohan, B. L.	1872	Free Church Institution.
,,	Biharilal	1872	CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Biharilal, B. L.	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Binodbihari	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
,,	Birajacharan, B. L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bireswar	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Biswambhar, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
,,	Chandicharan	1881	Free Church Institution.
,,	Charuchandra, B. L.	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Charuchandra	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Debendranath, B. L.	1872	Free Church Institution.
,,	Debendranath, B. L.	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Dwarkanath, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Girindranath, B. L.	1873	CathedralMission College
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Gopallal, B. L.	1870	Teacher.
,,	Gopendrachandra, B. L.	1880	Hughli College.
,,	Gobindachandra, B. L.	1872	Patna College.
,,	Haranchandra	1881	Ditto.
,,	Haricharan, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Haricharan	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Haridas	1881	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L.	1882	Krishnagar College.
,,	Hemendranath	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Hiralal, B. L.	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jadunath	1867	Free Church Institution.
,,	Jadunath	1880	Teacher.

Mitra,	Jogeschandra, B. L.	1869	Free Church Institution.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B. L.	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kalikumar	1869	Teacher.
,,	Kartikchandra, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnakumar	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kshetramohan	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Lalbihari, B. L.	1881	Hughli College.
,,	Loknath	1884	Ditto.
,,	Lalitmohan	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Madanmohan, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendrachandra, B. L.	1869	Hughli College.
,,	Mahendralal, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Manmohan, B. L.	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Mohanchandra	1876	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nagendrachandra, B. L.	1880	Hughli College.
,,	Nagendranath	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Narasinhachandra, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
,,	Nalininath, B. L.	1871	Hughli College.
,,	Prasannakumar, B. L.	1869	Krishnagar College.
,,	Prasannakumar	1884	Hughli College.
,,	Prasannabadan	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
,,	Priyanath	1869	Free Church Institution.
,,	Purnachandra	1866	Teacher.
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	1868	Free Church Institution.
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	1870	CathedralMission College
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Purnachandra	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Radhikacharan, B. L.	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Rajaninath, B. L.	1868	Hughli College.
,,	Rajeswar	1880	Patna College.
,,	R. K.	1884	Free Church Institution.
,,	Ramcharan, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Rameschandra, B. L.	1860	Ditto.
,,	Rammohan	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rasamay	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Saradacharan, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Saradacharan	1881	Hughli College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	1881	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1883	Hughli College.
,,	Saratchandra	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Sarbananda	1883	Free Church Institution.
,,	Shorashicharan, B. L.	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Srischandra	1882	Rajshahye College.
,,	Surendranath	1872	CathedralMission College
,,	Surendranath B. L.	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Sureschandra	1882	Genl. Assemblys' Instn.
,,	Syamaldhan	1880	Ditto.
,,	Tarabilas, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.

Mitra, Trailokyanath (No. 1) B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath (No. 2) B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L. ...	1870	Teacher.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Upendragopal ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Upendranath ...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
Mohanlal ...	1877	Delhi College.
Mohanlal Hukhu ...	1883	Muir Central College.
Mohanta, Radhikanath ...	1879	Presidency College.
Molakram ...	1877	Delhi College.
Muhammad, Ainul Huq ...	1884	Patna College.
Muhammad Ismail, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
Muhammad Shafi ...	1882	Lahore College.
Muhibuddin Ahmad ...	1884	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Adharchandra ...	1883	Ditto.
„ Adyanath, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Akhilchandra ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Amarchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L. ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Asutosh ...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Amritalal ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bamapada, B. L. ...	1876	Hughli College.
„ Becharam, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Bhagabanchandra ...	1876	Teacher.
„ Bhabacharan, B. L. ...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Bhabanicharan ...	1870	Teacher.
„ Bholanath, B. L. ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Bidhubhushan, B. L. ...	1873	Canning College.
„ Bidhubhusan ...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal ...	1878	Patna College.
„ Biharilal ...	1881	Krishnagar College.
„ Biharilal ...	1884	Dacca College.
„ Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Binodlal ...	1880	Canning College.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Bipinbihari ...	1884	Dacca College.
„ Bipradas ...	1868	Krishnagar College.
„ Bishnucharan ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bisweswar ...	1883	Patna College.
„ Brajagopal, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Brajalal ...	1882	Ditto.
„ Chadrabhushan ...	1871	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Chandrakumar...	1883	Hughli College.
" Chandrasekhar(No.2)B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
" Chandrasekhar, B. L....	1877	Teacher.
" Charuchandra, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
" Debendranath ...	1882	Presidency College.
" Dinanath ...	1863	Teacher.
" Durgadas, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
" Durgadas ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
" Gangaprasad ...	1861	Presidency College.
" Girijabhushan, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
" Girindranath ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
" Girischandra, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Girischandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
" Gobindachandra ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Gopalchandra(No.1)B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
" Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra ...	1877	Benares College.
" Gopallal, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
" Gopimohan, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
" Gobindadeb, B. L. ...	1871	Hughli College.
" Haragobinda, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Haranchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
" Harabilas, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
" Harendranath ...	1874	Ditto.
" Haridas, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
" Haridas ...	1878	St. Xavier's College.
" Hiralal ...	1874	CathedralMissionCollege.
" Hiralal ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
" Hariprasanna, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnagar College.
" Hariprasanna, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
" Haripurna ...	1876	Muir Central College.
" Harischandra, B. L. ...	1881	Hughli College.
" Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Hiralal, B. L. ...	1876	Hughli College.
" Jadunath, B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
" Jadunath ...	1867	Krishnagar College.
" Jajneswar, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
" Jajneswar ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Janakinath, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
" Jayharlal ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
" Jayhari ...	1881	Hughli College.
" Jaygopal, B. L. ...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Jibanchandra ...	1882	Muir Central College.
" Jnanendranath, B. L....	1882	Presidency College.
" Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1876	Ditto.
" Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1879	Free Church Institution.
" Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
" Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
" Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
" Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
" Jogindranath ...	1883	Ditto.
" Jogindranath ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.

Mukhopadadhyay, Kalidas	...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidas	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kalidhan, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1878	Lahore College.
,, Kalinath, B. L.	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
,, Kalipada, B. L.	...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1880	Patna College.
,, Kaminikumar	...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Kanailal, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Kanailal, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kantichandra, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kantichandra	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kapaliprasanna, B. L.		1865	Presidency College.
,, Karunasindhu, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnadhan, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Krishnamohan	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kashetramohan	...	1874	Cathedral Mission College
,, Kashetraprasad, B. L.		1862	Presidency College.
,, Krishnakali	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Kumudinikanta,	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmathanath, B. L.	...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Manmathanath	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Manmohan	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Mukundadeb	...	1879	Hughli College.
,, Nabinkrishna, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Nabinkrishna, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath	...	1884	Krishnagar College.
,, Nagendranath	...	1884	St. Xavier's College.
,, Nandalal	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Nilaldhit, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
,, Nilambar, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Nilmani, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Nibaranchandra, B. L.		1865	Ditto.
,, Nityalal, B. L.	...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Nrisinhachandra, B. L.		1866	Presidency College.
,, Nrityagopal, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Phanibhushan, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Piyarimohan, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Pramadanath, B. L.	...	1872	Hughli College.
,, Priyanath, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Priyanath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyanath	...	1882	Canning College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1880	Muir Central College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1883	Canning College.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L.	...	1875	Hughli College.
,, Rajkrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rajmohan, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajnarayan, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramchandra, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Ramdhan, B. L. ...	1870	L.M.S. Ins., Bhowanipur.
„ Ramprasanna, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B. L. ...	1859	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad (No. 2),	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1881	Patna College.
„ Saratchandra, (No. 1), B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra, (No. 2),	1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1884	Free Church Instn.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Srischandra, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Sitanath, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
„ Sibnarayan ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Srikrishna, B. L. ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Sripati ...	1884	Hughli College.
„ Taraprasanna, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Tariniprasad ...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Tejchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Thakurdas, B. L. ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
„ Tripuracharan ...	1884	Dacca College.
„ Tulsidas, B. L. ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
„ Umacharan ...	1870	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Umacharan ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Umakali, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1881	Teacher.
„ Upendranath ...	1884	Ditto.
Munshi, Gurunath, B. L. ...	1883	Ditto.
„ Srinarayan ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Munshilal ...	1874	Delhi College.
Mulraj ...	1875	Lahore College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
Nag, Abhayacharan ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Baradacharan, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Haradhan, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kunjalal ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kunjabihari, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1870	Cathedral Mission College
„ Rebatikanta, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sibchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Syamakanta, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
Nagwant Sahay, B. L. ...	1877	Patna College.

Naha Anangamohan, B. L.	...	1873	Teacher.
Namasivaya, V., B. L.	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College
Nandakisor	...	1870	Delhi College.
Nandakisor	...	1874	Ditto.
Nandakumar	...	1883	Agra College.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Loknath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramanath, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Sitanath	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Nanuak, Chand	...	1878	Benares College.
Narayan Das	...	1879	Lahore College.
Narayanprasad	...	1884	Canning College.
Narayanprasad, B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
Nath, Harihar, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
Nehalchandra	...	1879	Benares College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	1880	Muir Central College.
Niyogi, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Gatikrishna	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Trailokyamohan, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Nizamdeen Hasan, B. L.	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B. L.	...	1868	Berhampur College.
Ohdedar, Narendranath, B. L.	...	1881	Canning College.
Pain, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1869	Krishnagar College.
„ Iswarprasad	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandadulal, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Priyalal, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
Pal, Abhaycharan, B. L.	...	1874	Teacher.
„ Amritalal, B L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Apurbakrishna, B. L.	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Bholanath	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Bhutnath	...	1882	Free Church Institution
„ Biharilal, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Haridas	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
„ Debendranath, B. L.	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1884	Hughli College.
„ Hiralal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Janakinath	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kartikchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Maniklal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Nanigopal, B. L.	...	1874	Cathedral Mission College
„ Rajchandra	...	1876	Teacher.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Sibkrishna	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Srinath, B. L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Srinath, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.

Pal, Tulsicharan, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
Palit, Amritalal ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Baikunthanath ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Debendranath, B. L. ...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Harinath, B. L. ...	1874	CathedralMissionCollege
„ Priyanath, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Sibchandra ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Taraknath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Pande, Chunilal ...	1883	Canning College.
„ Hariram ...	1880	Muir Central College.
„ Janakinath ...	1867	Berhampore College.
„ Jayaprasad, B. L. ...	1883	Patna College.
„ Ramabatar ...	1877	Muir Central College.
„ Sibadatta ...	1874	Benares College.
Pandit, Jagatnarayan ...	1884	Canning College.
„ Jwalanath, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath ...	1876	Canning College.
„ Prannath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanarayan, B. L. ...	1875	Canning College.
„ Tribhubannath Shivapori	1884	Ditto.
Panja, Nrisinhamurari ...	1871	Free Church Institution.
Parmananda ...	1877	Agra College.
Pati, Radhanath ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
Pathak, Jwalaprasad ...	1878	Hughli College.
„ Ramratan, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
Patnaik, Chaturbhuj ...	1877	Presidency College.
Pattadar, Gurugobinda, B. L. ...	1878	Krishnagar College.
Phakirchand ...	1881	Muir Central College.
Phillips, A. S. ...	1863	Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas ...	1872	Delhi College.
Porel, Bhubanmohan ...	1865	Free Church Institution.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B. L....	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Krishnadayal ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar, B. L. ...	1877	Canning College.
Prayagdas ...	1877	Muir Central College.
Prayagnath, B. L. ...	1874	Patna College.
Priyadas ...	1873	Agra College.
Raghunandanprasad, B. L. ...	1879	Patna College.
Raghunandanprasad ...	1881	Benares College.
Raghunathprasad ...	1877	Muir Central College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan ...	1873	Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A. ...	1874	Teacher.
Ramdayal ...	1873	Lahore College.
Ramlal ...	1877	Agra College.
Ramprasad, B. L. ...	1883	Patna College.
Ram Sahay ...	1884	Ditto.
Rashakabihari ...	1880	Agra College.
Ratanchand ...	1868	Ditto.
Ratnaparki ...	1879	Benares College.
Raushanlal ...	1879	Agra College.
Ray, Akshaykumar ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B. L. ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Ray, Amritalal	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Baikunthanath	...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Bamacharan, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bamacharan	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Baradaprasad	...	1883	Canning College.
„ Baranasi, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Benibhushan, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1875	Hughli College,
„ Bhabanath	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Bholanath	...	1867	Queen'sCollege, Benares.
„ Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinchandra, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Biswambhar, B. L.	...	1881	Teacher.
„ Brajanath	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandrakumar, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandranarayan, B. L.	...	1878	Hughli College.
„ Debendranath	...	1871	L.M.S.Inst.,Bhowanipur.
„ Debendranath, B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Dineschandra, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Durgasundar, B. L.	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Dwijendralal	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Ganganarayan, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1877	CathedralMission College
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gopendrachandra	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Gurbaksh	...	1879	Agra College.
„ Haralal	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Harendralal	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harendranarayan, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Haricharan	...	1876	Canning College.
„ Harimohan	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Harinarayan, B. L.	...	1864	Teacher.
„ Harinath, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Harinath, B. L.	...	1880	Krishnagar College.
„ Harinath	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1884	Dacca College.
„ Hemendranath	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Indranarayan, B. L.	...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Jajneswar, B. L.	...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Jnanendralal, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.

Ray, Kaliprasanna	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College
„ Kaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
„ Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Kesabchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kisorimohan, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnanath, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kuladakinkar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kuladananda	...	1884	Hughli College.
„ Kunjamohan, B. L.	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1862	Civil Engineering College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1883	Rajshahye College.
„ Manamohan	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Mukundanath, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nabadwipchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Free Church Institution.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College
„ Nagendranath	...	1869	Berhampur College.
„ Nagendranath, B. L.	...	1880	Cathedral Mission College
„ Nandagopal	...	1881	Teacher.
„ Nikunjabihari, B. L.	...	1880	Hughli College.
„ Nilmadhab, B. L.	...	1869	Patna College.
„ Parbaticharan	...	1862	Teacher.
„ Piyarilal, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Prasannagopal, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Prasannanath	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Radhaballabh	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Radhanath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Rajchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1877	Canning College.
„ Rangalal, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sailendrabandhu, B. L.	...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Saradaprasanna, B. L.	...	1872	Benares College.
„ Saradaranjan	...	1878	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra	...	1883	Rajshahye College.
„ Saratchandra	...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Sasadhar, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Sasikanta	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satischandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	...	1883	St. Xavier's College.
„ Satyacharan	...	1873	Presidency College.

Ray, Satyanath ...	1884	Krishnagar College.
„ Sitanath, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Sibnandanlal ...	1873	Patna College.
„ Somnath ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Srinath, B. L. ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sudhansubhusan, B. L. ...	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Surendranath, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Saymchand, B. L. ...	1870	Teacher.
„ Syamacharan ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
„ Syamacharan ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Syamjas ...	1873	Delhi College.
„ Tarakchandra ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Taranimohan ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ugrakanta, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
„ Upendranath ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Umeschandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendranath ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Abhaykumar ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Akshaykumar ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Amareschandra ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendrakumar, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jadabkrishna ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B. L.	1866	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kshirodchandra ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Matilal, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Parbaticharan ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sibkrishna ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Srischandra ...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Upendrakisor ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
Raza Hosein ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Reazuddin ...	1883	Muir Central College.
Rebello, P. T. ...	1872	St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B. ...	1871	Ditto.
Rothwell, J. M. G. ...	1872	Bishop's College.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Madhusudan ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Susilkumar	1883	Free Church Institution.
Sadasheo Jayram Dehad Ray ...	1883	Canning College.
Saha, Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Kedarnath ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Ramlal, B. L. ...	1881	Patna College.
Sahay, Ganga ...	1881	Muir Central College.
„ Jadunath, B. L. ...	1870	Patna College.
„ Jagannath, B. L. ...	1881	Ditto.
„ Mahabir ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Nikantha, B. L. ...	1882	Ditto.
„ Raghubansa, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College
Sahib Lal ...	1884	Muir Central College.
Sahu, Durgacharan ...	1880	Katak College.
Sajjad Husain ...	1884	M. A. O. College.

Sajibanlal	1873	Patna College.
Sajibanlal	1878	Benares College.
Saligram	1881	Canning College.
Samanta, Nilmadhab, B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Kalitaran, B. L.	1881	Presidency College.
Samir-ul-din Ahmed	1884	Ditto.
Sandel, M. L., B. L.	1864	Doveton College.
Sanjhimal	1868	Lahore College.
Sankardayal	1877	Agra College.
Sankarlal	1871	Ditto.
Sanbardas	1877	Muir Central College.
Sankhadhara, Jawalaprasad	1884	Canning College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	1878	Muir Central College.
„ Bhubanmohan, B. L.	1872	Teacher.
„ Bishnuchandra	1881	Benares College.
„ Chandrasekhar	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Dasarathi	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Dinanath	1881	Cathedral Mission College
„ Durgananda	1884	Rajshahye College.
„ Harischandra, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath, B. L.	1871	Cathedral Mission College
„ Kedarnath	1874	Hughli College.
„ Krishnagopal, B. L.	1873	Cathedral Mission College
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mathuranath	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Nagendranath	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nalinimohan	1884	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	1881	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B. L.	1869	Free Church Institution.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	1882	Canning College.
„ Umeschandra	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarbadhikari, Amritakumar, B. L.	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Debaprasad, B. L.	1882	Presidency College.
„ Jyotiprasad	1884	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
Sarkar, Adharchandra	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Akshaychandra	1867	Hughli College.
„ Asutosh, B. L.	1879	Dacca College.
„ Becharam	1884	Hughli College.
„ Benimadhab	1884	M. A. O. College.
„ Bholanath	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Biharilal	1880	Presidency College.
„ Chandrasekhar, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra, B. L.	1879	Ditto.
„ Dinanath, B. L.	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Durgacharan	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L.	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Gopalchandra	1880	Rajshahye College.
„ Haradhan	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Jaganmohan, B. L.	1879	Dacca College.
„ Jagatchandra	1871	Cathedral Mission College
„ Jagatnarayan, B. L.	1879	Patna College.
„ Jogeschandra	1871	Presidency College.

Sarkar, Kailaschandra	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1869	Cathedral Mission College
„ Kisorilal, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Matilal, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Nabagopal	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nagendranath	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Nanalal, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
„ Narendranath, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Nilratan	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nrityagopal, B. L.	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Pareschandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath	...	1884	Free Church Institntion.
„ Prankrishna	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1883	Rajshahye College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1883	Dacca College.
„ Ramchandra, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Ramnarayan, B. L.	...	1878	Patna College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869	Krishnagar College.
„ Siddheswar, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Surendranath, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1859	Free Church Institution.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1876	Cathedral Mission College
Sayyid, Faizuddin Hosain	...	1877	Hughli College.
Sayyid Hosein	...	1884	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Scott, G. W.	...	1877	Patna College.
Sen, Abinaschandra	...	1883	Rajshahye College.
„ Adharlal	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Adityachandra, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Akhilchandra, B. L.	...	1864	Dacca College.
„ Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Akshaykumar	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1873	Medical College.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1884	Teacher.
„ Anandagopal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Annadacharan, B. L.	...	1880	Dacca College.
„ Annadakumar, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Apurbakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Bankimchandra	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Baradagobinda, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Basantakumar	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Batakrishna, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.

Sen,	Binodbihari, B. L.	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	1872	Hughli College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	1881	Dacca College.
,,	Bisweswar	1882	Ditto.
,,	Chandicharan	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Chandrabhushan	1883	Hughli College.
,,	Chandrakanta, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Chandramohan, B. L.	1866	Dacca College.
,,	Dakshinacharan	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Debendramohan, B. L.	1882	Ditto.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	1865	Dacca College.
,,	Dinabandhu	1868	Teacher.
,,	Durgacharan, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Gaurballabh, B. L.	1873	Cathedral Mission College
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Guruprasad, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
,,	Haricharan, B. L.	1872	Free Church Institution.
,,	Harimohan	1879	Dacca College.
,,	Harinath	1877	Teacher.
,,	Hemchandra	1878	Ditto.
,,	Isanchandra	1884	Dacca College.
,,	Jajneswar, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Jatramohan, B. L.	1873	Cathedral Mission College
,,	Jaykrishna	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath	1883	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L.	1880	Free Church Institution.
,,	Kalicharan	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kalikumar, B. L.	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Kalimohan, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,,	Kamalakanta, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kamalakanta	1868	Teacher.
,,	Kanailal, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Kasibhushan	1884	Teacher.
,,	Kasikanta, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath, B. L.	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kshetramohan	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Kisorilal, B. L.	1879	Hughli College.
,,	Krishnakumar	1871	Free Church Institution.
,,	Krishnabihari	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Kshirodchandra	1882	Dacca College.
,,	Lalgopal, B. L.	1870	Krishnagar College.
,,	Lalitkumar	1884	Dacca College.
,,	Lalmohan	1876	Patna College.
,,	Maheschandra	1872	Hughli College.
,,	Mohinimohan	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Matilal	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Nabinchandra	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Narayanchandra	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Nalininath	1884	Free Church Institution.
,,	Narendranath, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Pranhari	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Prasannakumar, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Paresnath	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Sen, Radhakrishna, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Radhanath, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar ...	1875	Teacher.
„ Rajmohan ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, No. II, B. L.	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rameschandra ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramlal, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Rasiklal ...	1882	Teacher.
„ Ratneswar, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1880	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1882	Ditto.
„ Satiskamal ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Satischandra ...	1884	Muir Central College.
„ Satyakinkar, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Srikanta, B. L. ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Srinath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Sulpani ...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Syamlal ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Taracharan, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Trailokyanath ...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Trigunacharan ...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L. ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
„ Upendranath ...	1884	Ditto.
Sengupta, Girischandra ...	1883	Teacher.
„ Kalidas, B. L. ...	1875	Hughli College.
„ Kisorimohan ...	1879	Ditto.
Senmajumdar, Jadabchandra, B. L. ...	1880	Dacca College.
Set, Dhanballabh ...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L. ...	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Gobindalal ...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Manilal, B. L. ...	1876	Free Church Institution
Shamsul-Huda ...	1884	Presidency College.
Sheolal ...	1877	Teacher.
Sheonath ...	1870	Delhi College.
Sheo Sahay ...	1884	Canning College.
Sherman, S. T. ...	1870	St. John's College.
Sheucharanlal ...	1884	Muir Central College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan, B. L. ...	1878	Krishnagar College.
Sil, Aghornath ...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Binodbihari ...	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Brajendrakumar, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.

Sil, Brajendranath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Gokulnath	...	1884	Hughli College.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kanailal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	...	1874	Medical College.
,, Kanailal, B. L.	...	1876	CathedralMission College
,, Makhanlal	...	1884	Hughli College.
Simmonds, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Singh, Bhupsen, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Budhsen, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Manilal	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Prayag	...	1874	Benares College.
,, Saligram, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Sinha, Amrital	...	1881	Canning College.
,, Baladeb	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Brajanandan, B. L.	...	1878	Patna College.
,, Brajeschandra, B. L.	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranarayan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Harimohan	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Kshirodnath	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Kshetralal, B. L.	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Madhabprasad	...	1883	Benares College.
,, Madhusudan	...	1870	Berhampur College.
,, Matilal, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nikunjabihari, B. L.	...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Nirmalchandra, B. L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Prabhachandra, B. L.	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Prakaschandra	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Pramathakrishna, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Purnendunarayan, B. L.	...	1880	Patna College.
,, Ramaprasanna, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan, B. L.	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sibdayal	...	1873	Lahore College.
,, Sibpratapnarayan, B. L.	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Surendranath	...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Syamlal	...	1883	Patna College.
Sitalprasad, B. L.	...	1878	Ditto.
Sitaram	...	1879	Canning College.
Sibsaranlal, B. L.	...	1875	Teacher.
Sivaprasad	...	1880	Agra College.
Solomons, W. H.	...	1878	CathedralMission College
Som, Baradaprasanna, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Brajabihari, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Debendralal, B. L.	...	1867	Hughli College.
,, Jaygobinda, B. L.	...	1860	Free Church Institution.

Som, Murarilal, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Srilal	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
Srimani, Jogindranath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Sriram	...	1869	Delhi College.
Sriram, B. L.	...	1875	Canning College.
Sukhdeoprasad	...	1884	Agra College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
„ Gadadhaprasad	...	1883	Canning College.
„ Kalisankar	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Matadin	...	1883	Muir Central College.
Sundarlal	...	1881	Ditto.
Sur, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Harimohan, B. L.	...	1874	Hughli College.
„ Homchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Surjandas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Suryya, Sahay	...	1884	Canning College.
Syam, Saradacharan	...	1883	Presidency College.
Syed, Ali	...	1874	Patna College.
„ Ahmed Hossain	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Khyrat Ahmed, B. L.	...	1877	Teacher.
„ Muhammad Yusaf Ali	...	1884	Patna College.
„ Sakhawat Hossain	...	1878	Hughli College.
„ Wazir Hassan	...	1884	Patna College.
Takrim-ud-din, B. L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
Talapatra, Ramjadab, B. L.	...	1861	Berhampur College.
Tamhan, Kesabgopal	...	1884	Canning College.
Talukdar, Baradachandra	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
Tarachand	...	1881	Agra College.
Tapeswari Prasad	...	1884	Patna College.
Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	...	1877	CathedralMission College
Taraprasad	...	1884	Muir Central College.
Taslim-ud-din Ahmed, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
Tewari Chandrasekhar, B. L.	...	1879	Hughli College.
Thakurdas	...	1868	Lahore Mission School.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab, B. L.	...	1882	Muir Central College.
„ Rajendranath	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Madhab Sinha	...	1884	Canning College.
Thomas, D.	...	1884	Teacher.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.
„ J. F. (junior)	...	1872	Hughli College.
„ S. B.	...	1884	Ditto.
„ W. H.	...	1877	Ditto.
Tiery, E. R. T.	...	1868	Doveton College.
„ F. T. H.	...	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A., B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
Umar Baksh	...	1880	Lahore College.
Upadhyay, Indradatta	...	1884	Teacher.
Vizar, Amed	...	1873	Bareilly College.
Wajid Husain, B. L.	...	1883	Patna College.
Yaquinuddin Ahmed	...	1884	Presidency College.
Younan, E., B. L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.

Younan, J., B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
Yousoof, Mahamed, B. L.	...	1867 " Ditto.

1885.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdur Rahim	...	Free Church Institution.
Acharyya, Panchanan	...	Teacher.
" Prankrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ahmed Hasain Khan	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Bagchi, Nandalal	...	Presidency College.
Bajpoyi, Seetla Prasad	...	Canning College.
Baksi, Nagendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Bireswar	...	Ditto.
" Debendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
" Harimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Homchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
" Jnanchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
" Jnanendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
" Jogindranath	...	Hughli College.
" Kisorimohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
" Nagendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
" Narayandas	...	Presidency College.
" Parbaticharan	...	Free Church Institution.
" Saratchandra	..	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
" Satischandra	...	Ditto.
" Satkari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Tinkari	...	Presidency College.
Banke Bihari Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Barat, Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Abinaschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
" Adwaitacharan	...	Benares College
" Gurudas	...	Canning College.
" Kasinath	...	Teacher.
" Nilkanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Saratchandra No. 1	...	Presidency College.
" Saratchandra No. 2	...	Ditto.
" Saratkumar	...	Free Church Institution.
" Sasibhushan	...	Teacher.
" Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
" Sripati	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
" Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Bhagwan Das	...	Benares College.
Bhagwat Prasad	...	Muir Central College.
" Sahay No. I	...	Patna College.
" Sahay No. II	...	Ditto.
Bhar, Adharchandra	...	Hughli College.
Bhargo, Sambhunath	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Bhatta, Nandâram	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Amarnath	...	Free Church Institution.
" Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.

Bhattacharyya, Bishnuchandra ...	Krishnagar College.
„ Chandrakanta ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Jadabchandra No. I	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jadabchandra No. II	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra ...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Matilal ...	Teacher.
„ Priyanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Srischandra ...	Ditto.
Bhawani Din ...	Canning College.
Bhaya, Gopalchandra ...	Rajshahye College.
Bhondu, S. ...	Teacher.
Bhubaneswari, Sahay ...	Patna College.
Biswas, Aghornath ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kunjabihari ...	Krishnagar College.
Bazlur Roheem ...	Dacca College.
Camell, O. ...	St. Xavier's College.
Chakrabarti, Dhirendranath ...	Teacher.
„ Kshetranath ...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	Free Church Institution.
„ Amritalal ...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Bholanath ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Bipinchandra ...	Presidency College.
„ Chintamani ...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipur.
„ Purnachandra ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajaninath ...	Ditto.
„ Tarapada ...	Free Church Institution.
Chaturbhuj Sahay ...	Teacher.
Chandhuri, Debendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Chandranarayan ...	Presidency College.
„ Gaganbihari ...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Girijasankar ...	Presidency College.
„ Gorachand ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harendranarayan ...	Ditto.
„ Tripurakanta ...	Ditto.
Dabi Porshad ...	Agra College.
Das, Bamacharan ...	Presidency College.
„ Bamacharan ...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Brajanath ...	Dacca College.
„ Harischandra ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kshetramohan ...	Patna College.
„ Mahendralal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mayadhar ...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Nabinchandra ...	Dacca College.
„ Piyarilal ...	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dasgupta, Annadacharan ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Basantakumar ...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipur.
Datta, Debiprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Lalitkumar ...	Dacca College.
„ Mahabharat ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Pratapchandra ...	Ditto.
„ Radhikacharan ..	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad ...	Ditto.

Datta, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasikumar	...	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Teacher.
„ Ramanath	...	Hughli College.
„ Siddheswar	...	Ditto.
Deb, Isanchandra	...	Dacca College.
Drieberg, C.	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Dwarkaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Gangopadhyay, Birendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajaninath	...	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Akshaykrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Banamali	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Girindranath	...	Doveton College.
„ Isanchandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
„ Jnanchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jnanendramohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Kalikumar	...	Doveton College.
„ Rasiklal	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Sagarchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satischandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Srischandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution
„ Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Benimadhab	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Goswami, Harimohan	...	Ditto.
„ Syamsundar	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Amritalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Dwijendrasankar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahinimohan	...	Teacher.
„ Pransankar	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	Ditto.
Imtiyaz, Ali	...	Canning College.
Jharkhundi Prosad	...	Patna College.
Johory, I. W.	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Kar, Premnarayan	...	Teacher.
Kshatriya, Giridharilal	...	Muir Central College.
Kundu, Madhusudan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Mukundalal	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Mahendramohan	...	Presidency College.
Lakshmi Prasad	...	Patna College.
Lal Bahadur	...	Ditto.
Lubeck, H.	...	Teacher.
Lutfur Rahman	...	Hughli College.
Maiti Mahendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
Maitra, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Mathuranath	...	Teacher.
Majumdar, Bijaychandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalachand	...	Free Church Institution.

Majumdar, Manmathanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramlal	...	Free Church Institution.
Misra, Baldev	...	Patna College.
,, Sarju Prasad	...	Canning College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Dakshinaranjan	...	Hughli College.
,, Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	...	Teacher.
,, Girischandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Harendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
,, Jajneswar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Jnanedranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
,, Nareschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Moung Too	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Muhammad, Azimuddin	...	Muir Central College.
,, Ibrahim	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Wazir Ahmed	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aswinikumar	...	Hughli College.
,, Asutosh	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Bhupatinath	...	Hughli College.
,, Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Chintamani	...	Benares College.
,, Hariprasanna	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Jagadis, No. II	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Kumudbandhu	...	Dacca College.
,, Matilal	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Narayanchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Narendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nilkantha	...	Presidency College.
,, Pratapnarayan	...	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasad	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Saratchandra No. II	...	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Srihari	...	Ditto.
,, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukundalal	...	Agra College.
Mulchand	...	Muir Central College.
Nag, Nabinchandra	...	Presidency College.
Niyogi, Dwijendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Pakrasi, Gopalchandra	...	Teacher.
Pal, Niradbaran	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Sarbeswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Palit, Banabihari	...	Ravenshaw College.
Paladhi, Hariprasad	...	London Mission Coll., Benares.
Pathak, Kisorimohan	...	Free Church Institution.
Pramanik, Harinath	...	Ditto.
Raghunath Sahay	...	Teacher.

Raja Bahadur	...	Teacher.
Ray, Girijaprasanna	...	Presidency College.
„ Gobindacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Jadunath	...	Hughli College.
„ Nagendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Pramadakisor	...	Dacca College.
„ Radhaballabh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramanihara	...	Benares College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Teacher.
„ Tariniprasad	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Umagati	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Jyotindranath	...	Presidency College.
Sadasiva, Murhur Nalumwar	...	Canning College.
Sanyal, Girischandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Agra College.
Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Sarkhel, Haricharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Sarkar, Basantakumar, No. I	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basantakumar, No. II	...	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Kalikumar	...	Doveton College.
„ Munindranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Nandalal	...	Teacher.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Annadacharan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Chandicharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Hemendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Lalitchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Niradbihari	...	Teacher.
„ Pramathanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	...	Patna College.
„ Rameschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Tarinikrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Set, Nabinlal	...	Free Church Institution.
Shiva Charanlal	...	Muir Central College.
Sinha, Atalbihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Madhusudan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manindrachandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
„ Sibabadan	...	Muir Central College.
„ Uditnarayan	...	Ditto.
Suryyanarayan	...	Teacher.
Swaries, W. J.	...	Doveton College.
Syed, Muhammad Mujtaba	...	Agra College.
Tarafdar, Rakhaldas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Umed Rai	...	Teacher.
Zorab Manook	...	St. Xavier's College.

Graduates—B. A.

HONOURS.

1883.

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Chotay Lal Sarma	...	Agra College.
Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Nilkantha	...	Free Church Institution.
Maitra, Ramaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Lahiri, Jnanendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Madhusudan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhutnath	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Rakhalkrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Stark, H. A.	...	Doveton College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Guha, Jogeschandra	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Hariprasad	..	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ramdayal	...	Dacca College.
Chakrabarti, Kumudbihari	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sinha, Jogindrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ghosh, Sitalprasad	...	Benares College.
Nag, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ramdayal	...	Dacca College.
Ray, Sureschandra	...	Teacher.
Pandit, Ikbal Kishen Shargha	...	Canning College.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Kabiraj, Baikunthanath	..	General Assembly's Instn.
Goswami, Bidhubhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
Chakrabarti, Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chuadhuri, Radhgobinda	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Durgadatta Joshi	...	Muir Central College.
Balaji Vithova Avalay	...	Canning College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jagadis, No. I	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Krishnagobinda Despande	...	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ray, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Brij Bansi, Sahay	...	Patna College.
Manmohanlal Agarwala	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal	...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Datta, Biharilal	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Ghosh, Rajaninath	...	Presidency College.
MukhopadhyayJnanendrachandra		Ditto.
Rudra, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad	...	Hughli College.
Tubrez Ali	...	Ditto.
Datta, Samatulchandra	...	Presidency College.
Acharya, Taraprasanna	...	Ditto.
Das, Ganeschandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Baikunthanath	...	Patna College.
Sen, Jnanendralal	...	Hughli College.
Mitra, Lalitkisor	...	Free Church Institution.
Basu, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.
Chotay Lal Sarma	...	Agra College.
Bagchi, Lalitmohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Ghatak, Baidyanath	...	Patna College.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sinha, Basanticharan	...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Sen, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
MukhopadhyayJnanendrachandra		Ditto.
Datta, Samatulchandra	...	Ditto.
Simlai, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MOMTH TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakrabarti, Giridramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra, No. 1	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Patna College.
Chandra, Aghornath	...	1881	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
Ray, Mahendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	1884	Ditto.
Chataylal, Sarma	...	1885	Agra College.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Saradacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Presidency College.
Chandra, Aghornath	...	1881	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
Ray, Mahendranath	...	1883	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1883.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Bhattacharyya, Janakinath ...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Trevedi, Ramendrasundar ...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Syamaprasanna ...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas ...	Free Church Institution.
Haldar, Pyarilal ...	Presidency College.
Anthony, A. D. ...	Mussoorie School.
Murphy, E. B. ...	Ditto.
Das, Gobindachandra No. I ...	Dacca College.
Basak, Rajkisor ...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Amulyachandra ...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Satyachandra ...	Ditto.
Das, Nibaranchandra, ...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra...	Doveton College.
Daudar, Rahoman ...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Bhupalchandra...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Nityakrishna ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Atalbihari ...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Syamacharn ...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Kaliprasanna ...	Presidency College.
Guha, Taraprasanna ...	Ditto.
Sinha, Sureschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkies, J. M. ...	Teacher.
Chaudhuri, Jnanendranath ...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Saradamohan ...	Dacca College.
Dhar, Mahinimohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Annadaprasad ...	Ditto.
Debakinandanlal ...	Benares College.
Mitra, Srischandra ...	Presidency College.
Billing, W. ...	Teacher.
Kastagiri, Saradacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Kshirodchandra	Presidency College.
Kundu, Radhagobinda ...	Hughli College.
Adhikari, Debichandra ...	Free Church Institution.
Basu, Abinaschandra ...	Presidency College.
Lala, Golakchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabataran ...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Asutosh ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Fink, L. G. ...	Doveton College.

Abdur Rahim	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Satischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jagadananda	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Das, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	...	Serampur College.
Mandal, Ramkrishna	...	City College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gangacharan	...	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
Durgadyal	...	Canning College.
Alamdar, Hussen	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sing, Baijnath	...	Patna College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan	...	Hughli College.
Chube, Badrinath	...	Muir Central College.
Ray, Kalicharan	...	Free Church Institution.
Abdus, Samad	...	Patna College.
Ramchandra	..	Muir Central College.
Schoneman, Frank	...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Chattopadhyay, Charuchandra	...	Hughli College.
Sen, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
Bhrttacharyya, Kalipada	...	Krishnagar College.
Majumdar, Umeschandra	...	Dacca College.
Krishnaji Hary Datey	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Pal, Prabhaschandra	...	Patna College.
Ghoshal, Jyotikumar	...	Sanskrit College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ramcharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Das, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
Muhammad, Hussen Azmi	...	Muir Central College.
Set, Kunjabihari	...	Canning College.
Mukhopadhyay, Lalmohan	...	Serampur College.
Ramprasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Vinayak Bao Yadeo Bhope	...	Muir Central College.
Thakur, Narendranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Radhakanta	...	Patna College.
Chakrabarti, Rebatimohan	...	Presidency College.
Pal, Laksminarayan	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Bankabihari	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sasadhar	...	Sanskrit College.
Ghosh, Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Asutosh No. I	...	City College.
Bhattacharyya, Nibaranchandra		Midnapur College.
Syed, Nazir Hassan	...	Free Church Institution.
Saha, Gangadas	...	Berhampur College.
Narayan Rao Moreswar Sane	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Surendrakumar	...	Hughli College.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna	...	Muir Central College.
Basu, Bijaykrishna	...	Doveton College.
Gupta, Sukhamay	...	Free Church Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Hemchandra	...	Patna College.
Basu, Satyananda	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Saratchandra	...	Rajshahye College.

Azmat Ali Firoze	...	Muir Central College.
Chaudhuri, Brajaraj	...	Rajshahye College.
Zabooral Haq	...	Dacca College.
Sote Raghuvansa Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Hill, E. R.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Dasgupta, Mathuranath	...	Patna College.
Bhanja, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar Surendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Chattopadhyay, Ramapati	...	Sanskrit College.
Kesab Vinayak Joshi	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Chaudhuri, Upendranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Nirmala	...	F. C. Normal School.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz	...	Dacca College.
Abdul Haq	...	Teacher.
Abdul Latif	...	Free Church Institution.
Abdulla, S. M.	...	Muir Central College.
Adhikari, Hemnath	...	City College.
Bagchi, Satischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Bandyopadhyay, Apurbakumar	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Asutosh	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipur.
,, Banawarilal	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.
,, Binodlal	..	Berhampur College.
,, Chandrabhushan		Hughli College.
,, Daibachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Dhirendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Kamakshanath		Albert College.
,, Kedarnath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Nilratan	...	Berhampur College.
,, Nrityagopal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Prabhacharan	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Satischandra	...	Hughli College.
Barkakati, Ramkanta	...	City College.
Baral, Haridas	...	Hughli College.
Barat, Benimadhab	...	Ditto.
Barory, Ambikacharan	...	Patna College.
Baruya, Debicharan	...	City College.
Basak, Rebatimohan	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Abhaypada	...	Canning College.
,, Basantakumar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Bidhumukhi	...	F. C. Normal School.
,, Haridas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jnanendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rameschandra	...	Ditto.

Basu, Suryyakumar	...	Dacca College.
Beniprasad	...	Patna College.
Bhagabati Prasad	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Bhattacharyya, Bamandas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Chandrakanta	...	Canning College.
,, Kshirodprasad	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Nrisinhaprasad	...	Hughli College.
Bhaumik, Jajneswar	...	Rajshahye College.
Biswas, Gurudas	...	Dacca College.
Blanchett, Matilda	...	Teacher.
Chakrabarti, Gobindachandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Gurudas	...	City College.
,, Herambanath	...	Dacca College.
,, Hiralal	...	Patna College.
,, Kartikchandra	...	City College.
,, Phatikchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Ramanisundar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Albert College.
Chandra, Adharlal	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Berhampur College.
,, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Binaychandra	...	Ditto.
,, Chandmohan	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Hughli College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	...	Hughli College.
,, Mahendrachandra		Ditto.
,, Nanilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Prankrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Rajendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satischandra	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Srischandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Syamacharan	...	Serampur College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	City College.
Chaudhuri, Bamapada	...	Presidency College.
,, Bhagabatikumar	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Narendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Tinkari	...	Free Church Institution.
Das, Charanchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Piyarimohan	...	Ditto.
,, Umakanta	...	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Anantakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Karunakanta	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Sridhar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Upendranath	...	Patna College.
Datta, Amritalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Bipinbihari II	...	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Dacca College.

Datta, Kaliprasanna	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Manmathanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Nagendranath	...	Dacca College.
„ Ramgobinda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajkumar	...	Chittagong College.
„ Satyakrishna	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Dave, Kanhyalal	...	Muir Central College.
De, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Chandicharan	...	Doveton College.
„ Durgacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Manmathanath	...	Patna College.
„ Parbaticharan	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Manmohan	...	Free Church Institution.
Dipchand	...	Agra College.
Fernando, M. J.	...	Prince of Wales'Col.Moratuwa.
Frost, J. H.	...	Doveton College.
Gangadhar, Balwant Gokhale	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalibhushan	...	City College.
Gaurisankar	...	Benares College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Ambikacharan	...	Dacca College.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	...	City College.
„ Girischandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Hemchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Jagabandhu	...	City College.
„ Jyotiprasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Narayandas	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Piyaricharan	...	Hughli College.
„ Rajaninath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra	...	City College.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Patna College.
Ghosal, Nagendranath	...	Canning College.
Godfrey, L. E.	...	Doveton College.
Gokulprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Gopal Ganes Ranade	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Goswami, Janakinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Serampur College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Rajshahye College.
Guha, Kalidas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kedarnath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Umeschandra	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Anilchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Asutosh	...	Hughli College.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	Hughli College.
„ Rasiklal	...	Dacca College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.

Gyaprasad	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Harbandan Lal	...	Benares College.
Hari Vithal Limaye	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Htoon Chan	...	St. Xavier's College.
Jagadisnaryan	...	Patna College.
Kastagiri, Dhirendralal	...	Presidency College.
Kumar, Bireswar	...	St. Xavier's College.
Kundu, Anandachandra	...	Chittagong College.
Linton, C. H.	...	Doveton College.
Mahesprasad	...	Teacher.
Maitra, Girindrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Rajshahye College.
Majumdar, Madhabchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Mahananda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nirodchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mallik, Girindralal	...	Hughli College.
,, Kalidas	...	Presidency College.
Man Sing	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Maulik, Adharchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Mewa Ram	...	Canning College.
Misra, Nathun	...	Ditto.
,, Sitalprasad	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Basambad	...	City College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Prabodchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Indubhushan	...	Midnapur College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Nagendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	Patna College.
Mitter, Virginia Mary	...	F. C. Normal School.
Mobarak Hossain	...	Muir Central College.
Mostaphi, Manmatha	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Moung Po Hpyoo	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Muhammad, Habibullah	...	Patna College.
,, Ishfat	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Israil Khan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Doveton College.
,, Asutosh	...	Midnapur College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Charuchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Girischandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Girindranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Haneswar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Haripada	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Indrachandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Kshitibhushan	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Manmathanath	...	Hughli College.

Mukhopadhyay, Manmohan	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Nagendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Nripalchandra	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Muir Central College.
„ Rajendranath	...	Hughli College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Saratchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Munshi, Dakshinacharan	...	Rajshahye College.
Murison, J. A.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Nandkisor Lal	...	Presidency College.
Narayan Swarup	...	Fyzabad High School.
Niyogi, Manmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Oudatji, A.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Owen, M.	...	La Martinere College.
Pal, Trailokyanath	...	Free Church Institution.
Palit, Manindranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Phul Chand	...	Ajmere College.
Paramanik, Bhushanchandra	...	Canning College.
Prasad, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Rajaram	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Ramchandra Bishen Soman	...	Ditto.
Ramprasad No. 1	...	Muir Central College.
„ No. 2	...	Ditto.
Ray, Chandrasikhar	...	Hughli College.
„ Kalikumar	...	Patna College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kulachandra	...	City College.
„ Lalitmohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Parbaticharan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Priyanath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Pulinchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Purnachandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rameschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Mrigankadhar	...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Saha, Ganeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sahay, Bhagabati	...	Patna College.
„ Sibasankar	...	Ditto.
Saligram	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Sanyal, Brajalal	...	City College.
Sarkar, Chintamani	...	Ditto.
„ Krishnasundar	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Syamlal	...	Sanskrit College.
Sen, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhaminiranjan	...	Ditto.
„ Bhupendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Dacca College.

Sen, Chandragobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Dinanath	...	Hughli College.
„ Jagadischandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Jagadischandra	...	L. M. College, Benares.
„ Jyotindranath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kamini	...	Bethune School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Srischandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Surendrachandra	...	Doveton College.
„ Umacharan	...	City College.
Shake, Abdus Saman	...	Hughli College.
Sibnandanprasad	...	Benares College.
Sibram Danbaji Dobe	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Silbel, E.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Sil, Maniklal	...	Free Church Institution.
Singh, Kalika	...	Canning College.
Sinha, Jogindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Radhamadhab	...	Dacca College.
„ Surendranath	...	Ditto.
Som, Gopalchandra	...	Hughli College.
Sridhar, Ganes Paranjpe	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Stewart, B.	...	La Martiniere College.
Sayed Kallan	...	M. A. O. College.
„ Muhammad Ali	...	Ditto.
Tahmiduddin Ahmed	...	St. Xavier's College.
Tha Do Oung	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Trimbuck Anant	...	Ajmere College.
Ukil, Syamacharan	...	Dacca College.
Venis, H. C.	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Wheeler, E. M.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Zohadur, Rahim	...	Dacca College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Hamid	...	Patna College.
Abdul Wazid	...	Dacca College.
Adhikari, Kedarnath	...	Berhampur College.
Aich, Gangadhar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ascrappa, A. S. R.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Azizul Hassain	...	Patna College.
Bagchi, Purnachandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Baksi, Taraprasanna	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Bandyopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Baradacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Harendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Haricharan	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Harisadhan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Harimohan	...	Albert College.

Bandyopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kaminimohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Piyarilal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Ramkrishna	...	City College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Barari, Bishnucharan	...	Dacca College.
Barman, Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Basu, Aghornath	...	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Akshaykumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Aswinikumar	...	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Hridaydhan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Nrityagopal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Pramathakumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyagopal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Pasupati	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Sudhanyakumar	...	Ditto.
Basu Mallik Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhabani Sahay	...	Patna College.
Bhagabat Narayan	...	Ditto.
Bhagaban Das,	...	Muir Central College.
Bhar, Srischandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Bhargabha Ramkisor	...	Canning College.
Bhattacharyya, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Pitambar	...	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
Biswas, Kailaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Patna College.
Bomwetsch, G. S.	...	Doveton College.
Brahmachari, Priyanath	...	City College.
Chakrabarti, Debendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Dacca College.
,, Kalinarayan	...	City College.
,, Sitalchandra	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bhabanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Bipinbihari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Bisweswar	...	Ditto.
,, Brajendranandan		Berhampur College.
,, Chandicharan	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Homchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Haridas	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Haridas	...	City College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kshetranath	...	Serampur College.
,, Manmathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nabakisor	...	Hughli College.
,, Nilkanta	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Phelaram	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Prankrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Chattopadhyay, Pasupati	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Debendranath	...	Doveton College.
,, Debendranath	...	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Kumudanath	...	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	...	Dacca College.
,, Rajanath	...	Ditto.
,, Rajaram	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Satischandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Syamacharan	...	Chittagong College.
DaCosta, E. Osmond	...	St. George's Col., Mussoorie.
Das, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalikanath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Karunachandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Karunakumar	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Baradacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Ramchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Sibendrachandra	...	Teacher.
Datta, Atulkrishna	...	City College.
,, Banikanta	...	Muir Central College.
,, Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Dwarkanath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Gurudas	...	City College.
,, Hridaynath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Jnanendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
,, Jogindralal	...	Hughli College.
,, Krishnakisor	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Nabakisor	...	Dacca College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Râsbihari	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Srischandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Suryyalal	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Umacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jagatchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Krishnakisor	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Madhusudan	...	Dacca College.
Davis, C. T.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
De, Upendrakrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
Deb, Mahendrachandra	...	City College.
Dhar, Dwarkanath	...	Teacher.
,, Hemchandra	...	City College.
Disanyaka, H. D. L.	...	Teacher,
Dube Kumar Lakshminarayan	...	M. A. O. College.
Fatteh Bahadur	...	Canning College.

French, V. C.	....	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gangopadhyay, Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Kumudnath	...	Presidency College.
,, Mathuramohan	...	Teacher.
,, Pratapchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Rasikkanta	...	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
Gunesh, Buksh Singha Besein	...	Muir Central College.
Ghatak, Kaliprasanna	...	Rajshahye College.
Ghosh, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Annadakisor	...	Teacher.
,, Amirtalal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	City College.
,, Asutosh	...	Teacher.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Bisweswar	...	City College.
,, Gurudas	...	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Khagendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmathhnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Narendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Narendranarayan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nareschandra	...	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	...	City College.
,, Pramathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Surendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	...	Dacca College.
,, Sasikumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gobind Parasaram Bam	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Guha, Mahimchandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Maheschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Gupta, Dwarkanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kailaschandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Taraprasanna	...	Patna College.
,, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Gunilal	...	Patna College.
Haldar, Hiralal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Hargopal	...	St. Stephen's College.
Hassein, Wiallyat	...	M. A. O. College.
Heydaittullah	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Jayawardene	...	Teacher.
Jamiluddin Muhammad	...	Ravenshaw College.
Jiyalal	...	St. John's College.
Kastagiri, Kumadini	...	Bethune Female School.
Khan, Bhagabanchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Ruplal	...	Krishnagar College.
Kumar, Dhirajchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Prasannalal	...	Presidency College.

Krishnaji Vishnu Gosavi	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Kundu, Binodbihari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Lala Umeschandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Lahiri, Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Tarinikanta	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mahananda Sahay	...	Patna College.
Muhammad Aboo Zafer	...	Free Church Institution.
Mahendarkisor	...	Patna College.
Mahmud	...	Doveton College.
Maheswarprasad	...	Patna College.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Maheswar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Majumdar, Ambikacharon	...	Ditto.
,, Haraprasanna	...	Dacca College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
,, Sulabhchandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Upendrakumar	...	Free Church Institution.
Makkar, Jugalbihari	...	Agra College.
Mallik, Amritalal	...	Muir Central College.
Mandal, Jajneswar	...	City College.
Mathar, Ambaprasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Gangaprasad	...	Ditto.
Milne, J. P.	...	Doveton College.
Misra, Divakardatta	...	Patna College.
,, Dibya, Sinha	...	Ravenshaw College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kanilal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jaychandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Dharaniswar	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harakumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajaniuath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	City College.
,, Birajchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Biswanath	...	Ditto.
,, Brajakrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gaurhari	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindrachandra		Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindrachandra		Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kshirodchandra		Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalikananda	...	Hughli College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Teacher.
,, Kalisankar	...	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Madhusudan	...	Midnapur College.
,, Ramchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramnarayan	...	Agra College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	City College.

Mukhopadhyay, Satyacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Srischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Sureswar	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Nag, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jotindramohan	...	Ditto.
O'Neil, E.	...	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Nandi, Abinaschandra	...	Albert College.
„ Baikunthakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Chunilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajaninath	...	Dacca College.
Pal, Saradaprasanna	...	Ditto.
Palodhi, Harimohan	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Palit, Kesablal	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Sagarlal	...	Presidency College.
Pandit, Surajnarayan Bahadur	...	Canning College.
Patnaik, Damodar	...	Ravenshaw College.
Phakirchand	...	Teacher.
Prasad Kalindri	...	Benares College.
Raghuprasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Raha, Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.
Rakshit, Bamapada	...	City College.
„ Jogindranath	...	Hughli College.
Rameswarprasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rangalal	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Ray, Debendranath	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Jogindranath	...	Canning College.
„ Kalikumar	...	City College.
„ Madhabchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Nripendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Presidency College.
„ Ramapati	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sambhunath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Surendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Surendrakisor	...	City College.
„ Sureschandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Taranath	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Anukulchandra	...	Dacca College.
Raychaudhuri, Prabhatchandra	...	Teacher.
„ Paresnath	...	Hughli College.
Rout, Jagatchandra	...	Ditto.
S. Vaskar Rao	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sahay, Jagadeb	...	Teacher.
Sanawal Baruya Kesabchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sanyal, Banichandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bholanath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Harikesab	...	Benares College.
„ Sabitrikumar	...	Canning College.
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Bhabataran	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Sarkar, Kunjabihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra	..	Teacher.
„ Nabakumar	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Nilratan	.	Free Church Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Sarmabiswas, Ramankrishna	..	Dacca College.
Sastri, Vishwanath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Suryyaprasad	..	Patna College.
Sen, Baradakanta	..	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Janakinath	...	City College.
„ Mathuranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Pareschandra	...	Canning College.
„ Phanibhushan	...	Albert College.
„ Sasadhar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sengupta, Ambikaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Binodbihari	..	Presidency College.
„ Srisgobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
Sheo, Baksh	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Shibbonlal	...	Agra College.
Sil, Ramhriday	...	Krishnagar College.
Sandique, Radhakanta	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sinha, Gobindapada	...	Hughli College.
„ Iswarchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	Berhampur College.
„ Rasamay	...	Canning College.
Som, Jadunath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Syam, Baradachandra	...	Ditto.
Thakurdayal	...	Patna College.
Thomas, C.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Yawar Hassain Khan	...	Patna College.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1884.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

O'Brien, J.	...	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Dover, W. C.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Chattopadhyay, Narayanchandra		Hughli College.
Sarkar, Chandicharan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Iswarchandra	..	Albert College.
Smyth, G. H.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Ghoshal, Homendranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Chattopadhyay, Manmatha	...	Teacher.
Das, Sibkrishna	...	Presidency College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul, Hakim ...	Dacca College.
Abdul, Karim ...	Presidency College.
Ahmad ...	Ditto.
Aserappa, W. N. S. ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Baksi, Abinaschandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra...	Teacher.
" Anupchandra ...	Doveton College.
" Biharilal ...	Presidency College.
" Girischandra ...	Patna College.
" Hemchandra ...	Muir Central College.
" Herambachandra	General Assembly's Instn.
" Jajneswar ...	Sanskrit College.
" Jogindranath ...	Free Church Institution.
" Kshetramohan ...	Teacher.
" Manmathanath...	Hughli College.
" Rajchandra ...	Teacher.
" Rasbihari ...	General Assembly's Instn.
" Saratchandra ...	Presidency College.
" Sitanath ...	Ditto.
" Syamacharan ...	Berhampur College.
" Upendranath I...	Presidency College.
Basak, Binodbihari ...	Dacca College.
" Debendranath ...	Ditto.
Basu, Bhabendranath ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
" Bhupendrachandra ...	Doveton College.
" Binodbihari ...	Presidency College.
" Bipinbihari ...	Ditto.
" Bipinbihari ...	City College.
" Girischandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
" Gobardhan ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
" Hariprasanna ...	St. Xavier's College.
" Rakhaldas ...	Free Church Institution.
" Rasbihari ...	Patna College.
Bhaduri, Kulabhushan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Nabakrishna ...	City College.
Bhagabaticharan ...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Anangamohan ...	Sanskrit College.
" Ramjadab ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Biswas, Paramananda ...	Dacca College.
Chhailbiharilal ...	Canning College.
Chakrabarti, Girischandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Lalmohan ...	Albert College.
Chandra, Ramchandra ...	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Biharilal ...	Ditto.
" Haraprasad ...	Presidency College.
" Hemantakumar...	Albert College.
" Joginimohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Jnanranjan ...	Hughli College.
" Kedarnath ...	Burdwan Raj College.

Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
,, Makhanlal	...	Doveton College.
,, Manmathanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Mritunjay	...	Benares College.
,, Naliniranjan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Debakinandan	...	Patna College.
Das, Akshaykumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Anandanath	...	Ditto.
,, Jnanchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Nityalal	...	Hughli College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Chittagong College.
,, Rameschandra	...	Dacca College
,, Sudarsan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Baikunthabihari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Doveton College.
,, Priyatama	...	Free Church Normal School.
,, Purnachandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Albert College.
Dayanath	...	Canning College.
De, Jnanendrath	...	Doveton College.
,, Piyarimohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Ramanath	...	Free Church Institution.
Dikshit, Ambikaprasad	...	Canning College.
Fox, J. K.	...	Doveton College.
,, L. H.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Gangopadhyay, Nabinchandra	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Serampur College.
,, Baradakanta	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Harachand	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Krishnalal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Mahimachandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Priyalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
,, Satyendramohan	...	Albert College.
Goswami, Bhubanmohan	...	Rajshahye College.
Guha, Jogindranath	...	Dacca College.
,, Tripuracharan	...	Chittagong College.
Gupta, Kshetragopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satyasaran	...	Albert College.
Hafiz, Ibadullah	...	Agra College.
Hefferman, W. St. M.	...	St Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Hpo Tsan	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Kar, Gopalgobinda	...	Dacca College.
Kshatriya, Gangaprasad	...	Teacher.
Lakshmmarayan	...	Patna College.
M. Kalb Ali Beg	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Maitra, Jnanendralal	...	Free Church Institution.
Majumdar, Charuchandra	...	City College.

Majumdar, Debendranarayan ...	Presidency College.
,, Gopinath ...	Teacher.
,, Indubhushan ...	Presidency College.
,, Mathurakanta ...	Dacca College.
,, Rajkumar ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Misra, Syamabihari ...	Muir Central College.
Mitra, Aghornath ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Annadaprasad ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Nabakrishna ...	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Nagendranath ...	Presidency College.
,, Taraknath ...	Patna College.
Moungh Hmo ...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Muhammad N. Fazlullah ...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Bipinchandra ...	Berhampur College.
,, Girindrachandra	Presidency College.
,, Harakali ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Haripada ...	Hughli College.
,, Kalipada ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kumarishchandra	Hughli College.
,, Purnachandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Ramgati ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Saratchandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Surendranath ...	Presidency College.
,, Sureschandra ...	Patna College.
,, Sibdhan ...	Teacher.
,, Syamalananda ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Umeschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Nandi, Prakaschandra ...	Dacca College.
Pacholy Ganga Shankar Nagar ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Pain, Manilal ...	Presidency College.
Pal, Akshaychandra ...	Albert College.
Palit, Kalicharan ...	Free Church Institution.
Prithwinath ...	Canning College.
Ramjewanlal ...	Patna College.
Ray, Asutosh ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Gopalchandra ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Gurudayal ...	Benares College.
,, Jagadischandra II ...	Presidency College.
,, Rajanikanta ...	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra ...	Dacca College.
,, Surajmohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Saha, Rajanikanta ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamlal ...	Sanskrit College.
Sahay, Balkrishna ...	Patna College.
Sai, Haridas ...	City College.
Salarden Cocas ...	Canning College.
Sarkar, Baradakanta ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Natabarchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Anantakumar ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Gobindachandra ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Mahendrachandra ...	Doveton College.
,, Rameschandra ...	Teacher.

Sen, Satischandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendranath	...	Serampur College.
Shah, Fazal Azim	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Shaikh Kubir Ali	...	Patna College.
Sinha, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
S. M. Mehdi Hassan Numani	...	Muir Central College.
Som, Baikunthanath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Manmohan	...	Hughli College.
Tufzil Ahmed	...	Ditto.
Vishnu Ramchandra Joshi	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz	...	Patna College.
Acharyya, Kedarnath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Andrews, H. A.	...	Teacher.
Azizul Bari	...	Doveton College.
Baldevaprasad	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra		Benares College.
,, Akhilchandra	...	Serampur College.
,, Chunilal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Durganath	...	Dacca College.
,, Herambacharan		Free Church Institution.
,, Nikhileswar	...	City College.
,, Pramathanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Agra College.
,, Sasthidas	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Satyendranath		Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	...	Doveton College.
Bankey Beharilal	...	Agra College.
Bartholomeusz, G. F.	...	Teacher.
Basak, Anandahari	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Atuleswar	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Chandrakanta, I	...	Dacca College.
,, Lalitkisor	...	Ditto.
,, Lalitmohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	Dacca College.
Belleti, H. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bhattacharyya, Bamacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Chandicharan	..	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jadunath	...	Teacher.
,, Taraprasad	...	Berhampur College.
,, Umeschandra	...	Teacher.
Bhaumik, Lakshmanchandra	...	Berhampur College.
Bhaya, Bijaygobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
Biswas, Gaurhari	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Harikisor	...	Dacca College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Presidency College.
Buchanan, E.	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.

Chakrabarti, Bamacharan ...	Hughli College.
„ Ganganath ...	Rajshahye College.
„ Goshthabihari ...	Hughli College.
Chandulal ...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra ...	Dacca College.
„ Bhagabatchandra	City College.
„ Gadadhar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Jadunath ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Paresnath ...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Iswarchandra ...	Dacca College.
„ Mahinimohan ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra ...	Teacher.
Das, Gobindachandra ...	Dacca College.
„ Kailaschandra ...	Doveton College.
„ Saratchandra ...	Dacca College.
„ Umeschandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Dasgupta, Saratchandra ...	Teacher.
Datta, Asutosh ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Bankubihari ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinbihari ...	Ditto.
„ Girischandra ...	Dacca College.
„ Gopijanaballabh ...	Hughli College.
„ Jogeschandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Khagendranath ...	Ditto.
De, Baradaprasad ...	Serampur College.
„ Bholanath ...	Hughli College.
„ Kumudnath ...	Free Church Insritution.
„ Panchkari ...	Hughli College.
„ Satischandra ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Gangopadhyay, Bipinbihari ...	Dacca College.
Ghatak, Sasimohan ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Akshaykumar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Bisweswar ...	Teacher.
„ Jogindranath ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kunjabihari ...	Canning College.
„ Narendranath ...	Presidency College.
„ Rasiklal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Priyanath ...	Krishnagar College.
Goswami, Banamali ...	Dacca College.
Guha, Jogeschandra ...	Ditto.
„ Nibaranchandra ...	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra ...	Rajshahye College.
Guin, Abinaschandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Gupta, Kaminimohan ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Sibanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Hajra, Phakirdas ...	Ditto.
Haldar, Prabodhchandra ...	Ditto.
Hemayet Uddin ...	Dacca College.
Hurmat Ullah ...	Hughli College.
Ishwariprasad ...	Canning College.

Kahali, Kaminikumar ...	Dacca College.
Kastagiri, Jogindralal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Khwaja, Ekramullah ...	Muir Central College.
Krishnaji Raghunath Joshi ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Kundu, Banwarilal ..	General Assembly's Instn.
Lahiri, Radhikamohan ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Lala, Krishna Sahay Singh Siribastab ...	Benares College.
Lala, Sankataprasad ...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Annadacharan ...	Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kailaschandra ...	Dacca College.
,, Rasbihari ...	Free Church Institution.
Mallik, Nandalal ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mirza Wahid Ali Beg ...	Canning College.
Misra, Brindabanchandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mitra, Anadikrishna ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kunjabihari ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Niranjankumar ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Prayagchandra ...	Canning College.
Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra	Hughli College.
,, Bamacharan ...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Kalidas ...	Hughli College.
,, Nibaranchandra	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyanath ...	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath ...	Hughli College.
Nandi, Mathuranath ...	City College.
Nath, Gaurhari ...	Free Church Institution.
Nilambarprasad ...	Patna College.
Niyogi, Durgadayal ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Jasadanandan ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Nownedhlal ...	Patna College.
Radhakissen ...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Raghunandanprasad ...	Patna College.
Rakshit, Chunilal ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ramdayal ...	Canning College.
Ray, Adharchandra ...	Hughli College.
,, Anandakisor ...	Dacca College.
,, Chandrakanta ...	City College.
,, Girischandra ...	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra ...	City College.
,, Harendranarayan ...	Hughli College.
,, Mahinimohan ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nabinchandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Rajendranath ...	Presidency College.
,, Rakhaldas ...	Doveton College.
,, Sitanath ...	Free Church Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Suryyakanta ...	Presidency College.
Sahay, Lachman ...	Patna College.
,, Ramdhari ...	Ditto.
,, Rughbeer ...	Jaypur Maharaj's College.
Sailajaprasad ...	Patna College.
Samerawera, J. ...	Trinity College, Kandy.

Sarkar, Bipinbihari	...	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Sarnakar, Mahendranath	...	Krishnagar College.
Sasmal, Rameschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Sen, Haridas	...	Teacher.
„ Jotindrachandra	...	Doveton College.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	City College.
Set, Haralal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sinha, Bidyaprasad	...	Patna College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	Berhampur College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Midnapur College.
„ Trisitanath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Zahural Husen	...	Teacher.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1883.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkumar	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Asutosh	...	St. Xavier's College.
Niyogi, Rajaniprasad	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Ramananda	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ray, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Jyotiprasad	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dasgupta, Anukulchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Nityagopal	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Viddyacharan Singh	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jnanaranjan	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Brajendranath	...	Berhampur College.
Monnier, E. H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Raychaudhuri, Tejendranath	...	Ditto.
Basu, Sriramchandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
Ray, Jnanadakisor	...	Dacca College.
Perry, H. W.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Radha Ravan	...	Agra College.
Karfarma, Suryyakumar	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Annadacharan	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hariprasanna	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Tinkari	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Chattoraj, Kaliprasanna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Brajpal Das	...	Agra College.
Balkrishnalal	...	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Lalgopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Sinha, Birchandra ...	Berhampur College.
Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari ..	Dacca College.
Das, Rajkisor ...	Ravenshaw College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath ...	Presidency College.
Ghose, Bipinbihari ...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh ...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanmohan ..	L. M. College, Benares.
Datta, Kalicharan ...	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Tarakchandra ...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Ramjadu ...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Chandrakanta ...	City College.
Das, Debendranath ...	Midnapur College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindrakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
Das, Rajkumar ...	Chittagong College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Majid ...	Presidency College.
Alimuzzaman ...	Hughli College.
Amritalall Kayastha Shrivastava	Jabbalpur High School.
Amrit Luxman Dighay ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Asa Ram ...	Fyzabad High School.
Aziz Mirza ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Badrul Hasan ...	Ditto.
Baldeo Singh ...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bamandas ...	Presidency College.
" Biharilal ...	Sanskrit College.
" Binodbihari ..	Ditto.
" Dharmadas, No.1	Metropolitan Institution.
" Haricharan ..	Ditto.
" Hridaychandra	Benares College.
" Kalipada ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
" Nagendranath ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
" Nibaranchandra	Presidency College
" Panchkari ...	Patna College.
" Rasbihari ...	Dacca College.
" Sekharnath ...	Agra College.
" Srischandra ...	Muir Central College
Baruya, Ghanasyam ...	Presidency College.
" Ratnadhar ..	Ditto.
Basak, Gokulkrishna ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
" Syamchand ...	Dacca College.
Basu, Anandalal ...	Ravenshaw College.
" Basantakumar ...	Presidency College.
" Bipinbihari ...	St. Xavier's College.
" Charuchandra ...	Presidency College.
" Narayanchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Rasikchandra ...	Dacca College.
" Siddheswar ...	Hughli College.
" Umapada ...	Canning College.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumar ...	St. Xavier's College.
Bhattacharyya, Indrachandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.

Bhattacharyya, Mahendrachandra	...	City College.
,, Manmohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Nyayranjan	...	Hughli College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Bholanath	...	Muir Central College.
Bihari Lal	...	Fyzabad High School.
Bijay Bahadur	...	Canning College.
Binodilal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Biswas Ramnarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Beshewar Dial	...	Agra College.
Carbery, P.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Hrishikes	...	Berhampur College.
,, Iswarchandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Saratchandra(Sr.)	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Syamakisor	...	Rajshahye College.
Chandra, Abinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopikrishna	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Debendrachandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Jahnavicharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nandalal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Narayanchandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Nirodchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	Hughli College.
Chaturvedi, Chaitram	...	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Hiralal	...	Canning College.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Conwar, Ram Singh	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Dabi, Dayal	...	Canning College.
Das, Bireswar	...	Hughli College.
,, Dinanath	...	Dacca College.
,, [illegible]diram	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, [illegible]tilal	...	Dacca College.
,, Uttamchandra	...	Presidency College.
Dasgupta, Biharilal	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Datta, Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
De, Krishnakumar	...	Jagannath College.
,, Moharlal	...	Hughli College.
,, Nrityagopal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Deb, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Annadacharan	...	Chittagong College.
,, Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dube, Salig Ram	...	Muir Central College.
Duvedi, Mathuraprasad	...	Agra College.
Gaindan Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Ghamandi Lal	...	Canning College.
Ghosh, Aghornath	...	Hughli College.
,, Amarnath	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Bhupendra Sri	...	Presidency College.

Ghosh, Binodbihari	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Priyanath	..	St. Xavier's College.
„ Rajendranath	...	City College.
„ Rasiklal	...	Jagannath College.
„ Tarakgopal	...	City College.
„ Upendranath	...	Albert College.
Ghoshal, Rajendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Godfrey, E. C.	...	Doveton College.
Goswami, Umeschandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
Guha, Gobindanath	...	City College.
Gulzarilal	...	Muir Central College.
Gupta, Gopalgobinda	...	Jagannath College.
„ Rajendranath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Hajra, Dwijendrachandra	...	Jagannath College.
Homer, J.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Joshi Lecladhar	...	Muir Central College.
Kabiruddin, Ahmed	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Kar, Nabinchandra	...	Presidency College.
Kedarnath	...	Agra College.
Kedarnath	...	Patna College.
Khan, Abdul Aziz	...	Hughli College.
„ Azeezur Rahman	...	Muir Central College.
Konar, Rajanikanta	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Krishnakumar	...	Canning College.
Lahiri, Manmohan	...	City College.
„ Paresnath	..	Rajshahye College.
Leslie, F. M.	..	Doveton College.
Mack, W. E.	...	Teacher.
Madak, Kedarnath	...	Hughli College.
Majumdar, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Binodbihari	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Satischandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Makundlal Dehuliya	...	Muir Central College.
Mallik Matilal	...	Hughli College.
Mandal, Haridas	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mangal, Gobindachandra	...	Midnapur College.
Misra, Basudeb	...	Patna College.
„ Tulsiram	...	Agra College.
Mitra, Adharchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Lalitchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Nilmani	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Moung Hpaw	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Moung Hpo An	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdullah	...	Hughli College.
Muhammad Hussan	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hughli College.
„ Bhubanmohan	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Debkisor	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gangaprasad	...	Hughli College.
„ Golakbihari	...	Ditto.
„ Gopimohan	...	Berhampur College.
„ Hemantakumar	...	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	...	City College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Patna College.
,, Priyanath	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Ditto.
,, Ramjiban	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Rasbihari	...	Jagannath College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Berhampur College.
,, Sriharsha	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Munro, J. A.	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Nandjilal	...	Fyzabad High School.
Nehalchand	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Nitbiharilal	...	Muir Central College.
Oo Gyaw	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Pal, Baradasundar	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Patnayak, Ganeswar	...	Ravenshaw College.
Percival, J. R.,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Peters, A. H.	...	Doveton College.
Purushottamlal	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Raghunandan	...	Fyzabad High School.
Raghunath Ganesh	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Raha, Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ramkrishna	...	Fyzabad High School.
Ray, Akinchan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Annadamohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Dhanpat	...	Muir Central College.
,, Gaurpada	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kiranchandra	...	City College.
,, Kshitischandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Kumudinikanta	...	Ditto.
,, Nikhilnath	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Prasannagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Santoshkumar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Surendranath	...	Hughli College.
Raychaudhuri, Kalidas	...	Presidency College.
Routh, Purnachandra	...	Dacca College.
Rudra, Rajanikanta	...	Hughli College.
Saha, Nibaranchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Samanta, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sanyal, Hemchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Rajshahye College.
Sarkar, Gobindapada	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Mukundasundar	...	Berhampur College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Sitikanta	...	City College.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Bhupalchandra	...	Doveton College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ekkari	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Kasiswar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Kshirodchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, K. P.	...	Presidency College.

Sen, Rajanikanta	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Rajaniranjan	...	Chittagong College.
,, Saradacharan	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Satischandra	...	Ditto.
,, Umacharan	...	Rajshahye College.
Sayyed, Afzal Imam	...	Patna College.
,, Shahenshah Husain	...	Canning College.
,, Wahid-Uddin Ahmad	...	Hughli College.
Sheo Rajbali	...	Canning College.
Shiva Dan Mal	...	Ajmere Government College.
Sinha, Biswanath	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Kalikumar	...	Midnapur College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Patna College.
,, Rajkrishna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.
Sil, Jogindranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sunder Bhan	...	Agra College.
Tha Ban	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Thakur, Harikinkar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Thakur, Prasad	...	Patna College.
Ten-Bröeke, E. S.	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbadabul, Makarem	...	Presidency College.
Achyutanand Sahay	...	Patna College.
Adhya, Purnachandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
Advani Matiram S.	...	Presidency College.
Aich, Debendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Babulal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Badriprasad	...	Agra College.
Bagchi, Krishnachandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajeswar	...	Rajshahye College.
Bal, Dwijendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Balmokand	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jhulanchandra		Bardwan Raj College.
,, Kalikinkar	...	City College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	City College.
,, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Turiananda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Upendranath	...	Patna College.
Baruya, Gunjanan	...	St. Xavier's College.
Basant Lall	...	Agra College.
Basu, Baikunthanath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Jagannath College.
,, Narbadacharan	...	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Pramathanath	...	Canning College.
,, Rajendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Bhaduri, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhagwan Das	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Bhamanji Muncherji	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Bhattacharyya, Harakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Isanchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Jagannath College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	City College.
Bhaumik Bidhubhshan	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kalichandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Biswas, Hridyanath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Biswanath Sahay	...	Benares College.
Brajjiwan Lal	...	Agra College.
Chakrabarti, Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Kartikchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mukundachandra	...	City College.
,, Ramchandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Chandra, Satyacharan	...	Ravenshaw College.
Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Charuchandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Charuchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Jyotishprasad	..	Patna College.
,, Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nagendranath	...	Teacher.
,, Nisikanta	...	Dacca College.
,, Prabhatchandra		City College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Hughli College.
,, Suryyakanta	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Ballabhikanta	...	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahadeb	...	Muir Central College.
Clarke, E.	...	Ditto.
Das, Gangacharan	...	Dacca College.
,, Jayram	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Jogindramohan	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Rajchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Rasbihari	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Dasgupta, Balaram	...	Patna College.
Datta, Asutosh	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Durgacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Girindranath	...	Patna College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kumudkanta	...	Hughli College.
,, Upendrakumar	...	Ditto.
De, Debendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Dinabandhu	...	Dacca College.
,, Mahimchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Parbaticharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Din Dayal	...	Agra College.
Durga Prasad	...	Ditto.
Fateh Chand	...	Ajmere Government College.

Gangopadhyay, Adharchandra ...	Patna College.
„ Jajneswar ...	Dacca College.
„ Lalmohan ...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Adharchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harendrakumar ...	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar ...	Berhampur College.
„ Purnachandra ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Ramdas ...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Umeschandra ...	Patna College.
„ Upendranath ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Gobinda Prasada ...	Patna College.
Goswami, Purnachandra ...	Rajshahye College.
Guha, Aswinikumar ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannakumar ...	City College.
„ Satyakumar ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Gupta, Nalinbihari ...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Umacharan ...	Dacca College.
Haldar, Bipradas ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Dakshineswar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Hanuman, Prasad ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Harbans, Sahay ...	Benares College.
Harihar Charan ...	Patna College.
Iswari Prasad ...	Muir Central College.
Izad Baksh ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Jagannath Bhargava ...	Canning College.
James, E. ...	Doveton College.
Kanjilal Jogindranath ..	General Assembly's Instn.
Khasnabis, Kunjamohan ...	Dacca College.
Kuldeep Sahay ...	Patna College.
Lahiri, Ramanimohan ..	Rajshahye College.
Mahabir, Prasad ...	Muir Central College.
Mahapatra Bhagbatprasad ...	Ravenshaw College.
Mahesa, Prasada ...	Benares College.
Majumdar, Chandrasekhar ...	City College.
„ Tarakanta ...	Dacca College.
Makhanlal ...	Patna College.
Mangla Prasada ...	Ditto.
Miri Mal ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Misra Babulal ...	Muir Central College.
„ Sripaticharan ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Mirza Bedar Bukht ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Mitra, Abhayabar ...	Hughli College.
„ Anandachandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Binodbihari ...	Patna College.
„ Jnanendranath ...	Krishnagar College.
„ Kalicharan ...	Presidency College.
„ Nagendranath ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Nanikumar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Priyanath ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Muhammad Naseem ...	Canning College.
Muhammad Sultan Alumn ...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Wahid Ali Khan ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath ...	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay,	Bhupatinath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Bishnupada ...	Rajshahye College.
,,	Debendrachandra	Jagannath College.
,,	Hemchandra ...	Midnapur College.
,,	Hemchandra ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,,	Kisorimohan ...	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Nalinikanta ...	Presidency College.
,,	Pareschandra ...	Ditto.
,,	Rakhalchandra...	Hughli College.
,,	Srischandra ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Murli Dhar	...	Canning College.
Mustafi, Lalbihari	...	Hughli College.
Naskar, Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Pal, Amritalal	...	City College.
,, Aparaprasad	...	Hughli College.
Pandit, Srikrishna Ticku	...	Canning College.
Ramchandra Nayak Kalia	...	Benares College.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Harikrishna	...	Benares College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	City College.
,, Kshirodchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranarayan	...	Hughli College.
,, Rajendranath	...	Canning College.
,, Rajendranath	...	City College.
,, Srischandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sanyal, Bholanath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Rajshahye College.
Sarkar, Abhayacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
,, Ekkarinath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarma, Sibram	...	City College.
Sen, Dineschandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Kalibinod	...	Chittagong College.
,, Kaminikamal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kaminimohan	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Sengupta, Saratchandra	...	Hughli College.
Sinha, Basudebnarayan	...	Patna College.
,, Jageshwar Prasad	...	Ditto.
Sivaprasad	...	Benares College.
Sukul, Harendranath	...	Krishnagar College.
Syed, Tajammul Ali	...	Ravenshaw College.
Ukil, Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Vinayak Babajee, Ayachit	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Zainul Abdin	...	Patna College.

DUFF SCHOLARS, 1885.

Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkumar	...	Krishnagar College.
Karfarma, Suryyakumar	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jnanranjan	...	Free Church Institution.
Monnier, E. H.	...	St. Xavier's College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1883.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Rahman	17-10		Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Abraham, R. F.	18-8	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Achhrulal	18	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Adhikari, Aghornath	17-6	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Binodbihari	22	...	Maharani Sarnamay's School, Ulipur.
„ Gopeschandra	16-3	...	Kandi School.
Ahmed Nisar	15	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ahmed Ullah	18	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Ahmed Wazir	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ali Husan	15	...	Arrah Zila School.
Allum, E. H.	17	...	Mussoorie School.
„ F. W.	14	...	Ditto.
Amrut, Ramchandra Bambawele	17	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Azad Ali	18	...	Dacca Madrasa.
Babonan, C. J.	17	...	Doveton College.
Bagchi, Brajanath	17	...	Mymensing Zila School
„ Durgadas	18-2	...	Maharani Sarnamay's School, Ulipur.
„ Kailaschandra	16-3	...	Presidency School.
Bagram, G.	15	...	Doveton College.
Baksi, Panchanan	16	...	Santipur Municipal School.
Bal, Sureschandra	15	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	20-10		Purnia Zila School.
„ Amulyachandra	16-8	...	Hindu School.
„ Asutosh	18	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Atulkrishna	15	...	Hare School.
„ Bijaychandra	15-4	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Binodbihari	18	...	Serampur College.
„ Dibakar	18 4	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Haranchandra	16-6	...	Hare School.
„ Jogindrachandra	16-6	...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
„ Jotindranath	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Jyotishchandra	15	...	Hare School.
„ Lalitmohan	17	...	Chatra School.
„ Lalitkumar	14-3-3		Presidency School.
„ Matilal	17	...	Barasat School.

Bandyopadhayay, Nibaranchandra	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Nibaranchandra	15-4	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Nilratan	17-6	...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
,, Prabodhchandra	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Raghunath	16	...	Birbhum School.
,, Rakhalmohan	14	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Rasbihari	14	...	Presidency School.
,, Saradaprasad	18	...	Howrah School.
,, Saratchandra	17	...	Barasat School.
,, Sibnarayan	16	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Srischandra	17	...	Barrackpur School.
,, Taranath	16	...	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
,, Tinkari	19	...	Boinchi Beharilal Institution.
Barma, Kshetranath	21	...	Burdwan Raj School.
Basu, Abinaschandra	20	...	Rajagram A. S. School.
,, Aswinikumar	18	...	Dhubri High School.
,, Asutosh, II	17	...	Magura School.
,, Baburam	17	...	Bishenpur School.
,, Baikunthanath	17	...	Hatuganj School.
,, Bhubaneswar	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Brajendrakumar	14-3	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Dinanath	16	...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Gobindachandra	17-7	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
,, Harendrakumar	17	...	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Hariprasad	15	...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Jogindranath	17	...	Taki Government School.
,, Jogindranath	18-5	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Barker, J.	18	...	St. Fidelis's School, Mussoorie.
Bates, F.	17-2	...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
Bera, Jayhari	19	...	Town School, Midnapur.
Bhadra, Jogindrakumar	17	...	Jessore Zila School.
Bhanja, Srischandra	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Bhar, Nagendranath	16	...	Oriental Seminary
,, Purnachandra	17-1	...	Chatra School.
Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar	16	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Biharilal	17	...	Hindu School.
,, Biswanath	17	...	Searsole School.
,, Haripada	18-1	...	Uttarpara School.
,, Janaranjan	16-9	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Kalibar	18	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
,, Kartikchandra	15	...	Presidency School.
,, Manindranath	15-11		Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Nandalal	15-3	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Nandalal	18	...	Graham School, Tangail.
,, Ramakshaya	18	...	Bishenpur School.
,, Srigopal	15	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Surendranath	16-10		Uttarpara School.
Bhaumik, Hemchandra	14	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Maheschandra	18	...	Mymensing Institution.
Biswas, Gopalchandra	16-6	...	Bagirhat School.

Biswas, Kailaschandra	17	..	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Kshirodkrishna	14-8-9		Hare School.
„ Lalitkrishna	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajanikanta	18	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Saratkumar	17	...	Free Church Institution.
Blaker, S. A.	16-7	..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Blanchett, A.		...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Bromner, D. S.	17-3	...	LaMartiniereCollege, Calcutta.
„ H. F.	15	...	Mussoorie School.
Brown, J. E.	17	...	Ditto.
Bulakeram	18	...	Agra Collegate School.
Cameron, F.		...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
ChakrabartiChandrakumar	20	...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Charuchandra	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Indubhushan	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Mahendranarayan	17	...	Hare School.
„ Rajanikanta	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Brajendrakumar	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Rasikbihari	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sripati	15	...	Presidency School.
„ Srischandra	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chandra, Pratapchandra	17	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Rajchandra	15-10		Hare School.
Chattopadhyay, Annadacharn	19	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Annadacharn	17	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Girijabhushan	14	..	Bankura Zila School.
„ Jadunath	13-4-29		Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Kanailal	17-6-27		Uttarpara School.
„ Kisorimohan	17	...	Private Student.
„ Kshetranath	17	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Nilkanta	16	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Phakirchandra	16	...	Hare School.
„ Radhanath	14	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Rajanimohan	15-7	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rakhalchandra	19-1	...	Birbhum School.
„ Rakhaldas	13-3	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Satkari	18	...	Baluti School.
„ Satyacharan	18-1	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Surendranath	18-6	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Susilchandra	17	...	Ranaghat School.
Chaudhuri, Akhilchandra	18	...	KuchiakoleRadhaballabhInstn.
„ Annadacharan	18	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Benimadhab	17	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Brindabanchandra	16	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Gopalkrishna	19	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogindranarayan	15	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Jogindranath	19	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Kunjamohan	17	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Maheschandra	21	...	Dighapatia School.
„ Pramathanath	18-2	...	L. M. School, Khagra.

Chaudhuri, Purnachandra	16	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Saradacharan	14	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Sasikumar	18-6	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Sitalchandra	18	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Surendranath	17	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Clark, E. M.		...	Girls' High School, Cawnpur.
Connor, H.	18-7	...	Private Student.
Daly, V. M.	16	...	LaMartiniereCollege,Calcutta.
Das, Abinaschandra	16-9	...	Ranchi School.
,, Dutiram	16	...	Gauhati School.
,, Jnanadaprasad	15	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Kuladaprasad	17	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Kandarpakumar	16	...	Gauhati School.
,, Padmanath	19	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Radhamohan	20	...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Ramanimohan	17	...	Ditto.
,, Sasikamal	14	...	Kalia English School.
Dasgupta, Jajneswar	14	...	Dhubri High School.
Datta, Bankubihari	15	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Binaykrishna	17	...	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Gobindakisor	16-9	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Hemchandra	17	...	Ranaghat School.
,, Harischandra	16	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Hirendranath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jnanendranath	18	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Kalidas	16	...	Hindu School.
,, Kalidas	14	...	Presidency School.
,, Madanmohan	18-3	...	Metropolitan Instn.,S. Branch.
,, Nabinkrishna	15	...	Hindu School.
,, Pramathanath	16-2-12		Hare School.
,, Saratchandra	16	...	T. K. Ghose's Training Academy.
,, Satyabhushan	16	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Surendranath	18	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Sureschandra	18	...	Albert Collegiate School.
De, Chintaharan	15	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Nilmani	17	...	Naral School.
,, Sureschandra	15	...	Cantai School.
Deb, Gobindachandra	18	...	Chapra Zila School.
,, Mahendrachandra	17	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Mukundalal	13	...	Dighapatia School.
,, Saratchandra	18	...	Tezpur High School.
Dhar, Gopalchandra	15	...	South Baharu School.
,, Haridas	15-7	...	Hindu School.
Divakarprasad	17-5	...	Chapra Zila School.
DeSouza, A.	15	...	St. Xavier's College.
DeSouza, A. B.		...	Girls' High School, Cawnpur.
Dhrmakirti, J. A.	16-4-4		Trinity College, Kandy.
DuCase, J.		...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Eaglesome, J.	16	...	Mussoorie School.
Englebreght, J. H.	16-1	...	Doveton College.
Fatehchand	18	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Fermie, A.	18	...	St. Xavier's College.

Fernand, W. J. A.	17	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Fleischer, T.	17	...	Mussoorie School.
Foley, G. H.	14	...	Ditto.
Francke, G.	20	...	Richmond College, Galle.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	16-10	...	Halisahar H. E. School.
„ Horambakisor	16	...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Jnanendranath	18	...	Metropolitan Instn., S.Branch.
Gasper, D. M.	14-8	...	Doveton College.
Ghosh, Akhilchandra	17	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Anukulchandra	17-6	..	Bhastara School.
„ Basantakumar	17	...	Naral School.
„ Debendralal	16	...	Sibsagar H. School.
„ Dharmadas	16	...	Bhastara School.
„ E.	16	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Haridas	16-7	...	Hughli College.
„ Harigopal	15	..	South Suburban School.
„ Jnanchandra	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindrakumar	16-3	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kripanath	17	..	Barisal School.
„ Kumudbihari	16	...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Lalitmohan	15	...	Ditto.
„ Narayandas	17	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nrityananda	16-6	..	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nirisinhachandra	16-5	..	Ranaghat School.
„ Prangopal	16	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	16.6	...	Hare School.
„ Sitanath	16	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Taraknath	16	..	Barasat School.
„ Umeschandra	18-2	...	Khulna H. E. School.
Ghoshal, Binodbihari	16-4	..	Hindu School.
„ Manmohan	15.2	..	Sibpur H. E. School.
„ Rasbihari	15	...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
Glass, M.		...	Doveton College.
Gobindachandra	15	..	Kalia English School.
Golam Durwash	19	...	Gya Sahebganj School.
Gordon, N.		...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Goswami, Gopimohan	17	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Haridhan	17	..	Uttarpara School.
„ Harihar	19	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jagadischandra	14-3	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saradindu	18-4-26		Sibsagar H. School.
Guha, Biharilal	19	..	City Collegiate School.
„ Umaprasanna	17	...	Barisal Zila School.
Gunawardane, C. W.	19	..	Wesley College, Colombo.
Gupta, Jajneswar	19-6	..	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Jnanendranath	13	..	Metropolitan Instn., S.Branch.
„ Nisikanta	18	...	Bajrajogini School.
Gregory, G.	17	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hall, L.	25	...	Teacher.
Haldar, Saradaprasad	17	...	L. M. School, Baduria.
Haslett, F. L.	17	...	Mussoorie School.
Hajra, Kalipada	15	.	L. M. School, Midnapur.
Holland, H. M.		..	Lorretto Priory, Hazaribagh.

Hpo, Tay	17 ...	Akyab Government School.
Isac, A.	18 ...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Jaynarayan	18 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Kar, Pramathachandra	15 ...	Metropolitan Instn.,S. Branch.
Khan, Saratchandra	16 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
Krisneratne, S.	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Kshatriya, Bhairablal	15-2-27	Hindu School.
Kundu, Tarinicharan	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
Laha, Bankubihari	16-4 ...	Haro School.
„ Syamlal	17 ...	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Kalidas	16 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Sibadas	17 ...	Chatra School.
Lal, Chhatradhari	16-10...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
Laha, Debiprasad	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
„ Rajkisor	17 ...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Laycock, E.	23-11	Teacher.
Lisle, F.	...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Madhoram	17 ...	Ambala Mission School.
Maiti, Asutosh	18 ...	Presidency School.
„ Kaliprasanna	18-8 ...	Cantai School.
Maitra, Annadaprasad	16-6 ...	Sibpur H. E. School.
„ Haridas	17 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Kisorimohan	17 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Syamacharan	19 ...	T. K. Ghose's Training Academy.
Majumdar, Asutosh	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Banamali	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jagadischandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kshetragopal	18 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Priyanath	18-8 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Sasibhushan	18 ...	Presidency School.
„ Upendralal	15 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Malharnarayan, Korde	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Mallik, Prasaddas	14 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Debendranath	17-0-21	Uttarpara School.
Martin, C.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
McDonnell, F. W.	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
McPhillips	17 ...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Meurling, C. L.	16 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Mianbha, Abdul Hassan	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Mirza, Wazhat Hassain	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Mitra, Adharchandra	18-0-13	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Bijaykesab	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	17-6 ...	Haro School.
„ Harendrakrishna	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Harendranath	18 ...	Burdwan Municipal School.
„ Jadunath	17 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
„ Jugalkisor	17 ...	Purulia Government School.
„ Jyotishchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kshetrachandra	16 ...	Ditto.
„ Kumudbihari	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Narayandas	15 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Narendranath	18 ...	Ditto.

Mitra, Narendrakumar	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Nareschandra	16	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldas	19	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Saratkumar	15	...	Hare School.
Moung, Kyaw	17	...	Doveton College.
„ Ohn Hpay	18-4	...	Rangoon High School.
„ Oung Gyee	24-4	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Azizul Huq	16-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Muhammad Hasan	18-6	...	Sylhet Zila School.
MuhammadMuqboolAllam	17	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Muhammad Noor	19-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritasekhar	15	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Arunchandra	19	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Asutosh	15	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Baradaprasad	18	...	Purulia Government School.
„ Debendranath	16	...	Hare School.
„ Haridas	16	...	Konnagar School.
„ Harihar	17	...	Baluti School.
„ Jaykrishna	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindrachandra	17	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Jogindranath	15-10	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Jogeschandra	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kshetrachandra	18	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Manmathanath	18	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	17	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Nandagopal	17	...	Konnagar School.
„ Narayanchandra	16-7	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Nilratan	16-1	...	Kandi School.
„ Prasaddas	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Prabodhchandra	19	...	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	17	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Satsaran	19	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Satyendranath	16-8	...	Boinchi Biharilal Institution.
„ Srinath	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Syamadas	16-6	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Tinkari	17	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Mustafi, Satischandra	14-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nag, Dakshinakumar	17	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Nandi, Dakshinacharan	18	...	Mymensing Institution.
„ Durgannath	20	...	Shahzadpur School.
Nath, Amritalal	16	...	Jaynagar Institution.
Nazeruddin	19	...	Allahabad Zila School.
Niyogi, Brajanandan	17	...	Pakur School.
„ Purnachandra	18	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
Ollenbach, E. O.	17-1	...	Patna City School.
Owensmell, A. R.	18	...	Mussoorie School.
Orr, C. W.	15-6	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pal, Anangamohan	17	...	Doveton College.
„ Annadaprasad	18	...	Metropolitan Instn.,S. Branch.
„ Asutosh, I	18	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Grischandra	15	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Harischandra	17-6	...	Barisa School.

Pandit, Akshaykumar	16	...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
,, Kamtaprasad	19	...	Pertabgarh High School.
Pascal, W. C.	17-3	...	Doveton College.
Pathak, Chandrakanta	15-6	...	Seal's Free College.
Patranabis, Chandrakisor	18	...	Mymensingh Institution.
Peart, S.	18	...	Mussoorie School.
Poddar, Gopiraman	21	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Ponsonby, P.	19-1	...	St. Paul's School, Kandy.
Po Thine	20	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
,, Thoung	16-8	...	Ditto.
Powess, J.	17	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Prasad Brijnandan	15-8	...	Moradabad High School.
Promnarayan, C.	17	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Ramprasad	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ray, Baradakanta	16	...	Bogra Zila School.
,, Binodchandra	17	...	Ghatal School.
,, Birajmohan	15	...	Hare School.
,, Brajendranath	15	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Chunilal	16-2	...	Hare School.
,, Durgakanta	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Girischandra	15	...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Harinath	17	...	Hindu School.
,, Indukumar	16	...	Ranaghat School.
,, Jagadindu	17	...	Serampur Collegiate School.
,, Kshetraprasad	16-2	...	Birbhum School.
,, Madhusudan	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Mahendralal	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Mahendranath	14	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Mahinimohan	18-2	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
,, Rasbihari	16	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Satischandra	16	...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Satischandra	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Satyendranath	16	...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Upendranath	14-9	...	Goalanda School.
Raychaudhuri Sasibhushan	18-2	...	Sodepur H. E. School.
,, Sureschandra	15-1	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
Raymaulik, Priyabhushan	13	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Riyazuddin	19-6	...	Bareilly High School.
Rebeiro, E.	15	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ricker, C.	16	...	Doveton College.
Roosmale Cocq, C. C.	17	...	St. Paul's School, Kandy.
Rout Jagatchandra	20-4	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Rundlett, J. H.	18	...	St. Xavier's College.
Saha, Syamchand	17	...	Hughli Branch School.
Sahani, Bhagatram	16-2	...	Gurdaspur School.
Sakharam Maruti Bakeray	19	...	City School, Nagpur.
Salt, A.	15-10	...	Boys' High School, Lahore.
,, E.	15	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sankarlal	17	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
San La	16	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Sanyal, Chandranath	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.

Sanyal, Radhikaprasad	18	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Sardar Abbas Ali	14	...	Satkhira Prannath School.
Sarkar, Bidhubhushan	18	...	Howrah Government School.
„ Chandrakumar	20	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Nagendranath	17-6	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Priyanath	17	...	Hindu School.
Saughat Ali	17	..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Sen, Akshaykumar	15-5	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ambikaprasad	15	...	Ditto.
„ Binayendranath	15	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Bishnupada	16	...	Presidency School.
„ Brajendralal	16	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Gopibhushan	16	...	Birbhum School.
„ Harendranath	16	...	Cachar High School.
„ Kaliprasanna	16	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahendrakumar	18	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Mahitchandra	15	...	Hare School.
„ Narottamdas	14-3	...	Ditto.
„ Prasannanath	17	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Priyanath	16	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Saratchandra	15	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Sasikamal	16	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Sengupta, Taraprasad	14-11	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Set, Hiralal	16	...	Hare School.
„ Nabakumar	19-1	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Nibaranchandra	17-4	...	Hindu School.
„ Radheschandra	16-9	...	Malda Zila School.
Shabbir Hassain	19	...	Bareilly High School.
Sil, Rasiklal	17	...	Oriental Seminary.
Som, Dibyachandra	14	...	Howrah Government School.
Shore, J.	17-6	...	St. Fidellis'sSchool, Mussoorie.
Singh, Anup	16	...	Bareilly High School.
„ Baijnath	18	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Deewan	20	...	Aligarh Zila School.
„ Ganeschandra	17	...	Hare School.
„ Sibnath	16	...	Gya Zila School.
Sinha, Baikunthanath	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Matilal	18-3	...	Birbhum School.
„ Nalinchandra	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Radhaballabh	20	...	Bishenpur School.
„ Tarakanath	16	...	Barasat School.
Sitalprasad	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Mirzapur.
Smith, H.	19	...	St. Xavier's College.
Stephens, M.	17	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Stewart, V. A.	16	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Suryyakumar	21-9	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Syed, Ekram Hassain	20	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Hasrat Ali	15-6	...	Dacca Madrasa.
„ Ahmad Ali	16-6	...	Patna City School.
Teasdale, F. E.	16	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Tewari, Ambikacharan	18	...	Sultanpur Zila School.
„ Satischandra	16	...	Birbhum School.
Trovedi, Ajodhyaprasad	16	...	Bareilly High School.

Ukil, Ambikacharan	16	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Annadaprasad	16-2	.	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Waddington, C. J. J.	28	...	St.George'sCollege, Mussoorie.
Warasat, Hassain	19	..	Gya Zila School.
Watling, G.	16	...	Mussoorie School.
Webb, A.		...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Winn, G. F.	17-9	...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Wood, E.		...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
„ G. S.	15	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Woodhouse, W. G.	16	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Wollaston, A. H.	12-6	...	St.George'sCollege, Mussoorie.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakim	19-8	...	Edward's Mission College, Peshawar.
Abdul Hamid, I	16	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdur Rashid	19-6	...	Gya Zila School.
Abul Barakat Muhammad Wahab Uddin Ahmad	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Abul Hasawat Muhammad Tahir	18-3	..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abul Hayat	14-6	..	Ditto.
Abul Mahmud	15-4	...	Ditto.
Adhikari, Satkari	18	..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Sitikanta	19	...	Shahzadpur School.
Aditya, Mahendranath	16-3-5		Hare School.
Ahmed, Ahmuddin	16	...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Hassan	20	..	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Mahiuddin	16	...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ MofukharelIslam	17	...	Serajganj H. E. School.
„ Johuruddin	18-2	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Raquibuddin	18	..	Commillah Zila School.
„ Shah Shamsuddin	22-6	...	Sasseram School.
„ Zahiruddin	14	...	Dacca Madrasa.
Alior Rahman	16-11	.	Jalpaiguri School.
Amba Prasad	19-6	...	Moradabad School.
Aminullah	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Andrew Bah Thaw	17-1	..	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Anup Narayan	17	..	Gya Zila School.
Ayatullah	18	..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh
Baburam	17	...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Bagchi, Hemendranath	18	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Jogindranarayan	18-2	.	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Mahinimohan	18	...	Parjana H. E. School.
Bahadur Ali	18-6	...	Patna City School.
Balakiram	18	..	Amritsar C. M. School.
Baliram, Anant Deshkar	20	..	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
„ Narayan Deshmuk	16	.	Ditto.
Baldeo Sahay	16	...	Gya Zila School.

Balkrishna, Ram Chandra	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Balmukund	19 ...	Hume's High School.
Bandiprasad	20 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	16-3 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Anadinath	14-10-20	Hare School.
„ Aradhyanath	17-2 ...	Janai Training School.
„ Aswinikumar	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Biharilal	19 ...	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra	20 ...	Maharani Sarnamai's Sch., Ulipur.
„ Bijaykrishna	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Durgaprasanna	15 ...	Mission School, Behala.
„ Harkumar	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Haranchandra	17-8 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Haripada	20 ...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Haripada	17 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Harimohan	17-6 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Hemnath	17 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Jyotindramohan	18-11...	Ditto.
„ Kalicharan	18-9 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Kalidas	15 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kalidas	18-7 ..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Kalipada	19 ...	Ilsoba Mondly School.
„ Kaminikumar	18 ...	Serajganj H. E. School.
„ Kantichandra	19-6 ...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Kedarnath	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Kesablal	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan	14-8 ...	Sibpur School.
„ Kshitischandra	16-9 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Kshetranath	16 ...	Halisahar School.
„ Lakshmicharan	17-6 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Narayanchandra	18 ...	Howrah School.
„ Panchanan	18 ...	Private Student.
„ Prabodhchandra	16 ...	Durbhanga Raj School.
„ Prantos	17-2 ...	Barisa School.
„ Purnachandra	18-7 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Rakhaldas	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldas	18 ...	Serajgang H. E. School.
„ Ramchandra	19 ...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Sarbanath	17-6 ...	Rewa High School.
„ Sasikumar	19 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Satischandra	18 ...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	18 ...	Searsole H. E. School.
„ Susilchandra	18-2 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Taranikanta	18 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Trailokyanath	18 ...	L. M. S. School, Baduria.
„ Upendranath	17 ...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.
Bardhan, Anandakisor	20 ...	Commillah Maharaja's School.
Baruya, Chandranath	18-2 ...	Sibsagar H. School.
Basu, Akshaykumar	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Aswinikumar	17-4 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Aswinikumar	16 ...	Dacca Jagannath School.

Basu, Baradaprasad	16	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Bhagabaticharan	16-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Bhubanmohan	18	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Bidhubhushan	17	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Brajendranath	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendranath	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Debendranath	18		Hare School.
„ Girischandra	17	...	South Baharu School.
„ Haripada	20	...	Khanakul Institution.
„ Hemantakumar	16-9	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hiralal	17	...	Basirhat Municipal School.
„ Jyotindranath	16	...	Howrah Government School.
„ Kalikumar	21	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Kantichandra	16	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Karalicharan	17	...	Private Student.
„ Kasinath	18	...	South Suburban School.
„ Mahendranath	17	...	Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath	19	...	Kumarkhali H. E. School.
„ Manmathanath	14-5	...	Hare School.
„ Nibaranchandra	19-1	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Nagendranath	15	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nilratan	19	...	Taki Government School.
„ Nityananda	15	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Nrityagopal	19	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Pannalal	15	...	Hindu School.
„ Phakirdas	18	...	Khanakul Institution.
„ Prakaschandra	20	...	Durbhanga Raj School.
„ Pramodkumar	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Prayagnath	19	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Purnachandra	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rakhalchandra	17	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Ramchandra	17	...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
„ Surendrachandra	18	...	Presidency School.
„ Surendrakumar	17	...	Rajagram A. S. School.
„ Susilkumar	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Beechey, R.	16	...	St. George's Coll., Mussoorie.
Bell, F. S.	18	...	Mussoorie School.
Bhadra, Saratchandra	15	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhaduri, Indubhushan	15	...	Presidency School.
„ Jogesprasanna	17	...	Parjana H. E. School.
„ Prasannachandra	17-6	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	17-3	...	Allahabad Zila School.
Bhanja, Upendrachandra	20-5	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Bhar, Gayaram	18	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Kanailal	16	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Bhargow Bhagmandas	16	...	Allahabad Zila School.
Bhaskar Rao	20	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Bhattacharyya, Aghornath	17	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Bipinbihari	17	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Debendranath	17	...	T. K. Ghosh's Training Academy, Baukipur.

Bhattacharyya, Durganath	19-5	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Haralal	19	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Jogindranath	17	...	South Baharu School.
„ Kesabchandra	19	...	Shahzadpur School.
„ Makhanlal	18	...	Boinchi Bihari Lal Institution.
„ Manaranjan	18	...	Graham School, Tangail.
„ Nabagopal	16-0-23		Uttarpara School.
„ Niranjan	16-6	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Nrityagopal	16-7	...	Jamalpur School.
„ Ramgopal	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Rammay	19	...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Ramprasanna	17	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Saratchandra	16	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Siddheswar	18	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Surendranath	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Udaychandra	17	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Umacharan	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhatta, Lakshminath	16-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bhawani Sankar	18	...	Aligarh Zila School.
Bhawel, Harimohan	19	...	Bajrajogini School.
Bhunia, Radhakrishna	18	...	Town School, Midnapur.
Bindaprasad	19	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Bindeswary Prasad	20	...	Ajimgarh C. M. School.
Biswambhar Dayal	17	...	Kayastha Patshala, Allahabad.
Biswas, Abhaycharan	18	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Chunilal	18	...	Bishop's College.
„ Kamikshyanath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kasigopal	19	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Mahadeb	15-3	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Pratapchandra	18	...	Serajganj H. E. School.
„ Priyanath	19	...	Hare School.
„ Radhikanath	17	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Taraprasad	17	...	Dacca Jagannath School.
Biswesar Dayal	19	...	Benares College.
Blackburn, W.	17-4	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Blanchett, E.	15-11	..	Allahabad Boys' High School.
Bobade Balkrishna Ramkanta	16-7	...	Indore English Madrasa.
Bond, C.	14	...	Protestant School, Katak.
Borel, R.	14-6	...	St. Francis DeSales' School.
Brahma, Sureschandra	19	...	City Collegiate School.
Braj Prasad	16	..	Ulwar Thakur School.
Bryning, P. L.	15-11	...	Doveton College.
Burton, St. J. E.	17-5	...	Ditto.
Canagaratna, C.	19-6	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Chakhan Lal	18	...	Bareilly High School.
Chaki, Dwarkanath	16	...	Shahzadpur School.
Chakrabarti, Akhilchandra	20	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Amritalal	20	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
„ Benimadhab	15-2	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Chandranath	19-7	..	Puthia H. C. E. School.
„ Chandranath	19	...	Kishoreganj School.

Chakrabarti, Durgadas	16-2	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Gangaprasanna	23-9	...	Calcutta School.
„ Girischandra	18	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Girischandra	19	...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Hemchandra	19	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Hridaynath	18	...	Magura H. C. E. School.
„ Jagatchandra	16	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kasichandra	19	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Kunjabihari	16	...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Mahendranath	18	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Makhanlal	15	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Manahar	17	...	Dacca Jagannath School.
„ Rajanikanta	18	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Rajaninath	16	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Rajendralal	17	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Sibdayal	18	...	Howrah Government School.
„ Srischandra	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Suranath	17	...	Gobardanga School.
„ Syamacharan	18	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Tarakeswar	16	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Chandra, Anupchandra	17	...	Hindu School.
„ Banamali	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Dayachandra	19-3	...	Presidency School.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	19	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Abinaschandra	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Asutosh	18	...	Barisa School.
„ Asutosh	17	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Atulchandra	17	...	Nimta H. C. E. School.
„ Bholanath	19	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Bhupatibhushan	14	...	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
„ Benaykrishna	17-11	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Binodbihari	19	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Chandrabhushan	18	...	Ditto.
„ Chandrakanta	19	...	Tikari H. C. School.
„ Dwarkanath	19	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Gurudas	16	...	Town School, Midnapur.
„ Harinath	15	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Haripada	20	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	15	...	Hindu School.
„ Jnanendrachandra	16	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Jogeschandra	17	...	Telinipara, Bhadreswar School.
„ Jyotindraprasad	13	...	Muragacha School.
„ Mahananda	18	...	Presidency School.
„ Mathuranath	15	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Nagendranath	18	...	Hare School.
„ Nagendranath	19	...	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi
„ Nagendranath	16	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Nandalal	17	...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
„ Nibaranchandra	17	...	South Baharu School.
„ Prabodhchandra	17	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Prafullakumar	15-3	..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	21	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.

Chattopadhyay, Rakhalchandra	16-3	..	Bankura Zila School.
„ Sasibhushan	18	.	Serampur Collegiate School.
„ Satyendranath	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Surendranath	19	...	SaradaprasadInstn.,Chakdighi
„ Upendranath	16-4-2		Uttarpara School.
Chattoraj, Srichandra	19-10	...	Birbhum School.
Chaudhuri, Agnikumar	20	...	Annada Schl., Brahmanbaria.
„ Asutosh	18	...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
„ Durlabhchandra	17	...	Janai Training School.
„ Jagadbhandhu	17-10	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kalikumar	20	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Kedarnath	14-7	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Madanmohan	15-10	...	Birbhum School.
„ Makundnarayan	17	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Nrisinghadeb	19	...	Howrah Government School.
„ Rakhaldas	17-9	...	Birbhum School.
„ Ramcharan	18	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Saratchandra	16-6	...	Hitampur School.
„ Sasibhushan	14	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Satisnarayan	16	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Srimantachandra	17	...	GeneralAssembly'sInstitution.
Chhaganlal, B.	17	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Chongdar, Sasikisor	16	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Coello, W.	17	...	St. James's School.
Daniel, J.	22	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Das, Annadacharan	15-6	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Balaram	17	...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Basantakumar	18	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Benarusi	16	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Bhagabanchandra	19	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Binodbihari	18	...	Ghatal School.
„ Biswambharcharan	19	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Chandraprakas	15	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Damodar	17	...	Delhi District School.
„ Debendranath	16	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Durgaprasad	14	...	Collegiate School, Dacca.
„ Ghanasyam	19	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Gurucharan	18	...	Shajehanpur High School.
„ Haranarayan	17	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Hemendranath	19	...	Habiganj School.
„ Iswarchandra	20	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Jadunath	16	...	Baleswar Zila School.
„ Jogindrachandra	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogindrachandra	18-4	..	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Kalikrishna	18	...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Madhusudan	17	...	Ditto.
„ Manmohan	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Mathuranath	18	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Mathuranath	18	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Nalininath	16	...	Pakur School.
„ Narendrachandra	14	...	Kalia H. E. School.
„ Panchanan	18	...	Seal's Free College.

Das, Raghunath	16	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	17-6	...	Malda Zila School.
„ Rajkrishna	19	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Ramprasanna	16	...	Kandi School.
„ Rasbihari	17	...	Maharaja's School, Commillah.
„ Saratchandra	13	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Satyananda	20	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Tarapada	17	...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
Dasgupta, Tarakeswar	19	...	Dhubri School.
„ Umeschandra	15	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Aswinikumar	20	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Atulchandra	17	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Atulchandra	20	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Baikunthanath	19	...	Habiganj School.
„ Bimalakanta	20	...	Barisal School.
„ Bhubanmohan	22	...	Janai Training School.
„ Biharilal	18	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Bisweswar	16	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Chandicharan	16-10	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Durgacharan	16	...	Chittagong Municipal School.
„ Ganeschandra	14	...	Naral School.
„ Girischandra	18	...	Parjana H. E. School.
„ Jaygopal	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Jnanendramohan	17	...	Durbhanga Raj School.
„ Kaminimohan	18	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Krishnamadhab	17	...	Chybasa School.
„ Lalbihari	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nandagopal	14	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Rajaninath	19-3	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Ramankrishna	16	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Radhikaprasad	18	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Rameschandra	14-6	...	Sibpur School.
„ Rasbihari	18	...	Katwa School.
„ Saratchandra	18	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Taranath	18	...	Metropolitan Instn., S.Branch.
Day, J. S.	21	...	Free Church Br.School, Kalna.
De, Abinaschandra	20	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Atindranath	15	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Bhutnath	16	...	Sibpur School.
„ Bipinbihari	17	...	Presidency School.
„ Gopendralal	15	...	Metropolitan Instn.,S. Branch.
„ Jaladhar	19	...	Shahzadpur School.
„ Jaminikanta	17	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Jogindranarayan	16	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Kailaschandra	17	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Kshetramohan	18-6	...	Presidency School.
„ Ramdas	20	...	Krishnagar Collegate School.
„ Ramgobinda	18	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Rampada	16	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Rangalal	19	...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Rupadas	16	...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
„ Sasikumar	18	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Umeschandra	17	...	Cantai School.

Debakinandan	19 ...	Hume's High School.
Debiprasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Debiprasad	18 ...	Ray Bareilly High School.
Delmerick, R. M.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
Desilva, J. P.	19-11...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Debnath Sahay	21 ...	Gya Zila School.
Dhaniram	18-6 ...	Guzranwala Mission School.
Dhar, Nikunjabihari	18 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Prasannakumar	19 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Ramanath	17 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
Dinanath	20 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
Dindayal	16-6 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
Doripa, Kedarnath	16-6 ...	Bankura Zila School.
Dover, A.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
„ R. W.	16 ...	LaMartiniereCollege, Calcutta.
Dube, Hardyal	18 ...	Hardui High School.
„ Mahabirprasad	20 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
„ Yamunadhar	18 ...	C. M. High School,Gorakpur.
Durgacharan	20 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Durgaprasad	19 ...	Unao High School.
Durgaprasad	20 ...	Meerut High School.
Dwarkaprasad	17-3 ...	Farrackhabad Zila School.
Dwarkaprasad	18-3 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
Dwarkaprasad	20-2 .	Moradabad High School.
Edwards, J. R.	16-0-18	Trinity College, Kandy.
Elias, J.	18 ...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Enda, Kailaschandra	18 ...	Cachar High School.
Erad Ali	20 ...	Chuadanga School.
Esteve, W. J. H.	16 ...	Doveton College.
Fateh Bahadur	18-4 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Fernando, W.	15-11...	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
Francis, H.	17-11...	LaMartiniereCollege,Lucknow.
Gangadhar, Ramchandra	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Gangavishnu	16-8-9	Ranchi Zila School.
Gangopadhyay,Ganeschandra	16 ...	Ranaghat School.
„ Haricharan	19-3 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Hiralal	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindranath	16 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Kalimohan	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kaliprasanna	13-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Nanigopal	17-9 ...	Dall's High School.
„ Pramathanath	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Rajendranath	17 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Subinaychandra	18 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Sudhirnath	17 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Gardner, D.	18-10...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Gasper, C. A.	17-6 ...	Doveton College.
Gaurisankar	18-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ghatak, Banawarilal	22 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Kirtichandra	19-4 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.

Ghose, B. M.	17-3	...	Doveton College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	15	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Abinaschandra	18	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Annkulchandra	16	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Arjunchandra	16	...	Jamalpur School.
„ Bamacharan	17-2	...	Dasghara School.
„ Baradakanta	18	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Biharilal	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bipinbihari	16-7	...	Maldah Zila School.
„ Bishnuchandra	19	...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Debendrabhushan	15	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Ekkarilal	17	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Gobindachandra	17	...	Chittagong Municipal School.
„ Gopalchandra	18	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Gurusebak	18	...	Khulna School.
„ Haridas	18-2	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Harischandra	15-8	...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Jnanendranath	17-6	...	Hare School.
„ Jogindranath	18-2	...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
„ Jogindranath	17	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Kalicharan	18	...	Maldah Zila School.
„ Kalikrishna	16	...	Presidency School.
„ Kalipada	15	...	Chuadanga School.
„ Kshetrapal	17	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Kunjalal	20	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Lalgopal	16	...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
„ Lalmohan	18	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Manindracharan	19	...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Nibaranchandra	18	...	Naral School.
„ Phanibhushan	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	15	...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
„ Purnachandra	16	...	Madrasa-i-Unwaria.
„ Rajanimohan	21	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Rakhalchandra	17-3	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Saratchandra	15	...	Naral School.
„ Sasibhushan	16	...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Satischandra	16	...	Barari H. C. E. School.
„ Satischandra	17	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Surendranath	18-2	...	South Suburban School.
„ Upendranath	16	...	Presidency School.
Ghosal, Abinaschandra	18	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Annadacharan	20	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Chunilal	20	...	Hindu School.
„ Hararam	18	...	Sadharani School.
„ Kanailal	17-3	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Rakhalchandra	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Rasiklal	16-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ghuran Singh	20	...	Private Student.
Gillmore, H.	17-6	...	Boys' High School, Lahore.
Girdharlal	22	...	Delhi District School.
Girjesprasad	22	...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Gobinda Rao Sukharam Retty	21	...	Banda Zila School.

Gokulprasad, No. 1	18 ...	Canning College.
Golam Ghouse	16-10...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Golam Hossein	17-4 ...	Pakur School.
Gopal Mukund Damlay	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
„ Ramchandra Kangol	17 ...	Ditto.
Gopalji	18 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Gordon, E. D.	17-2 ...	Allahabad Boys' School.
Goswami, Harischandra	18 ...	Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath	16 ...	Uttarpara School.
Gregory, G. M.	15 ...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Guha, Basudhakumar	15 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakumar	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Jagadis	19 ...	Pogose School Dacca.
„ Taraknath	19 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Gupta, Aghorchandra	17 ...	Pogose School Dacca.
„ Asutosh	18-6 ...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Bankimachandra	19 ...	Presidency School.
„ Bimalaprasanna	15 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Dwijendranath	15 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Jajnapurna	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Kiranchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mukundamohan	17-8 ...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Nalinchandra	19 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Nabinchandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Radhanath	20 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Ramcharan	17 ...	Naral School.
„ Rameschandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gun, Taraknath	16 ...	Jagannath School Dacca.
Gya Din	20 ...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Hait, Debendranath	21 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
Hajra, Manaranjan	18 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Ramkalpa	19 ...	Ghatal School.
„ Rasaraj	17 ...	Pandra School.
Haldar, Amulyakumar	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Jajneswar	19 ...	Bhastara School.
Halgo, H.	15 ...	St. James' School.
Hanooprasad	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Haridas	18-8 ...	Moradabad High School.
Harbilas	16-6 ...	Ajmere College.
Harcharan	20-9 ...	Moradabad High School.
Harding, F.	16 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Harprasad	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Harris, E. F.	19 ...	Almora Mission School.
Har Saran	23 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Hartalkaprasad	20 ...	Rai Bareilly High School.
Hemayet Ali	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
Hensman, J. S.	20-11-23	Trinity College, Kandy.
Hidayet Khan	18 ...	Mirat High School.
Hiralal	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Hla Htoon	19 ...	Akyab Government School.
Hogan, G.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Hollingbery, P. R.	17-2 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

Isaac, A.	17-3-15	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Ismail Hossain	18 ...	Benares College.
Ives, H. W.	16-4 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Jagadnarayan	17 ...	Allahabad, Zila School.
Jagadnarayan	18-5 ...	Ajmere College.
Jagnadhin, T.	16	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Jagannath	16 ...	Agra College.
Jagdebnarayan	21 ...	T. K. Ghose's Training Academy.
Jagdip Sahay	20 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Janakiprasad	18 ...	Allahabad, Zila School.
Jaygopal	19 ...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
Jayasuriya, C. deS.	20-2	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
Jeffries, A. E.	15-11...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Jewell, E.	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Jha, Bindanath	16 ...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
Jhamanlal	20	Canning College.
Johnson, A.	17-3 ...	LaMartinereCollege, Lucknow.
John Oung Gyee	18 ...	Akyab Government School.
Jotiprasad, II	16 ...	Agra College.
Jumnadas	18 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Kafiluddin	18 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
Kanhaiyalal	16-8 ...	Bareilly High School.
Kanhyalal	17 ...	Kayastha Patshala, Allahabad.
Kanjilal, Biprendranath	20 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Kar, Annadaprasad	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Lalgobinda	16 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Purnachandra	20 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
Karimuddin	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Karmakar Dwarkanath	21 ...	Calcutta Institution.
Kasinath Rao	18 ...	Cooch Behar Training Academy, Benares.
Kastagiri, Hemendralal	14 ...	Hare School.
Kauleswar Prasad	18 ...	Canning College.
Kayastha, Bhagabandas	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Kesabdeo	19 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Keshi Misra	18 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Kesho Das	17-5 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Kesho Rao Nawathey	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Khahetur Rahman	16-2 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Khan, Abdul Rafay	18-3 ...	Moradabad High School.
,, Ahmed Ullah	19 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Khasnabis, Girischandra	19 ...	Jagannath School Dacca.
Kishun Sahay	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
Kishenchand	19 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Krishnaballabh	16 ...	Rutlam Central College.
Kumar, Nrityagopal	16 ...	Hare School.
,, Saratchandra	16 ...	Howrah Government School.
Kundu, Abhaycharan	19 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
,, Abhaycharan	17 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Chunilal	16-3 ...	Serampur College.
,, Gopikrishna	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jagadchandra	19 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.

Laha, Jogindranath	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Rajkumar	18	...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
Lahiri, Asutosh	19-6	...	Serampur College.
„ Kedarchandra	18	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Mahinimohan	15	...	Gauhati School.
„ Mahinimohan	19	...	Parjana H. E. School.
„ Nilkamal	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Udyachandra	16	...	Murshedabad School.
Lakshman Swamy, C.	19	...	Allahabad High School.
Lakshminarayan	20	...	ChristChurchSchool, Cawnpur.
Lakshminarayan	18	...	Ulwar High School.
Lal, Ashurfee	16	...	Aligarh Zila School.
„ Baktawar	17	...	Bahraich School.
„ Bhagabati	19	...	Ajmere College.
„ Bihari	17	...	Lakhimpur School.
„ Haraprasad	19	...	Darbhanga Raj School.
„ Raghunandan	18	...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
„ Raghunathprasad	19	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
„ Rajbihari	16	...	Aligarh Zila School.
„ Sheocharan	20	...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
„ Shibarattan	18	...	Jabbalpur High School.
„ Sibanandan	16	...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
„ Waman Sankar	17	...	C. M. School, Azamgarh.
Lala Kedarnath	16	...	Dumka School.
Lalji Lal	18	...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
Laltaprasad	17-6	...	Unao High School.
Laskar, Sibchandra	20	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Laxman, Pandahji	17	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Lutfar, Rahman	14	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Madhabgopal Athale	22	...	Dhar High School.
Mahadeo Luchmiram, B.	18	...	Jabbalpur High School.
MahadebGopalBorgaonkar	17	...	Ditto.
Mahalanabis Subodhchandra	16	...	City Collegiate School.
Mainti, Narayanprasad	17	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Maitra, Jadunath	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Radhikakrishna	17	...	Ditto.
„ Rajondralal	18	...	Serampur College.
„ Ramchandra	18	...	Putia H. C. E. School.
Majumdar, Abinaschandra	18-1	...	Birbhum School.
„ Haladhar	19	...	Maharaja's School, Commillah.
„ Prabodhchandra	16	...	Gazipur Mission School.
„ Sureschandra	19	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Tarinicharan	18	...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Mallik, Ramanath	15	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Satyopendra	15-6	...	Berhampur College.
„ Syamanath	20	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Mandal, Akshaykumar	16-3-3		Presidency School.
„ Bibhudhan	18	...	Bishop's College.
„ Kirtibas	17	...	Town School, Midnapur.
„ Saratchandra	16	...	KuchiakoleRadhaballabhInstn.
Manikulla Mridha	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Maniruddin Hyder	15-6	...	Calcutta Madrasa.

Mann, F. W.	18	...	Mussoorie School.
Mat, Krishnalal	19-4	...	Serampur College.
Maulik, Jogeschandra	19	...	Naldanga Bhushan School.
McCann, C.	17	...	LaMartiniereCollege, Lucknow
Mirza Feroze Ali	18	...	Dacca Madrasa.
„ Hamed Husein	20	...	Agra College.
Misra, Ramchandra	17	..	Puri Zila School.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	20	..	Naral School.
„ Asutosh	17-3	...	South Suburban School.
„ Bhubanmohan	18	...	Metropolitan Institution, S. [Branch.
„ Bijayendralal	19	...	Hare School.
„ Charuchandra	14-6	...	Naral School.
„ Charuchandra	17	...	Hindu School.
„ Jibankrishna	16	...	Chandarnagar School.
„ Jogidrachandra	17	...	Murshidabad School. [my.
„ Jogindranath	17	...	T. K. Ghose's Training Acade-
„ Jyotindralal	18	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Jyotindrachandra	19-6	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Kalipada	20	...	SaradaprasadInstn.,Chakdighi.
„ Kshetranath	15-2	...	Hare School.
„ Kunjabihari	16	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Madanmohan	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Mahininath	15	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Nabagopal	17	...	Dumka School.
„ Nagendranath	16	...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Nalinikanta	18	...	Daulatpur H. C. E. School.
„ Narayandas	19-6	...	Hindu School.
„ Pasupati	22	...	Presidency School.
„ Prabodhchandra	16	...	Konnagar H. E. School.
„ Prandhan	17	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Ramaninath	19	..	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Saradaprasanna	15-11-18		Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Satchandra	16	...	Mahespur High School.
„ Srinath	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sureschandra	16	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Umacharan	18	...	Balasore Zila School.
Mohanlal	18	...	Mission School, Mainpuri.
Motilal	18	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Moreswar,Krishnachandra-kar	18	...	Private Student.
Moung, Bahgyee	19-3	...	Doveton College.
Moung, Chai	19-3	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Moung, Tha	18	...	C. M. S. Boarding School, Cal.
Muhammad, Abid	18	...	Sitapur High School.
„ Abdul Mozhur	16-11	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
„ Akhez	18	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Ali	19	...	Ambala Mission School.
„ Ataullakhan	20	...	Private Student.
„ Habibulla	19	...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Hafezullah	19	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Ishaq	18	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
„ Ismail	20	...	Private Student.
„ Matin	19	...	Allahabad, Zila School.

Muhammad, Mojeeb	18	...	Dinapur Aided School.
,, Momin Ali	21	...	Moradabad High School.
,, Musa Allah Khan	17	...	Agra College.
,, Panah	22	...	Fyzabad High School.
,, Sadar-uddin	17-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Sadiq	18	...	Fyzabad High School.
,, Teyabullah Khan	15-9	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
,, Towhid	17-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Yakub	24	...	Behar H. C. E. School.
,, Yehya Khan	16	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Yousuf	18	...	Ditto.
,, Zahul Alum	15	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17	...	Canning College.
,, Amritalal	16-5-9		Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Anukulchandra	20-4	...	Uttarpara School.
,, Asutosh	17	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Atulchandra	16	...	Monghyr Zila School.
,, Bhagabaticharan	18-5	...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Chandrabhushan	16-9	...	Pakur School.
,, Chandranath	18	...	Barisa School.
,, Dwarkanath	16	...	Mission School, Behala.
,, Dwarkanath	18	...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Gangahari	20	...	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Girijabhushan	18	..	Free Church Br. School, Kalna.
,, Girindrachandra	18	...	Hindu School.
,, Girindramohan	18	...	Presidency School.
,, Gopalchandra	17	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Haripada	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Haripada	15-7	.	Gar Bhowanipur School.
,, Hemantakumar	20	...	Bajrajogini H. C. E. School.
,, Jadunath	17	...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Jajneswar	16	...	Bulagar H. C. E. School.
,, Jogindranath	16	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Kalidas	16	...	Mission School, Behala.
,, Kedarnath	17	....	Free Church Institution Chinsurah.
,, Krishnadhan	18	...	Uttarpara School.
,, Kshirodkumar	18	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Kunjalal	16	..	City Collegiate School.
,, Mahendranath	17	...	Mission School, Behala.
,, Maumathanath	17	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Nagendranath, Sr.	17	..	Hare School.
,, Nagendranath, Jr.	18-9	...	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath	18	...	Allahabad, Zila School.
,, Niradnath	20	...	Burdwan Municipal School.
,, Purnachandra	18	...	Hurdoi High School.
,, Purnachandra	17	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Purnachandra	19	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Radhikacharan	16	...	Konnagar H. E. School.
,, Rakhaldas	22	...	Burdwan Municipal School.
,, Ramnath	19-6	...	Private Student.
,, Ramnath	18	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
,, Sasadhar	17	...	Murshedabad School.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasankamohan	16	...	Commillah, Zila School.
„ Sripati	17-3-5		Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Trailokyanath	17	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Mumtaz Mirza	17	...	Agra College.
Mitsi Mukundnarayan	17	...	Bogra Zila School.
Mitra on, A. L.	16	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
„ fa Ali	17	...	Hurdoi High School.
„ fi Debendranath	16	...	Naral School.
Mutsuddilal	20	...	Govt. High School, Mirat.
Nag, Rasbihari	17	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Srikanta	17	...	High School, Dhubri.
Nandakumar	19-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nandi, Bhawaninath	18	...	Pirozepur H. C. E. School.
„ Bipinbihari	19	...	Town School, Midnapur.
Nannoo Babu	19	...	Mafid Khaliq School, Aligarh.
Narayan Das	21	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Narul Hafiz	18	...	Calcutta Madrasa..
Nawabkisor	18-6	..	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.
Nichol, J.	16-9	..	LaMartiniereCollege, Lucknow
Niyogi, Hiralal	17	...	Barrackpur School. [Branch.
„ Krishnadhan	16	...	Metropolitan Institution, S.
„ Prabodhchandra	19	...	Dall's High School.
„ Prasannakumar	20	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Purnachandra	20-4	...	Mymensing, Zila School.
NowshereAliKhanEusofgi	16	...	Pogose School Dacca.
Ohdedar, Debendranath	14-3	...	L M. High School, Benares.
Pal, Anantalal	18	...	Rajagram A. S. School.
„ Gobindachandra	18	...	Pogose School Dacca.
„ Kedarnath	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Mahendrachandra	16	..	Commillah Zila School.
„ Pramathnath	23	...	Bishop's College.
„ Prannath	21-1	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Radhakrishna	19	...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
„ Suratnath	17	...	Bishop's College.
Palchaudhuri, Jnanendranath	17	...	Hindu School.
Palit, Hridaynath	18	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Satchidananda	20	...	Presidency School.
Panda BaijnathKherawal	16	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Pandit Ikhalnarayan Musaldan	20-10	..	Canning College.
„ Ratanlal	17	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
„ Rupkisor	17	...	Hushiarpur District School.
„ Uttamram	17	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Peiris, C. R.	18	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pepalai, Anukulchandra	19	...	Madaripur School.
Poddar, Bipinbihari	14	...	Jaynagar Institution.
Powell, F. B.	19	...	Mussoorie School.
Power, M.	16	...	St Xavier's College.
Pradhan, Brajagopal	18	...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
Pramanik, Jyotishchandra	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Prasad, Bhagawan	19	...	Gya Zila School.

Prasad, Bindeswari	19	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
„ Harihar	18	...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
„ Jagannath, No. 1	17	...	Chapra Zila School.
Prembihari	17	...	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Panta, Bhabani Datta	21	...	Almora Mission School.
Quasim, Beg Chagtai	16	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Radhelal	18	...	Fyzabad High School.
Raghubar Dyal	18	...	Dehli District School.
Rahim Baksh	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Raha, Upendranath	17-6	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
Rahmut Ullah	17	...	State School, Charkhari.
Riasat Hossein	18	...	Hardui High School.
Rakhal Chandra	20	...	Beharilal Institution, Boinchi.
Rakshit, Jajneswar	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ram Bahadur	19	...	Bareilly High School.
Ramcharan	18	...	Sahjahanpur High School.
Ramdas	20	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Ram Sahay	20	...	Raibareilly High School.
Rattan Shah Hashansa Edubam	16-3	...	Residency College, Indore.
Ray, Anukulchandra	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Atulchandra	18	...	Ditto.
„ Baradaprasad	17	...	Ditto.
„ Baradakanta	18	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Basantamohan	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Bhairabnath	19	...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
„ Bholanath	19	...	Hindu School.
„ Brajendrachandra	18-3	...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Dharanath	19	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Dolgobinda	15	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Durganath	17-1	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Hariranjan	17	...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Harinarayan	17	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Harendranarayan	18	...	Lakshannath School.
„ Jadunath	17	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Jagadischandra	16-7	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Jagabandhu	16-3	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra	22	...	Mymensing Institution.
„ Kalimohan	18	...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Kaminikumar	18	...	Pogose School Dacca.
„ Kesabchandra	17	...	Jangipur School.
„ Kulendranath	14-6	...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Lochan	19-3	...	Bareilly High School.
„ Mahimchandra	19	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Manmathanath	18-9	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Mahinimohan	17-6	...	Ditto.
„ Nabakrishna	16-5	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Nanimadhab	14	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Prangopal	19	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Prasannakumar	14	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Rajendranath II	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Sambhunath	17	...	Free Church Instin., Calcutta.
„ Saradaprasad	17	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.

Ray, Sasibhushan	17-4 ...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Satischandra	16 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Sitalchandra	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Surendranath	18-6 ...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Sureschandra	18 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Tarinicharan	17 ...	Barasat Government School.
„ Umacharan	17 ...	Hindu School.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	17 ...	Hitampur School.
„ Jibankrishna	18-3 ...	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
„ Surendrakumar	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Tejendranath	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Raymaulik, Binodbihari	15 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Reyazat Hossain	19 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Rodrigo, P. S.	18-11...	Normal School, Colombo.
S. Md. H. Baksh	19-2 ...	T.K.Ghose'sTrainingAcademy.
S. Md. Madhi Hosan	17 ...	Barielly High School.
Sadhu Lal	19 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Saha, Binodlal	17-3 ...	Hare School.
„ Gopeswar	19 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hridayanath	18 ...	Santos Jahnabi School.
„ Harilal	17 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
Sahay, Balraj	18 ...	Pertabgarh High School.
„ Kuldwip	17-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Sambhunath	21-6 ...	Ditto.
Sambhunath	22 ...	ChristChurchSchool,Cawnpur.
Sankarlal	18 ...	Meerut High School.
Santra, Phakirchandra	19 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Sanyal, Baidyanath	19 ...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Bhabanicharan	18 ...	Dighapatia School.
„ Chandramay	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Nilratna	19 ...	Shahzadpur School.
„ Piyarilal	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Radhanath	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Sarkar, Chandrabhushan	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Durganath	16 ...	Kandi School.
„ Haribhushan	19 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Jogindranath	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kisorilal	18 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Kirtibas	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Nikunjabihari	18-7 ...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Pasupati	18-1 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Ramlal	17 ...	Perozepur H. E. School.
„ Sasikumar	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Tarakuath	20 ...	Indian Institution.
Sarkhel, Umeschandra	19 ...	KuchiakoleRadhaballabhInstitution.
Sarma, Jaynath	19 ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
„ Kamalchandra	18 ...	Nowgong High School.
Sen, Abhayacharan	18 ...	Pogose School Dacca.
„ Bagalacharan	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Bipinbihari	17-6 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Biswanath	15-9 ...	Canning College.

Sen, Brajalal	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Chandranath	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	18	...	Madrasa-i-Unwaria.
„ Harmohan	18-2	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Hemchandra	15-1	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Jagadchandra	13	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Jagadindrachandra	16	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Jnanendramohan	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogeschandra	14	...	Hindu School.
„ Jogindrakumar	16	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kailaschandra	19	...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
„ Kaliprasanna	15	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	18	...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Kaliprasad	20	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Kausikicharan	19	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Nagendranath	18	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Narendrachandra	19	...	Nowgong High School.
„ Nibaranchandra	15	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Nisikanta	15-8	...	Purnia Zila School.
„ Purnananda	16	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Saratchandra	17	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Sasibhushan	15	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Satyendranath	16-4	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Sibaprasad	19	...	Pandra School.
„ Sukhadananda	15	...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Syamacharan	17	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Tinkari	16	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Umacharan	15	...	Gauhati School.
Sengupta, Saratchandra	18	...	Konnagar H E. School.
Set, Bipinbihari	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendranath	16	...	Hindu School.
Shah, Muhammad Allam	16	...	Gazipur Mission School.
Shaik, Ahmeduddin	17	...	Gauhati School.
„ Usman Ali	18	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Shamsuzzoha	16	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Sheo Prasad	17	...	Fyzabad High School.
Siddhanta, Nilkanta	18	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Sil, Gobardhan	21	...	St.Mary'sInstn.,Chandarnagar
„ Jaharlal	16	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sinha, Benimadhab	18	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Bidesichandra	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Jajneswar	20	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Kisorimohan	19	...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
„ Kumar Kumudchandra	16	...	Hare School.
„ Kumar Pramodachandra	16	...	Ditto.
„ Nanigopal	16	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Ramananda	22	...	Private Student.
„ Rameschandra	19-3	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Srimohan	16	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Ujagar	21	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Sinha, Umanath	15	...	Hughli Collegiate School.

Sinharay, Abinaschandra	15 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Tilokchandra	19 ..	Rangpur Zila School.
Singh, Arjun	18 ...	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
„ Gopal	20 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
„ Lakshminarayan	16 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Ranajit	18-7-18	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Sibnarayan	22-4 ..	Moradabad High School.
Sitaram Ganes Bhagwet	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Slater, W.	19-9 ...	Teacher.
Smith, C. J.	17-2-3	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Sookanathan, T.	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Som, Piyarilal	21-4 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Rameschandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sonar, Raghunathprasad	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sorabji, Nasherwanji Kuka	17 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Soti Krishna Swarup	16 ..	Allahabad, Zila School.
Stephen, J. A.	20 ...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Sudharsilal	16 ...	Mathura High School.
Sukul, Motukdhari	18 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Sundarlal	19 ...	Moradabad High School.
Suppramanium, S.	15 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Sur, Sitanath	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Suraj Prasad	19 ...	Benares College.
Syamlal	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Syed Ali Mazhar	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Gyasuddin	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Hossain	18 ...	Ditto.
„ Muhammad Golam Jabar	18 ...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
„ Mustapha	18 ...	Allahabad, Zila School.
„ Qusuf Ali	17-11...	Doveton College.
Tahawwar Hossain Khan	20 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Taylor, G. F.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
Tewari, Sitaram	18 ...	Allahabad High School.
„ Srischandra	16-6 ...	Birbhum School.
Thomas, E.	16 ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Thoy, C.	15-11 ..	St. Francis D'Sales' Schl., Nag-[pur.
Ukil, Harakanta	20 ...	Tejpur High School.
„ Hazarilal	16 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Ulfat Ray	17 ...	Benares College.
Vaughan, A.	15 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow
Whay Choung Yin	17-8 ...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Whitlay, A. J.	15-11 ..	Allahabad Boy's High School.
Wright, E. J.	16-11-27	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Huq	18	...	T. K. Ghose's Training Academy.
Abdul Hamid	19-6	..	Edwarde's Collegiate Mission School, Peshawar.
Abdul Jubber	17	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Abhinaker, Raghunath Narayan	22	...	City School, Nagpur.
Adhya, Nibaranchandra	21	...	Jahanabad School.
Aich, Ramprasad	15-6	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Ambacharan	18	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Awalay, Lakshman Vithal	17	...	FreeChurchInstitutionNagpur
Awasthi, Basudevasahay	17	...	ChristChurchSchool,Cawnpur.
„ Ramdatta	18	...	Charkhari State School.
Badrinarayan	20	...	Allahabad High School.
Baijnath	20	...	Banda, Zila School.
Baiju Misra	19	...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
Baksi, Bhupalchandra	21	...	Gar Bhowanipur School.
Baldeoprasad	23	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Balgobind Lal	19	...	Gya Zila School.
Ballabh, Annadacharan	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra	15-10	..	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Binaychandra	16	...	Telinipara-Bhadreswar School.
„ Charuchandra	17	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Jnanendrachandra	16	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Kamakshyanath	19	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Kisorimohan	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Nabinchandra	16-10	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Nripalchandra	17	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	17	...	Indian Institution.
„ Sailachandra	18-6	...	Baidyabati School.
„ Saratchandra	17-2	...	Baripur School.
„ Sasibhushan	15	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Upendranath	17	...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School,
Basak, Radhaballabh	16	...	Jagannath School Dacca.
„ Tarakchandra	18	...	Pabna Zila School.
Basit Ali	17	...	Mathura High School.
Basu, Abinaschandra	17	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Bishnucharan	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendranath	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Jogindranath	17	....	Bagirhat H. C. E. School.
„ Kaliprasanna	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kisorimohan	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Manilal	17	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Nalinbihari	15	...	Metropolitan Institution, S. [Branch.
„ Prasaddas	17	...	Lahore Mission School.
„ Priyamadhab	15	...	Mahanad F. C. M. School.

Basu, Rajanichandra	18	...	Pogose School Dacca.
„ Sannyasicharan	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	17-2	...	Hindu School.
„ Saratchandra	16	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Behary, Kisheo Sakaram	19	...	City School, Nagpur.
Beleker, Laxman Tamba	19	...	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Kailaschandra	19	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Bhagawandas	25	...	Azamgarh C. M. H. School.
Bhairan Prasad	16-10	...	Bareilly High School.
Bhake, Ramchandra Baliram	16	...	Free Church Instn,. Nagpur.
Bhaleraoo Damudar, Ganesh	24	...	Dewas H. School.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	16-5	...	Ranaghat School.
„ Bipinbihari	18-3	...	Allahabad, Zila School.
„ Bireswar	19-9	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Jagadis	17	...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Kaliprasanna	18	...	Private Student.
„ Nalinaksha	15-11	...	Birbhum School.
„ Nripalchandra	17	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Panchanan	17	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Purnachandra	18	...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
„ Saratchandra	20	...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
„ Saratchandra	16	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Susilchandra	17	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Upendranath	19	...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
Bholanath Lal	17	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Bhaumik, Indrabhushan	19	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Kaminikumar	19	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Nabinchandra	20-11	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Prasannakumar	18	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Tariniprasad	20	...	Pogose School Dacca.
Bhaya, Chandrahash	13	...	Nowgong H. School.
Bhikkanlal	18	...	Government School, Meerut.
Bhujjanlal	18	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Biswas, Baradaprasad	18	...	Private Student.
„ Panchanan	17	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Ramlal	20	...	Kusthia H. E. School.
Brahmdev Narayan	20	...	Chapra Zila School.
Brahmarakhas, Gangadhar Sitaram	18	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Burt, A.	14-1	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Cecil, R. W.	17	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Chakrabarti, Adharchandra	20	...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
„ Asutosh	17	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Akhilchandra	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bholanath	17	...	Simla Bengal Academy.
„ Guruprasad	19-11	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Lalmohan	17	...	Jagannath School Dacca.
„ Pranballabh	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Rakhalchandra	18	...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Sasibhushan	20	...	Jagatballabhpur School.
„ Saradacharan	19	...	Banda, Zila School.

Chakrabarti, Saratchandra	14	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Syamlal	17	...	Perozepur H. E. School.
„ Upendranath	16	...	ChristChurchSchool, Cawnpur.
Chaki, Nrityalal	18	...	Gosain Durgapur School.
Chandra, Ambikacharan	18	...	Hashara Kalikisor School.
Chandra Shamshere Jung	21	...	Darbar School, Nepal.
Chattopadhyay Anantaram	16	...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
„ Bhabatosh	17	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Bibhutinath	19	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Debendranath	17	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Debendranath	18	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Gokulkrishna	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Haradhan	16	...	Halisahar H. C. School.
„ Krishnanath	20	...	South Baharu School.
„ Mirtunjay	19-4	...	Okra Kunjalal Institution.
„ Rampada	19	...	Jahanabad School.
„ Ratneswar	18	...	Hitampur School.
„ Umacharan	15	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Chaturbedi, Changamal	17	...	Mission School, Mainpuri.
„ Chunilal	18	...	Ditto.
Cleophas, H. W.	20	...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
Chaudhuri, Baikunthanath	21	...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Jogindranath	17	...	Gobardanga School.
Das, Bijaykrishna	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Bisweswar	18	...	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
„ Chintamani	18	...	Puri Zila School.
„ Giridhar	18	...	Bagirhat H. E. School.
„ Haricharan	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Jadabkrishna	17-9-9		Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kailaschandra	19	...	Town School, Midnapur.
„ Kedareswar	21	...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
„ Krishnasebak	18	...	Gazipur Mission School.
„ Manmathanath	16	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Meghnad	19	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Nibaranchandra	18	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Piyarimohan	19	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Ramprasad	15-7	...	Barpeta High School.
„ Sagarchandra	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Umakanta	21	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Dasgupta, Abinaschandra	15	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Rajmohan	17-8	...	Noakhali Zila School.
Datta, Anilchandra	15	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Jnanendranath	15	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalidas	16	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kalikamal	16	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Kanailal	17	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Manindrachandra	15-1	...	Hindu School.
„ Nagendranath	16	...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
„ Tulsidas	18-6	...	Calcutta School.
„ Upendranath	17	...	City Collegiate School.
Davis, C. W.	17	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
De, Hemchandra	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kalicharan	28-2	...	Teacher.

De, Kalikumar	21	...	Kisorganj School.
„ Mahimachandra	20	...	ChatmoharSambhunath School
„ Sasibhushan	20-3	...	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
„ Satischandra	17	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
Deb, Sadaygobinda	22	...	Sylhet National Institution.
DeGruyther, D.	17	...	LaMartiniereCollege, Lucknow
Dhar, Rajanisankar	19	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Dikshit, Ghamandilal	20	...	Private Student.
Divasy, Narayan Jayram	20	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Dube, Ganpat Rao	18	...	High School, Jabbalpur.
Dwarkaprasad	27	...	Private Student.
Everett, R. A.	17-0-22		MemorialBoys'Schl., Cawnpur.
Fink, A.	18	...	Doveton College.
Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	14	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Jyotindramohan	17	...	Chandernagar School.
Gauri Sankar	18	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Ghatak, Mahinimohan	19	...	Rangpur Zila School.
Ghosh, Banwarilal	16	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Baradaprasad	17	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Brajanath	19	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Dakshinaranjan	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Haricharan	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Hemantalal	17	...	Naral School.
„ Hridaynath	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Hridaynath	17	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Jogindranath	20	...	Cooch Behar Training Academy, Benares.
„ Kedarnath	14-5	...	Benares College.
„ Priyagopal	18-1	...	Serampur College.
„ Priyanath	21	...	Konnagar H. E. School.
„ Ramcharan	18	...	Jessore Zila School,
„ Saratchandra	20	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Sureschandra	17	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Goonawardana, J. D. A.	18	...	Richmond College, Galle.
Goswami, Bipinbihari	20	...	ChatmoharSambhunath School
Guha, Hemendranath	14-8	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Gupta, Baikunthanath	23	...	Teghoria School.
„ Bholanath	15-5	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Jadabchandra	20	...	Victoria School. Gazipur.
Gurucharanlal	17-6	...	Monghyr Zila School.
Gya Prasad	21	...	Rai Bareilly High School.
Gya Ram	20	...	Pachamba School.
Hall, F.	14-2-15		LaMartiniereCollege, Lucknow
Hargobinda Lashkar	20-7	...	Donogh School.
Hazarilal	19	...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
Hin, Digambar	16	...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
Hoam, Girischandra	21	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Jacob, J.	18	...	Bareilly High School.
Jagadamba Prasad	18	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Jagannath Parshad	21	...	Gazipur Mission School.
Jagannath Parshad	17	...	Chapra Zila School.

Jagmohan Lal	17	..	Gay Zila School.
Jharkhandi Lal	19-10	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. chool.
Kakati, Guruprasad	28	...	Private Student.
Kali Charan	16	...	Mathura High School.
Kali Charan	17	...	Mofid Khaliq School.
Kamla Prasad	19	...	Gya Zila School.
Kar, Harendrakumar	20	...	Sylhet National Institution.
Kashab Dave	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
KayasthaBisweswarDayal	23	..	Private Student.
Khan, Kazee Ahmed Ali	18-3	...	Mathura High School.
„ Faiz Muhammad	19	...	Sitapur High School.
Kishen Sahay	18	...	Aligarh Government School.
Kunjabihari Lal	18	...	Private Student.
Lachman Singh	21	...	Dehra Dun Mission School.
Lahiri, Tinkari	20	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Lattaprasad, R.	18	...	Private Student.
Mahabir Prasad	19	...	T. N. City School, Bhagalpur.
Mahendraprasad	18	...	Chapra Zila School.
Mahtab-uddin Ahmed	17	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Maitra, Tarinicharan	18	...	Boinchi Biharilal Institution.
Mujumdar, Akshaykumar	19	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Bidhubhushan	19	...	Kusthia H. E. School.
„ Pramodprasad	17-2	...	Barisa H. C. E. School.
„ Saratchandra	19	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Satischandra	17	...	Pabna Zila School.
Mallik, Debendrachandra	13-6	...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
„ Kesablal	18	...	Albert Collegiate School.
Matadin	20	...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Misra, Jagannath	18	...	Benares College.
„ Mathuraprasad	17	...	Bareilly High School.
Mitra, Jogindramohan	21	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Payodhichandra	18	...	T.K.Ghose'sTrainingAcademy.
„ Paritos	15	...	Balagarh H. C. E. School.
„ Priyanath	19	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Moonaylal Kshetriya	18	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Moung Shway Bwer	17	...	Govt. High School, Akyab.
Muhammad Akram	13	...	Patna City School.
„ Ali	21	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Ali	17	...	Mathura High School.
„ Badriddoja	20	...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
„ Ishuq	13	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Sadir	19-2	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Zahir	16-6	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Mukhopadhyay, Annada prasad	18-2	...	Taki Government School.
„ Atulchandra	17	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Baidyanath	18-6	...	Janai Training School.
„ Bankimchandra	15-7	...	Ditto.
„ Baranasi	16	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Binodbihari	16	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Bisweswar	17	...	Sadhuhati School.
„ Brajendrakumar	16	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Jitendranath	15-0-2		Berhampur Collegiate School.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	15	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Jotindranarayan	17-8	...	Birbhum School.
„ Krishnagopal	18-6-15		Hughli Branch School.
„ Nibaranchandra	16	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Nabagopal	18	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Nrityagopal	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Radhakrishna	17	...	Kandi School.
„ Saradaprasad	18	...	Intally Institution.
„ Saratchandra	18	...	Chybassa Zila School.
„ Satischandra	16	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Surendranath	17	...	Hindu School.
„ Suryyanarayan	19	...	Searsole School.
Murarilall	21	...	Allahabad Zila School.
Murlidhar	16	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mustaquin Hassain	20	...	Barabanki High School.
Nag, Piyarinath	20	...	Indian Institution.
Nagabhushanam, A.	16	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Nandlal	26	...	Teacher.
Nawabkisore	19	...	Chapra Zila School.
Nawaz Ali	19	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Nazir Hassain	19	...	Sitapur High School.
Noddin, J.	16	...	Govt. High School, Akyab.
Otto, F.	14-6	...	LaMartiniereCollege, Lucknow
„ S. D,	20	...	Lahore Mission School.
Oudh Bihari	19	...	Gya Zila School.
P. Lachmi Sankar	18	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Pal, Anangamohan	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Asutosh, No. II	14	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Umeschandra	17	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Palit, Jogindranath	14	...	Hughli Branch School.
Pande, Bhawani Prasad	19-6	...	Sitapur High School.
Pandit, Surajnath	17	...	Allahabad Zila School.
PandoorangNarayanAdow	17	...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Pathak Bihari	22	...	Teacher.
„ Ramratan	21	...	Gya Zila School.
Patwardhan Ramkrishan Vishnu	18	...	Private Student.
PramanikBhushanchandra	16	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Ganeschandra	22	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Puttoo Lal	19	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Quamaruddin Ahmed	18	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Rajnarayan, II	17	...	Canning College.
RamcharanLal	22	...	Palamow Government School.
Ramnath	17	...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Ramprasad	17	...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Ramaprasad	17	...	Arrah Zila School.
Rana, Lakshmikanta	17	...	Balasore Zila School.
Rao P. Ganpat	20-2	...	Residency College, Indore.
„ S. Trimbuck	21	..	Private Student.
„ Raoji Haridas	20	...	City School, Nagpur.
Raut, Mahimchandra	20	...	Kisorganj School.
Ray, Abanimohan	17	...	Barisal Zila School.

Ray, Amritagopal	18	...	Kalna Free Church Br. School.
„ Basantakumar	19-3	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Birsingha	18	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Dineschandra	18	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Harachandra	20	...	Graham School, Tangail.
„ Haricharan	17	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Jnanchandra	13	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogeschandra	16	...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Kedarnath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnadhan	21	...	Jahanabad School.
„ Mahendrachandra	20	...	Birbhum School.
„ Mahimchandra	16	...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Raghunath	15	...	Jangipur H. E. School.
„ Saratchandra	19-6	...	Gar Bhabanipur School.
Raychaudhuri, Chandranath	19	...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Srischandra	15	...	Hughli Branch School.
Robinson, J. H.	19	...	St. Xavier's College.
S. Mazharul Haq	17	...	T. K. Ghose's Training Academy.
Sadhu, Birendranath	16	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sadasib Maharana	18	...	Balasore Zila School.
Saha, Bipinbihari	17	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Brajalal	17	...	Ditto.
„ Jogindralal	15	...	Katwa School.
Samaddar, Subharanjan	17-3	...	Goalanda School.
Sarbadhikari, Nagendrakumar	16	...	Presidency School.
Sanyal, Ambikacharan	19	...	Chatmohar Sambhunath Schl.
„ Surendranath	15	...	Hindu School.
Sarkar, Narayanchandra	16-6	...	Jara H. C. E. School.
Sarma Bardalay, Bholanath	18-5	...	Jorhat High School.
Satputi, Brajakisor	20	...	Private Student.
Sen, Adharlal	19	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Asutosh	19	...	Hindu School.
„ Karunakumar	16	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Kshetranath	16-3	...	Malda Zila School.
„ Kshirendrasankar	16	...	Magura H. E. School.
„ Mahendranarayan	17	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	17	...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	17	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Sricharan	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sengupta, Asutosh	19	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Saikh Golam Rahman	18-0-6		Kumarkhali H. C. E. School.
„ Ali Hassain	19	...	Unao High School.
Sharma, Puttoo Lal	20	...	Mission High Schl., Mainpuri.
Shiam Sundar	17	...	Farrakabad Zila School.
Shyam Lal	18	...	Gorakpur C. M. High School.
Sibram Sadasiba Potambar	18	...	English Madrasa, Indore.
Sil, Siddheswar	18	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
Simpson, C. E.	15	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Singh, Balkrishna	20	...	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
„ Ganesaarayan	21	...	T. K. Ghose's Training Academy.

Singh, Ramadhikari	19	...	Behar H. C. E. School.
„ R. Rampal	15-3	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Sinha, Anukulchandra	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ David	16	...	Bishop's College.
„ Hiralal	18	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
„ Panchanan	18	...	Albert Collegiate School.
Smith, W.	17-9	...	LaMartiniereCollege, Lucknow
Sudha Singh	18	...	Benares College.
Sujjad Kurim	18	...	Burdwan Municipal School.
Sukul, Raghunath	19	...	Allahabad Zila School.
Suparus Das	20	...	Arrah Zila School.
Suryyaprasad	18	...	Seoni Mission School.
Syam Sundar Lal	18	...	Jhowganj School.
Syam Bihari Lal	18	...	Ditto.
Syed Hassain Jaffar	19	...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Syed Karim Uddin Ahmed	16	...	T.K.Ghose'sTrainingAcademy.
Syed Tajummal Ali	16-5	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Syyed Abdul Majid	19-14	..	Hughli Collegiate School.
Taqdir Bahadur	17	...	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Taransinha	20	...	C. M. High School, Mirut.
Thakur, Radhakrishna	19	...	Islampur Aided School.
Wazir Singh	17	...	Government High Schl., Mirut.

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First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Ali	14	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Abdul Aziz	14-10	...	Naral H. E. School.
Anand Swarup	17	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Angus Isabel Marion		...	Private Student.
Baburam	17-8	...	Etawa Zila School.
Bagchi, Asutosh	15-4	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Baksi, Upendralal	17-11	...	Birbhum Zila School.
Bampton, J.	17-5	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshay-kumar	16-3	...	Konnagar E. School.
„ Ambikacharan	18	...	Ghatal H. C. E. School.
„ Bhutnath	16-4	...	Jara H. E. School.
„ Bipinbihari	14-4	...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Bipinbihari	16-5	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	17-3	...	South Suburban School.
Baral, Syamdas	16-3	...	Hindu School.
Bardhan, Gobindachandra	19-4	...	Commillah Zila School.
Barrie, C. B.	15-4	...	Boys' High School, Naini Tal.
Basak, Syamalkrishna	17	...	Hindu School.
Basu, Charuchandra	16-7	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Debendranath	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haricharan	17-3	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Pramathanath	17-4	...	South Suburban School.
„ Pramatheswar	15-5	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Rajendrakumar	18	...	Oriental Seminary.

Bhaduri, Indubhushan	15-2	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	17-8	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Bisweswar	14	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Karunanath	19-4	..	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kasiswar	17-7	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Matilal	17-1	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
Bhukat, Nilmani	16	...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Biswas, Srischandra	16	...	Barasat Governmont School.
Chakrabarti, Himansunath	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Mahendranath	15-5	...	Ripon College.
Chaudhuri, Banwarilal	18-6	...	Mymensingh Institution.
Chatterji, Satischandra	18-2	...	Mahes H. E. School.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	16	...	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
„ Narendranath	16-6	...	South Suburban School.
„ Ramgopal	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Upendranath	16	...	Birbhum Zila School.
Connor, Amelia		...	Private Student.
Craven, J.	16-6	...	St. Xavier's College.
Das, Bhagabaticharan	16	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Bhupatinath	15-6	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Jnanendramohan	13-6	...	Hare School.
„ Kedarnath	16-4	...	Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath	16	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Maniklal	17	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Rebatimohan	16	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Sakhanath	19	...	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Lalitchandra	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Bhubanmohan	14	...	Muragacha H. E. School.
„ Manindrakrishna	15-6	...	University School.
„ Tarakinkar	14-6	...	Hughli Branch School.
De, Abinaschandra	19	...	Howrah Government School.
„ Ambikacharan	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Anupchand	18-2	...	Hindu School.
„ Hemnath	14	...	Free ChurchInstn., Chinsurah.
„ Nagendranath	20	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Patiram	18-4	...	Hare School.
„ Satischandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Deb, Anandakisor	16	...	Sylhet Govt. School.
„ Anathkrishna	17	...	Metropolitan Instn.,S. Branch.
„ Surendranath	15	...	Mirzapur Govt. High School.
Donald, D.	19	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Dube Raghuber Prasad	18	...	Jabbalpur C. M. S. High School
Emin, M.	17-3	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ganga Prasad	19-7	...	Mirzapur Govt. High School.
Gangopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Nandakumar	16-6	...	Ripon College.
Gauri Nath	15-9	...	Banda Zila School.
Ghatak, Mahinikanta	15	...	Hindu School.
Ghosh, Anangamohan	16-4	...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Binodbihari	18-7	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Chandrakumar	18-3	...	Commillah Zila School.

Ghosh, Debendranath	16-3	...	Hindu School.
„ Manmohan	15-2	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	16	...	Metropolitan Instn. S. Branch.
„ Nakurchandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Narendrakumar	15-7	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Umeschandra	19	...	Hindu School.
Goswami, Kunjabihari	16	...	Hare School.
Guha, Annadacharan	16-9	...	Commillah Zila School
„ Kunjabihari	15	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Ramsundar	20-10	...	Mymensingh Institution.
Gupta, Bhubanmohan	18	...	Perozepur H. C. E. School.
„ Haridas	14-5	...	Hindu School.
„ Krishnanath	16	...	Kandi School.
„ Mahinimohan	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hajra, Brajadurlabh	14-9	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Nabakumar	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Ramdas	16	...	Searsole H. E. School.
Hardayal	18-4	...	C. M School, Amritsar.
Janki Prasad	16-4	...	Bareilly High School.
Jayewardene, E.	18	...	Private Student.
Joshi Janardan	18-4	..	Almora Mission High School.
Kanhaya Lal Guru	18-3	..	Jabbalpur High School.
Kar, Abinaschandra	17-7	..	South Suburban School.
Kenay, J.	18-4	...	St Xavier's College.
Khalluddin Ahmed	18	...	Debrugarh High School.
Kishan Singh	17-3	...	C M School, Amritsar.
Kushur Prasada	17	...	Barabanki High School.
Lahiri, Janendrabhushan	19	...	Hare School.
Lala Phulchand Ray	15-5	..	Canning College.
Lekh Raj	17-6	..	Bareilly High School.
Lucas, L. T. R.	17-10	..	Barisal Zila School.
Mahanti, Judhishthir	15	..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Maharana, Chandramohan	15	...	Balasore Zila School.
Majumdar, Bidhubhushan	18	...	Jagannath School.
„ Birajmoha	16	...	L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Mahimachandra	18-6	..	Birbhum Zila School.
Maulik, Srischandra	15-3	...	Jangipur H. E. School.
Mitra, Chandicharan	18-2	...	Saradaprasad Institution Chakdighi.
„ Jyotishchandra	15-5	...	Hindu School.
„ Kiranlal	17-1	..	Barisal Zila School.
„ Nabinkrishna	17-1	..	Konnagar E. School.
Monnier, R.	15-1	...	St. Xavier's College.
Moore, R.	24-11	..	Teacher
Moung, Hla Baw	16-6	..	Govt. High School, Bassein.
Moung, Po Gyaw	15	...	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.
Muhammad, Azizul Hukk	14-6	...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
Muhammad, Mustafa Khan	15-5	...	Gya Zila School.
Mukhopadhyay Bipinbihari	18-4	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Girijasmaran	18	...	Hughli Collegiate School.

Mukhopadhyay, Gobindachandra	16 ...	Rowilo H. E. School.
„ Haripada	17-6 ...	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
„ Jaminikanta	16 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Jnanendranath	14-5 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Nilmani	17-4 ..	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Rajendralal	14-9 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Santoshnath	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Satischandra	17-3 ...	Kandi School.
„ Satischandra	19-8 ...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Surendranath	16-2 ...	South Suburban School.
Nag, Rameschandra	19-5 ...	Commillah Zila School.
Nandi, Sureschandra	15-6 ...	Hughli Branch School.
O'Connor, V. C.	15-9 ...	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Ojha, Basantakumar	16 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
O'Neill, W. H.	18-10...	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Pal, Radhakanta	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Raha, Prasannakumar	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Ramcharan, No. II	19 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Ramnath	16-10...	Fyzabad High School.
Ray, Akshaykumar	19 ...	Hare School.
„ Amritalal	14 ...	Ditto.
„ Baidyanath	15 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Debendrakumar	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Girindralal	15-4 ...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Jnanranjan	15 ...	Kalia H. E. School.
„ Radhikaprasad	18 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Sarbeswar	15-3 ...	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
„ Sureschandra	17 ...	Hare School.
Ryan, F.	19-3 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Sadhu, Krishnalal	17-2-5	Hare School.
Saha, Kesablal	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
„ Narayanchandra	18-7 ...	Hindu School.
Samanta, Manohar	15-6 ...	Scarsole H. E. School.
Sarkar, Akhilpati	17-10...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Surendranath	15-11...	Birbhum Zila School.
Sarnakar, Panchkari	17 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
Sayyed, Alay Hasan	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Sen, Basantakumar	14-9 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Gaurhari	16 ...	Hindu School.
„ Jogindranath	14-5 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Kisorimohan	17-0 ...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Nagendrachandra	14-7 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Paresnath	17-7 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	15-4 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Sengupta, Madhusudan	15-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	16-7 ...	Barisa School.
Shiva, Ghulam	16 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Shukeswar Prashed	19 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.

Sil, Amritalal	16-6	...	Etawa Zila School.
Sinha, Bijaygopal	16	...	Kandi School.
„ Harendrachandra	15	...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	15	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Upendranarayan	17-2	...	Mozuffer Zila School.
Siva, Prasad	20	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Syud, Ghalib Hussain	15-4	...	Chapra Zila School.
Ukil, Tarakchandra	16-2	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Wince, A. E.	16-5	..	Doveton College.
Wollaston, Grace Pauline	*	...	Allahabad Girls' High School.
Zahirul, Huq	16	...	Dacca Madrasa.
Zamirul, Huq	20	...	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Azeez Khan	16-6	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Abdul Hamid	16-6	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Abdul Hamid	15	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdul Khaleque	17	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Abdul Qaiyum	22	...	Edwards' Collegiate M.School, Peshawar.
Abdullah Khan	17-2	...	Gonda High School.
Abodh Bihari Lal	21-8	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Adhikari, Rajendrakisor	16	...	Kisorganj School.
Agar, J.	17-11	...	St. Xavier's College.
Agarwala, Chandrakumar	17-4	...	Tezpur High School.
Ahmed Hossain	18-3	...	Fyzabad High School.
Ahson Ali	17-6	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ajudhiaprasad	18	...	Govt. School, Aligarh.
Akbar Hassan	16	...	Ditto.
Amir Ali No. 1	15-8	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Anant Prasad	16	...	Sasseram School.
Archer, E. C.	17-6	...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Atmaprasad	17-3	...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Baboo Ram	17-2	...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Bagchi, Satyendranarayan	15-1	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Baiju Mandal	17-3	...	Barari H. C. E. School.
Baker, E.	17-5	...	St. Xavier's College.
Baksi, Debendranath	16	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Balaprasada	17	...	Bareilly High School.
Baluk Ram	19-9	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Bandyopadhyay, Askhaykumar	16	...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	17-4	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Annadacharan	17	...	B. P. School, Benares.
„ Anukulchandra	13-6	...	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Atulchandra	16	...	Jagannath School.
„ Baranasi	16-5	...	Contai H. E. School.
„ Bhutnath	16	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Charuchandra	18-6	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	18-2	...	Taki Govt. School.
„ Harakumar	16-9	...	Jansi Training School.

Bandyopadhyay, Haranath	18-4	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
„ Haridas	16	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Haripada	16-2	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	16	...	Barasat Govt. School.
„ Kalibar	16-7	...	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	16-3	...	Dasghara School.
„ Kshetramohan	16	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Kshirodchandra	19	...	Nimta H. E. School.
„ Manilal	17-9	...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
„ Muralidhar	19	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	16-3	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nanigopal	14-6	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Nirodchandra	17	...	Nimta H. E. School.
„ Pannalal	14	...	Magura H. E. School.
„ Rakhaldas	16	...	Hare School.
„ Saradaprasad	15-6	...	Nimta H. E. School.
„ Saratchandra	16-3	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	14-5	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	16	...	Barahanagar School.
„ Sasibhushan	16	...	Baluti H. C. E. School.
„ Satyendranath	18-3	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Siddheswar	17	...	Chandernagore School.
„ Tarakrishna	17-2	...	Hare School.
Bans Gopal	18-1	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Banwarilal	19-6	...	Jhowganj H. C. E. School.
Bardolai, Rajanikanta	15	...	Gauhati High School.
Bardhan, Prasannachandra	18	...	Khulna H. E. School.
Barma, Isanchandra	19-5	...	Mymensingh Institution.
Barman, Amarchand.	17	...	Pogose College, Dacca.
Barrow, T.	16-6	...	A.M.E.M. Centennial H. School.
Basak, Anandahari	16-3	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Krishnakanta	18	...	Jagannath School.
„ Krishnaprasad	15	...	Ditto.
„ Nabendranath	17	...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	14-10	...	Hare School.
Basu, Akhilchandra	18	...	Perozepur H. C. E. School.
„ Akshaychandra	15	...	Hare School.
„ Akshaykumar	16	...	Naral H. E. School.
„ Anangamohan	16	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Baradakanta	16-9	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Benimadhab	20-6	...	Barasat Govt. School.
„ Harakanta	17	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Harakumar	16-5	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jnanendranath	14-11	...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Kirttibas	18-2	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Kunjabihari	16-1	...	University School.
„ Nakuleswar	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nalitkrishna	17-11	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Narendranath	16-9	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Natabihari	16-2	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Premtosh	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	18-4	...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.

Basu, Ramchandra	15-3	...	Hare School.
„ Siddheswar	17-5	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sureschandra	16-8	...	Hare School.
Batabyal, Syamacharan	16-8	...	Bankura Zila School.
Bhaduri, Anathbandhu	15-2	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Kisorimohan	18	...	Balagar H. C. E. School.
Bhairab Datt Jyotirvid	21	...	Almora Mission High School.
Bhajle Ramdas	19-6	...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Bhargav, Hiralal	17-1	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Kedarnath	16-9	...	Muttra High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akhilchandra	18	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Baradacharan	15-7	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bhabanath	17-1	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Bireswar	17-4	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
„ Daibachandra	17	...	Naral H. E. School.
„ Ekkarilal	14	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Gaurmohan	20	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Gopalchandra	17-2	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Harihar	17	...	Graham School, Tangail.
„ Jagadis	16-5	...	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
„ Jyotindramohan	16	...	Hare School.
„ Kshetramohan	18-2	...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
„ Mahoday	17	...	Annada School, Brahmanbaria
„ Narendranath	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	19	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Rajkrishna	17-9	...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
„ Rakhaldas	17-4	...	Uttarpara School.
Bhattashali, Akshaychandra	17-9	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bhaumik, Saratchandra	17	...	Mymensingh Institution.
Bhawaniprasada	22	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Bhawani Sahay	15	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Bhaya, Lalitmohan	14-5	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Bholadatt Pande	18-9	...	Almora Mission H. School.
Bhukhan Ram	18-8	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bhunia, Rasiklal	17	..	Tamluk Hamilton School.
Binodilal	15-6	...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
Biswas, Gobindachandra	18	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
„ Khagendranath	16-7	...	Hindu School.
„ Radhagobinda	16-1	...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Raghabchandra	19	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Sureschandra	15-8	..	South Suburban School.
„ Upendranath	17-7	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
Bit, Haridas	17	...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
Bonarjee, P. D.	16-7	...	Doveton College.
Bowden, Harriette		...	Doveton Institution.
Brajamohan Sahay	20-3	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Bremner, W. S.	15-1	...	Mussoorie School.

Brijnath	20-5	..	Fyzabad High School.
Byers, G. F.	16-10	..	St Thomas' College, Colombo.
Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	17-6	..	Brajamohan Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	16	..	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	17-3	..	Naral H. E. School.
„ Bankimchandra	17	..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Bhabanicharan	18	...	Naral H. E. School.
„ Bipinbihari	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Chandrakanta	16	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Haricharan	14	...	Gauhati High School.
„ Kailaschandra	16	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kalikumar	18	..	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Manmohan	15	...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
„ Nanilal	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Prabhatchandra	18-9	..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Radhamohan	16-2	...	Kendrapara H. E. School.
„ Trailokyanath	17-5	...	Naral H. E. School
Chambaram	19-6	..	Ludhiana Mission School.
Chand Mal Minyar	17-6	..	Darbar School, Jodhpur.
Chandoo Lall	20-6	..	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Chandra, Banabihari	17-10	..	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	17	...	A. M. E. M. Centennial H. School.
„ Kaliprasad	16	..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Rowland Nagendralal	15-4	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Charan, Ram	19	...	Gya Zila School.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	16	..	City Collegiate School.
„ Aghornath	15-2	.	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
„ Anilchandra	17	.	Debrugarh High School.
„ Asutosh	14-2	.	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Bhabataran	14	..	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Bipinbihari	12-6	..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
„ Brajagopal	14	...	Muragacha H. E. School.
„ Debendranath	16-8	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	17-11	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	16	...	Barahanagar School.
„ Haricharan	17	...	Rowile H. E. School.
„ Hemchandra	17	..	Bankura Zila School.
„ Jibankrishna	17	..	Hare School.
„ Jnanendranath	16-1	..	Uttarpara School.
„ Jogindranath	19	..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
„ Kasinath	17	...	Ditto.
„ Raghunath	17-3	...	Howrah Government School.
„ Sabasiba	18-6	..	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
„ Sasibhushan	17	..	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Sudhamadhab	17	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Upendranath	17	..	Jagannath School Dacca.
Chaudhuri, Asutosh	16	..	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Kalachand	17-3	.	Hare School.

Chaudhuri, Pratapchandra	16-2		Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Srischandra	16	..	Cachar High School.
Chew, H. D.	16	...	La Martiniere College, Cal.
Chhakouri Prasad	17	..	Chapra Zila School.
Chhanaram Das Saikia	18-3	...	Tezpur High School.
Copeland, F.	17-8	..	St. Xavier's College.
Dabee Pershad Dube	19	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Dalal, Prankrishna	17-5	..	Barasat Govt. School.
Das, Amritalal	17	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Anandamohan	20	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Basantakamal	18	.	City Collegiate School.
,, Brajendrachandra	18-6	..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Debendranath	13-8		Residency College, Indore.
,, Dwarkanath	14	..	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
,, Ekkari	17	..	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
,, Girischandra	17-6	.	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Gobindaprasad	18	..	Balasore Zila School.
,, Gopinath	15	...	Ditto.
,, Haridas	15	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Kailaschandra	15-3	..	Maldah Zila School.
,, Madhabram	17	.	Gauhati High School.
,, Maheschandra	16-8	.	Commillah Zila School.
,, Nabakisor	20-1	..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Nikunjabihari	18-3	..	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
,, Paresnath	24-3		Teacher.
,, Piyarilal	19		Santosh Jahnabi School.
,, Piyarimohan	15		Hare School.
,, Radhakrishna	15		Mainpuri Mission School.
,, Radhasundar	16-9		Birbhum Zila School.
,, Rajkumar	16-6		Dall's High School.
,, Rakhalchandra	17		Pandra H. E. School.
,, Ramchandra	17		Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	17-2		Hindu School.
,, Satyacharn	15		L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Sibnath	20		Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Surendranath	18		Indore English Madrasa.
,, Tarakchandra	20-4		Mymensingh Institution.
,, Upendranath	16-4		Midnapur Collegiate School.
Dasgupta Bhagabaticharan	19		Noakhali Zila School.
,, Bisweswar	18		Barisal Zila School.
,, Rakhalchandra	15-1		Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Asitchandra	19-7		Commillah Zila School.
,, Ballalbihari	16-4		Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Bankubihari	16		Pandra H. E. School.
,, Baradacharan	17		Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Benimadhab	18-2		Naral H. E. School.
,, Bhagabanchandra	18		L. M. School, Midnapur.
,, Bipinbihari	18-7		Taki Govt. School.
,, Gaurchand	16		Hare School.
,, Girischandra	15		L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Isanchandra	16		Jagannath School, Dacca
,, Kisorimohan	18		City Collegiate School.

Datta, Loknath	17 .	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Mahendrakumar	16-4 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Nabagopal	17-8 ..	Khanakul Krishnagar Instn.
„ Narendranath	17-2 .	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nrityakali	16-4	Hindu School.
„ Priyamohan	19-4 .	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	16-4 ...	Ripon College.
„ Surendranath	16 ..	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
Dattatraya Ramchandra Purchuray	15-4 .	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Day, S S.	16 .	Hughli Collegiate School.
D'Cruz, Alice	.	Doveton Institution.
D'Cruz, H E.	18-11 .	Doveton College.
DeAlwis, J. S. L.	18-5 .	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
De, Bisweswar	20-6 ..	Habiganj High School
„ Brindabanchandra	17-8 ..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Chandramohan	16 ..	Gauhati High School
„ Charuchandra	16-3	South Suburban School.
„ Gobindachandra	19 .	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Mohanlal	16-11 .	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Nilmanichand	17-2 ..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Ramapati	15-8	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Satischandra	18-5 ..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
Deb, Pulinchandra	18 ..	Rangpur Zila School.
Deo Bux Roy Kayest	15-5 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
DeSaram, G. H.	18-5 .	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
DeSilva, P. H.	19-9 ..	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
Dhar, Girindranath	15-4 ..	Hughli Branch School.
Dissent, C	13-7 ..	Doveton College.
Diwan Daulet Ram	17-5-20	Private Student.
Dowerah, Krishnaprasad	14-2 ...	Jorhat High School.
Dukha, Bhanjan Singh	20 ...	Behar H C. E. School.
Dwarkanath	17-6 .	Barabanki High School.
Enayet Ullah	15 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Fateh Bahadur Kayasth Awasht	16 ..	Allahabad Government High School.
Fazli Ahmad	15	Calcutta Madrasa.
Foster, K. W.	18-8 ..	Boys' High School, Naini Tal.
Gada Hussain	17-2 ..	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
Gainde Rae	18 .	Ludhiana Mission School.
Gajadhar Prasada	19-1 ...	C. M. High School, Jaunpur.
Ganesh Babaji Ekbote	19 .	Jabbalpur High School.
Ganesh Das	18-3	District School, Multan.
Ganesh Kasinath	19-3 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Ganeshi Lal	18-2 ..	Meerut Zila School.
Ganeshi Lal	18	Aligarh Govt. School.
Ganeshi Lal	18 .	Bareilly High School.
Gangopadhyay, Binodbihari	17-2	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„ Mahendranath	14-7 .	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Priyalal	18 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Siddheswar	14-7 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.

Gangopadhyay, Sudhirkumar	17-7 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Sukumar	18-4 ...	Ditto.
Ghatak, Hemchandra	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Abhaycharan	15-2 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Annadaprasad	16-6 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Annadaprasad	15 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Asutosh	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Atulchandra	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Atulkrishna	15 ...	Ripon College.
„ Atulkumar	16-10...	Hare School.
„ Bankimkrishna	17 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Bipinbihari	16-2 ...	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„ Brajalal	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Brajendranath	15-9 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Durgacharan	18-6 ...	Residency College, Indore.
„ Girijabhushan	15-10...	Cooch Behar, Training School, Benares.
„ Harashit	19-7 ...	Bagirhat H. E. School.
„ Haripada	18 ...	South Suburban School.
„ Hemantakumar	18-1 ...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
„ Hemnath	15-5 ...	Bagnan H. E. School.
„ Kailaschandra	15 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kshitinath	18-3 ...	Taki Government School.
„ Kumudbandhu	17-9 ...	Brajamohan Institution.
„ Mahendranath	15 ...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Manmathanath	16-9 ...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Mahinimohan	15 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Nabakrishna	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nandalal	22-6 ...	Broughton Institution.
„ Nitaicharan	17-1 ...	South Suburban School.
„ Prasannakumar	16 ...	Dhubri High School.
„ Rajanikumar	17-4 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	16-9 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Ramchandra	16-4 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	15 ...	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„ Saratchandra	17-4 ...	Allahabad Government High School.
„ Satyaprasanna	15-8 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Taraprasad	17-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Upendrachandra	18-5 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Upendranath	17 ...	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Nilmani	17-4 ...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Sibkrishna	17-2 ...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
Girdhari Lall	16-8 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Girijanand	17-3 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Girja Prasada	18-6 ...	Darbhanga, Raj School.
Gleeson, E. J.	17-11 ..	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Gooneratna, P.	17-11...	Private Student.
Gopal Abagee Nadkar	20-4 ...	Dhar High School.
Gopal Sahay	19-8 ...	Sahjehanpur High School.

Goswami, Lalitmohan	16-4	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Govind Raghao Despande	17-8	City School, Nagpur.
Gracias Melvina		Loretto Girls' School.
Grindal, F. R.	16-9	Boys' High School, Lahore.
Guha, Rameschandra	16	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Gupta, Bhupendranath	14-8	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Biharilal	18	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Bipinbihari	17	Bogra Zila School.
„ Harendrakrishna	16-8	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajendrakisor	15-6	Serajganj H. E. School.
„ Satyendranath	13	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Surendranath	18-6	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Tripurakrishna	16-5	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Upendralal	16	Metropolitan Institution.
Guptaray, Upendralal	15-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hajra, Nandalal	17	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
Haldar, Manmohan	20	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Rakhaldas	17	Hindu School.
Hamir Singh Sahihwala	22	Ajmere Govt. College.
Harnam Shah	18	Jhang District School.
Harnarayan	15-5	Sultanpur Zila School.
Harprasad	20	Teacher.
Harris, H. W.	16-10	Almora Mission H. School.
Harry Balwant Karmarkar	16-1	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Hazarilal	18-11	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Hearsey, H.	17-6	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Heefke, E.	20-2	Katak Protestant School.
Hodges, W. H.	16-8	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Ichha Ram	18	Hardoi High School.
Izhar Husain	15	Chapra Zila School.
Jacob	19	Batala Boys' High School.
Jadunandan Prasad	15-9	Chapra Zila School.
Jagadamba Prasada	19-3	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Jan, E. N.	17-5	Wesley College, Colombo.
Jang Bahadur	17-2	Purnia Zila School.
Johnson, Marion Matilda		Private Student.
Kali Saran	16-10	Barabanki High School.
Kalika Prasada	15-2	Patna Collegiate School.
Kalyan Singh	18-4	Hazaribagh Zila School.
Kamla Pershad	17	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
Kamta Prasada	18-5	Fyzabad High School.
Kastagiri, Satyaranjan	18	Hare School.
Kaushi Ram	19	Kapurthala College.
Kelly, G.	18	St. Xavier's College.
Keshawa Bhagawant Vyawahore	18-6	Dhar High School.
Kewala Nand Jyotirvid	20	Almora Mission H. School.
Ketkar Mahadeo Janardan	17	Indore English Madrasa.
Kraal, B. C.	14-10	Doveton College.
Krishna Sahay	16-11	Patna Collegiate School.

Krishna Seweka Lal	15 ...	Ghazipur Mission School.
Krishnaji Vinayak Tagade	20-6 ...	Dhar High School.
Kumar, Charuchandra	13 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kundu, Bijaychandra	17 ...	Serajganj H. E. School.
„ Birnrisinha	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Laha, Sriramchandra	18-7 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
Lahiri, Hemchandra	17 ...	Purnia Zila School.
„ Priyanath	19-3 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	15 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
Lala Padmalochan	18-6 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
Lal Bahadur	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Lall Narayan	19 ...	Ditto.
Lalvihari Lal	18-5 ...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Lane, E. H.	18 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Lehuraux, J.	17-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Lucas, G. M.	16-4 ...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Tewari	18-5 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Madho Narain	16-5 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Madho Pershad	20-2 ...	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Madho Rao Kher	18-4 ...	C.M.S. High School, Jabbalpur.
Maguni Das	17-3 ...	Puri Zila School.
Mahadeo Pershad	17 ...	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
Mahanti, Indramani	15-10...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Mayadhar	19 ...	Ditto.
„ Padmachandra	16 ...	Puri Zila School.
Mahbubur Rahman Khan Chaudhuri	16-4 ...	Hare School.
Maheshi Lal	17-10...	Fyzabad High School.
Mahomed Ali	16-11...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Mairal Balkrishna Ksheersagar	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Maiti, Rebatinath	16-8 ...	Contai H. E. School.
Maitra, Dwarkanath	16-7 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Piyarimohan	16 ...	Serajganj H. E. School.
Majumdar Nagendranath	16 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Radhikaprasanna	18-6 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rameschandra	19-5 ...	Behar National Institution.
„ Sureschandra	16 ...	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
Mali, Damodar	17-3 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
Mallik, Chandrasekhar	15 ...	B. P. School, Benares.
„ Narendranath	14-8 ...	Katwa School.
„ Narendranath	15-8 ...	Hare School.
Manackjee Sapoorjee Artia	14 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Manaharlall	19-4 ...	Sitapur High School.
Manaharlall	16 ...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
Mandal, Gaurchandra	18-5 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
Manji, Annadaprasad	17-7 ...	Howrah Government School.
Maniram Dikshita	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.

Masud Ali	17 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mell, F. O. N.	15-6 ...	Mussoorie School.
Mendes, W. J.	18-8 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Mirza, Abdul Aziz Beg	16 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Misra, Chandikaprasad	17-3 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
„ Nageswar	16-6 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Mitra, Anandabihari	14-3 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Basantakumar	17-8 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Bholanath	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Goshthabihari	19 ...	SaradaprasadInstn,Chakdighi.
„ Lalitmohan	18 ...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
„ Nagendranath	16-5 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Naliniranjan	17-10...	Hare School.
„ Nilkrishna	17-7 ...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
„ Nutbihari	16 ...	Ripon College.
„ Radhanath	16 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Ramanath	16 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Rameschandra	17 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	16 ...	South Suburban School.
„ Satischandra	16 ...	Ripon College.
„ Satischandra	14-8 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satischandra	16 ...	Purulia Govt School.
„ Siddhamohan	16-2 ..	University School.
„ Surendranath	19 ...	Hare School.
„ Taraprasanna	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Mohan, D. P.	18-4 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Muhammad AbdulKareem	15-4 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Ahmeduddin	16-7 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Moinuddin	18-3 ...	Sahjehanpur High School.
„ SafderAli,Haiderq	20-6 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
„ Said	19 ...	Delhi District School.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshay-kumar	14-5 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Apurbakumar	16-10...	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
„ Asutosh	14 ..	Katwa School.
„ Asutosh	18-6 ...	SarndaprasadInstn. Chakdighi.
„ Bamacharan	17	Burdwan Municipal School.
„ Basantakumar	16-8 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
„ Bidhubhushan	17-6 ...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Bipinbihari	16-2 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
„ Gaganchandra	14-2 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Gopalchandra	16 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Jyotindranath	17-1 ...	Khanakul Krishnagar Instn.
„ Kedarnath	16-8 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nalinimohan	16-8 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Paresnath	15-4 ...	Barisa School.
„ Pramathanath	15-3 ...	Canning College.
„ Radhakisor	18 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Ramhari	19 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
„ Rampada	18-3 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
„ Saradacharan	18 ...	Gobardanga School.

Mukhopadhyay, Saradacharan	15	...	Howrah Government School.
„ Saratchandra	15-6	...	Hindu School.
„ Saratkinkar	18-5	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	15-2	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satischandra	17	...	Hindu School.
„ Satischandra	15-6	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Sureschandra	15-2	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Upendranarayan	18-3	...	Uttarpara School.
Mukuti, Baradakanta	16	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Mundil Das	17	...	Arrah Zila School.
Murli Dhar	18	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Mushtaq Ali	20	...	Hardoi High School.
Nabi Baksh	18	...	Mission School, Lahore.
Nag, Jnanendrakumar	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Matilal	14	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
Nandi, Kalipada	18	...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
Nandkisor	15-4	...	Gya Zila School.
Narain Dass	20	...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Narayan Dass	19-6	...	Jallandar Mission School.
Narsingh Sahay No. I	16-5	...	Arrah Zila School.
Narsingh Sahay No. II	16-3	...	Ditto.
Navalkishore Sahay	17-8	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nejarbut Ali	16-6	...	Government High School, Rangoon.
Newalkishore Lall	15	...	Ghazipur Mission School.
Newman, C.	16-4	...	Mussoorie School.
Niyogi, Amulyachandra	16-11	..	Hindu School.
„ Jogindrakumar	17-5	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	17-2	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
O'Brien, J. H.	17-5	...	Boys' High School, Naini Tal.
O'Sullivan, T. M.	17-4	...	St. Xavier's College.
Oudh Behari Lal	14-3	...	Fyzabad High School.
Pal, Chandrasekhar	14-6	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Gopallal	17	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Harakumar	20-7	..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Rasbihari	15-10	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Syamacharan	17	..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Palit, Binodbihari	15	...	Ripon College.
Pandit, Jagadischand	18-6	...	Mission H. School, Ambala.
„ Krishnalal	18	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Shiva Sankar Sukla	19	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pannalal	20	...	Aligarh Government School.
Parbati Sahay	17	...	Patna City School.
Parker, A.	17	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Parmeshwar Prasad	19	...	Gorakpur C. M. High School.
Pasupatinath	19-4	...	Matihari Zila School.
Patnayak, Madanmohan	17	...	Piyari Mohan Academy, Katak.
„ Madanmohan	18-3	...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Permeshwar Dayal	18	...	Monghyr Zila School.
Peters, C. A.	17-1	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Piaray Lal No. II	16	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Piaray Lal No. III	20	...	Ditto.

Pirbhoo Dayal	17-10...	Ajmere Government College.
Pitamlal	16-4 ...	Aligarh Government School.
Piyare Lall	17-2 ...	Edwards' Collegiate Mission School, Peshawar.
Poddar, Rajanikanta	21-3 ...	University School.
Prabhu Lal	19-2 ...	Meerut Zila School.
Prabhu Mohan	18-4 ...	Gorakpur C. M. High School.
Pyarelal	14 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Quasim Hoosen	16-4 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Radha Mohan	18-3 ...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Raghober Dayal Sh	18 ...	Aligarh Government School.
Raghuboer Saran	17-2 ...	Meerut Zila School.
Raghunandan Pershad	16-6 ...	Mozufforpur Zila School.
Raghunandan Sahay	17-3 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Raghunath	17-3 ...	Bareilly High School.
Raha, Basantakumar	16-1 ...	Birbhum Zila School.
Rajaram	16-3 ...	Gonda High School.
Rajendra Prasad	17 ...	Matihari Zila School.
Rajendra Prasad	19-4 ...	Gya English School.
Ram Chandra Trimbak Soman	21-3 ...	Dhar High School.
Ram Dayal	24-1 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Ramdin Vais	18 ...	Mirzapur Government High School.
Rameswar Panday	18-4 ...	Ballia School.
Ram Lal	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Ramaprasad	18-2 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ram Pershad	16-8 ...	Bareilly High School.
Rampertap Narayan	18-4 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
Ramlakshan Sahay	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Ramsahay	16 ...	Matihari Zila School.
Rasiklal	18 ...	Lyell Collegiate School.
Rasul Khan	18-4 ...	Chhatarpur School.
Ray, Amulyanath	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Arunchandra	16-3 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Asutosh	17-9 ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Baradakanta	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Bijaygopal	16 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
„ Haricharan	21-4 ...	Mission School, Shillong.
„ Hrishikes	17-8 ...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
„ Kailaschandra	17-2 ...	Donogh High School.
„ Krishnabihari	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Kshetranath	16-7 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kshirodchandra	16-4 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Nityacharan	18-5 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
„ Nityananda	20-2 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School
„ Paranchandra	16-2 ..	Hughli Branch School.
„ Pulinchandra	15-9 ...	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	17 ..	Hindu School.
„ Saratchandra	14-5 ...	Hare School.
„ Srigobinda	17-2 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Srinath	15-1 .	Dacca Collegiate School.

Ray, Srischandra No. II.	18	...	Hindu School.
,, Surendranath	14	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Raychaudhuri Nagendranath	15-1	...	Canning College.
,, Nalininath	15-6	...	Hare School.
,, Paresnath	16-5	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	17-1	...	Private Student.
Redmond, W. J.	17-4	...	St. Paul's High Schl, Rangoon.
Roberts, E. A.	18-2	...	Private Student.
Rozdon, Basheshwar Nath	18	...	Mission School, Lahore.
Rushton, F. N.	17-2	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Sadhashive Ganpat Soobhedar	16-10	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Saha, Bankubihari	17-6	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Bipinbihari	14-10	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Kamalkrishna	15-11	...	South Suburban School.
,, Mahendranath	18	...	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
Salawat Ali S.	15	...	Ghazipur Mission School.
Samanta, Kaliprasanna	18	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Sampat Rai Bhatnagar	17-11	...	Allahadad Govt. High School.
Sanyal, Janakinath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Krishnabandhu	14-5	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Nandagopal	16-5	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Nisinath	20-4	...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Sadananda	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Sarkar, Binodbihari	15-10	...	Ranchi Zila School.
,, Charuchandra	18	...	South Suburban School.
,, Dwarkanath	21	...	Mymensingh Institution.
,, Hemnath	16	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Jogindranath	19	...	Ripon College.
,, Kalikrishna	18-2	...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
,, Lalitmohan	16-8	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
,, Prakaschandra	15-3	...	Gya Zila School.
,, Pramathanath	17	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Surendranath	19-8	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Sureschandra	15-9	...	Dehra Dun Training School.
,, Tarinicharan	16-5	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Upendrachandra	16-4	...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
,, Upendranath	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Sarkhel, Harakumar	18	...	Ripon College.
Saryuprasad	19-7	...	ChirstChurchSchool, Cawnpur.
Satiar, Radhikalal	15-5	...	Maldah Zila School.
Sayyid Abdul Goffer	16	...	Balasore Zila School.
Sells, C. A.	19	...	Hampton Court School, Mussoorie.
Sen, Abhaykumar	17	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Ambikacharan	21	...	Ripon College.
,, Baikunthanath	20-6	...	Dighapatia School.
,, Baradacharan	18-2	...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Bipinbihari	16	...	Hare School.
,, Debendranath	16	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Durgaprasanna	17-8	...	Jalpaiguri Zila School.

Sen, Girischandra	16-4 .	Commillah Zila School.
„ Jibankrishna	18-2 ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Kalidas	16-3 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kaliprasanna	18 ...	Brajamohun Institution.
„ Kanailal	15-4 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Kanailal	15-1 ...	Arrah Zila School.
„ Kesablal	15 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Lalitmohan	16-9 ...	Chatra H. C. E. School.
„ Manmathanath	18-4 ...	Hindu School.
„ Panchagopal	15-10...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Pratapchandra	17 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Radhikamohan	16-11...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Surendranath	19-9 ...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
„ Sureschandra	14-2 ...	L. M. College, Benares.
„ Upendranath	18-2 ...	Mirzapur Government High School.
Sengupta, Baradakanta	16-2 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Pranballabh	15-8 ...	Islampur H. E. School.
„ Rebatimohan	16-5 ...	Chatra H. C. E. School.
„ Srigobinda	17-9 ...	Dhubri High School.
„ Surendranath	16-3 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Set, Haridas	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
Shahzad Ali	17-3 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Shaikh, Mahamed Abdul Hakim	14-2 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Shankar Lal	17-9 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
Shankar Prasad	16-2 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Sheo Shanker Khatri	15-7 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Shiam Lal	16-4 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
Shimboonath Tundun	18 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
Sil, Krishnachandra	17-9 ...	Calcutta School.
„ Narendranath	15 ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sinha, Bankubihari	17-9 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
„ Goshthabihari	16 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Hemendranath	15 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Indranarayan	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Lalitmohan	17-9 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
„ Mukutdhari	18-7 ...	Tikari H. E. School.
„ Rajendranath	17-6 ..	Uttárpara School.
„ Someschandra	17-1 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Suryyanarayan	19-7 ..	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	19 ..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Vindheyshwariprasad	19-1 ..	Private Student.
Sinharay, Chandrakumar	17 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Smellie, J.	18 .	Seoni Mission School.
Som, Nagendranath	15-3 ..	Konnagar E. School.
Soobh Narayan	17-2 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Surajnarayen	19-6 ...	Cawnpur Zila School
Syed, Abdul Malek	15-5 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Abdul Mohmood	14-2 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Kazim Hossain	17-4 ...	Patna Collegiate School.

Syed, Mohomed Abdur Rahman	17	..	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Muhammad Rafi	15-1	...	Bareilly High School.
Syud, Kurum Hossein	15	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Ta Jadunath.	16-8	...	Hindu School.
Tagore, Kshitindranath	15-5	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Taldena, C.	18-9	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Tarafdar, Taranath	17-6	...	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
Tatyamadho Rao	20	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Thakur, Akshaykumar	16	...	Hare School.
Thakur, Dayal	17-3	...	Patna City School.
Thakur, Prasada	19	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Tooker Khan	19-8	...	Arrah Zila School.
Tresham, P. E.	18-1	...	Mussoorie School.
Trimbak Waman Joshi	16-9	...	Jabbalpur, High School.
Trutwein, F. A. C.	16	...	Govt. High School, Bassein.
Upadhyay, Kshetramohan	17	...	Barasat Govt. School.
Usuf Ali Beg	16	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Van Denberg, J. M.	16-5	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Vertannes, P. O.	16-4	...	St. Xavier's College.
Vinayakkrishna, S	16-5	...	City School, Nagpur.
Vindhyachal Prasad	15-2	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Wales, G. E.	24-8	...	Teacher.
Walker, G. C. C.	19	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Waman Rustamrao Mandloi	18-3	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Wasi Ahmed	23-2	..	Patna Collegiate School.
Wasudeo Ramchandra Dhobley	16	...	City School, Nagpur.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Azim	16-6	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdul Majid	15	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Adhikari, Madhusudan	16-2	...	Serajganj H. E. School.
,, Manohar	19-5	...	L. M. School, Baduria.
,, Surendranath	19	...	Pabna Zila School.
Amirchand	20-5	...	Gya Zila School.
Amiruddin	15-6	...	Patna City School.
Ananda Prasad	19	...	Arrah Zila School.
Ashfaq Husain	16	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Audhbihari Lal	21	...	Palamow Govt. School.
Auditya Sahay	20	...	Chapra Zila School.
Ayodhya Prasad	27-11	...	Teacher.
Bagchi, Jogindranath	18	...	Bogra Zila School.
Baijnath, Ramchandra	17-3	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Baijnath, Sahay, No. 1.	20	...	Gya Zila School.
Bajpai, Raghunath	19	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
Balaji, Narayan Fukey	17-6	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Baldeo Sahay	22	..	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Baldeo Sahay	20	...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.

Baldev Narayan	19	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	18-3	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Banamali	16-3	...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
„ Bisweswar	16	...	Ripon College.
„ Charuchandra	16	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	16	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Guruprasanna	16-3	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Haridas	16	...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
„ Hariprasanna	15	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Herambanarayan	17	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Jaharlal	19	...	Sadharani School, Chinsurah.
„ Kuladaprasad	18	...	Pandra H. E. School.
„ Manmohan	16	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Matilal	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Narayanchandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nikhilchandra	18	...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Rajendranath	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Rameschandra	18	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Sasibhushan	19-4	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	15-5	...	South Suburban School.
„ Satyanidhan	18	...	Shahjehanpur High School.
„ Siddheswar	17	...	Pandra H. E. School.
„ Upendrachandra	16	..	Jessore Zila School.
Banke Biharilal	16-6	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Banshidhur	18-3	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Barhamdeo Narayan	19-6	...	Durbhanga Raj School.
Basharat Ali	17-8	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Bashiruddin Ahmed	16	...	Rangpur Zila School.
Basu, Bipinbihari	16-2	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Chandrakumar	19	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Gaganchandra	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jnanendranath	15	...	Maldah Zila School.
„ Krishnasundar	17	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Mahendranath	16	...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Nakuleswar	18-6	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Narayanchandra	16-8	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nibaranchandra	15	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Radhikaprasad	16-9	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rakhalraj	16-4	...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Ramanath	16-8	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sanatchandra	17-2	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Suratchandra	16-4	...	Howrah Govt. School.
„ Surendrakrishna	17-2	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Surendranath	14-5	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	16-2	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Upendrakrishna	16	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Batabyal, Dolgobinda	16	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Bhaduri, Pranbandhu	17-2	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Bhagwanprasad	19	...	Pertabgarh High School.
Bhairow Dayal	20	...	Dumraon Maharaja's School.
Bhar, Kunjabihari	16-2	...	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„ Nityalal	16	...	Jorhat High School.

Bhar, Syamacharan	16-4	...	Barrackpur Govt. School.
Bhattacharyya, Abinaschandra	18-6	...	Konnagar E. School.
,, Aghornath	16	...	Burdwan Municipal School.
,, Brajanath	18-2	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Buddhindranath	14	...	Nowgong High School.
,, Debendranath	16	...	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Gurudayal	17-2	...	Bishonpur H. E. School.
,, Hemadrischandra	17	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Jadunath No. 1	19-3	...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
,, Jaykanta	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Nandakumar	18-3	...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Nrisinhaprasad	16	...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
,, Pratapchandra	19-4	..	Habiganj H. School.
,, Purnachandra	16	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Sasibhushan	18-2	...	Madrasa-i Unwariah.
,, Srischandra	17-6	...	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
,, Taraknath	16	...	Jaynagar Institution.
Bhaumik, Bhagabanchandra	17-6	..	Graham School, Tangail.
Bhawaniprasad Khettri	17-5	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bhawani Shunker	19-6	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Bhowrasear Shridhar Kashava	19	...	Private Student.
Bishendatt Joshi	20-8	...	Almora Mission School.
Bishundeo Narayan	19-6	...	Gya Sahebganj School.
Biswas, Annadacharan	17	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Bipinbihari	17-6	...	Bagirhat H. E. School.
,, Gadadhar	18	...	Naral H. E. School.
,, Jogindrachandra	18-5	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Manikchandra	17	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
,, Srinath	15-1	...	Goalanda H. E. School.
Chait Narayan	16	...	Chapra Zila School.
Chakrabarti, Babulal	17	...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
,, Bhabanikanta	19-10	...	Parjana Mukundanath School.
,, Gaurinath	18	..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Jajneswar	13-7	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kedareswar	20-1	..	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Kedareswar	17	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Kripanath	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Maheschandra	17	...	Mymensingh Institution.
,, Matilal	19	...	Annada H. E. School, Brahmanbaria.
,, Parames	18	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Prakaschandra	17	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Radhakanta	14-2	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Rajendranath	18-4	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
,, Ramchandra	16-3	...	Kusthia H. C. E. School.
,, Sanatan	18	...	Kisorganj School.
Chandra, Asutosh	16-6	...	Jangipur H. E. School.
,, Asutosh	17-3	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Surendralal	18	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.

Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	19	...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Ambujaksha	16	...	Ditto.
„ Anantanath	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Anukulchandra	18	...	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	18	...	Jamalpur H. E. School.
„ Baladeb	17	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Basantakumar	18-5	...	Brajamohan Institution.
„ Bhabadas	16	...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
„ Bipinbihari	18-3	...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Bishnupada	19-7	...	Andul School.
„ Debendranath	15-6	...	Jangipur H. E. School.
„ Gauriprasanna	15-8	...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Giridhar	16	...	Seersole H. C. E. School.
„ Haricharan	18-9	...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
„ Haripada	15-8	...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Kaladhan	17-5	...	Gya Sahebganj School.
„ Kanailal	16	...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
„ Kanticharan	17-11	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kshetranath	16-6	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Kshirodchandra	17-3	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Kumarischandra	15-2	...	Muragacha School.
„ Nabakumar	17	...	Jamalpur H. E. School.
„ Nandalal	20-10	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Nripalchandra	19	...	Khulna H. E. School.
„ Purnachandra	14-2	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Suryyakumar	16	...	Barasat Government School.
„ Taratarn	20	...	Private Student.
Chaturvedi, Anant Rama	19	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Chaudhuri, Bijaychandra	16-9	...	Ulubaria H. E. School.
„ Dwarknath	18	...	Mymensingh Institution.
Chiranji Lal	18	...	Aligarh Government School.
D'Cruz, Esther		...	Doveton Institution.
Das, Bholanath	21	...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Harakumar	18	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Jagatbandhu	17-2	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Kalikumar	16-2	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Kaminikumar	15	.	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Mahendranath	17-9	...	Pakur H. E. School.
„ Nandakisor	17	...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Rakhalchandra	17	...	Midnapur Town School.
„ Ramchandra	17	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Sailabala		...	Doveton Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	20-5	...	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
„ Taraknath	17-9	..	Birbhum Zila School.
Dasgupta, Kisorilal	18	...	Pabna Zila School.
Dassinha, Bipinbihari	15	...	City Collegiate School.
Datta, Anandamohan	16-8	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Asutosh	16-4	...	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„ Balaram	16-5	...	Hughli Branch School.

Datta, Binodbihari	17-6 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Chandicharan	17 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Gobindasundar	18-3 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Harendranarayan	19 ...	Donogh High School.
„ Harinath	16 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Jnanendrakumar	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Kaliprasanna	17-11 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kartikchandra	15 ...	Naral H. E. School.
„ Khagendranath	18 ...	Kandi School.
„ Manmathanath	14 ...	Private Student.
„ Prasannakumar	21 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Ramkrishna	16 ...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Rasiklal	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Rebatinath	15-2 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	16-2 ...	Hindu School.
„ Surendranath No. 1	15-4 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Umeschandra	20 ...	Commillah Zila School.
Daulat Ram	18 ...	Bahraich High School.
Dayal Narayan Lall	17-6 ..	Bankipur T. K. Ghose's Academy.
De, Akshaykumar	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Anukulchandra	18-7 ...	Hindu School.
„ Ganeschandra	15-9 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Goshthabihari	17 ...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
„ Haramohan	18-8 ..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Krishnakumar	16-2 ...	Dighapatia School.
„ Mahimchandra	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Nagendranath	17 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Purnachandra	19-5 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Rakhalchandra	17 ...	Satkhira Prannath School.
Deb Rajanikanta	15 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
Debi Prasad	18 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
DeSilva, T.	16-10 ...	Richmond College, Galle.
Deena Natha	19-6 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Deoki Nandana	21 ...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Deosaran Lall	17 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Dewanarayan Ram	18-6 ...	Dumraon Maharaja's School.
Dube Ramgopal	17 ...	Bankura Zila School.
Durga Prasad	16-6 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Dwarka Prasada	20 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
Enayet Karim	14 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Faiz Muhammad	22-2 ...	Shaharanpur Mission School.
Fateh Muhammad Khan	20 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Fazarnddin Saha	15 ...	Dighapatia School.
Ganga Prasad	20 ...	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
Ganapat Bhaskar Lothey	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Ganpat Lall	21-9 ...	Jaypur U. P. Mission School.
Gangopadhyay, Bamacharan	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Kaminikanta	16-1 ...	Ripon College.
„ Piyarimohan	18-7 .	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Purnachandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.

Gangopadhyay, Saratchandra	16	...	Allahabad Government High School.
„ Taracharan	17-6	...	Santipur Municipal School.
Ghosh, Amritalal	19	...	Ripon College.
„ Anukulchandra	17	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Aswinikumar	19-2	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhagabaticharan	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Bipinbihari	19	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Brajendrakumar	15	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	16	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Debendranath	15-7	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Haranchandra	18	..	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Haridas	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Hemchandra	17-6	...	University School.
„ Jogeschandra	16	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Kailaschandra	17-7	...	Pakur H. E. School.
„ Krishnachandra	15-6	...	Dall's High School.
„ Mahendraprasad	17	...	Puri Zila School.
„ Mahinimohan	15	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Mathuramohan	17	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Narasinhachandra	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nisikanta	17	...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Prabhatchandra	17-2	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Rakhalchandra	17-2	...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
„ Ramsarbaswa	17	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Saradaprasanna	20-2	...	Taki Government School.
„ Saratchandra	15-3	...	Hare School.
„ Surendrachandra	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Sureschandra	15-9	...	South Suburban School.
„ Urdhabchandra	16-11	...	Barahanagar School.
Ghoshal, Benimadhab	19-6	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Surendranaryan	17-1	...	Birbhum Zila School.
Ghayas Uddin	16-6	...	Patna City School.
Girija Nanda	21-8	..	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Golab Chand Dudha	17-6	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Goona, Sekara H.	17-8	...	Richmond College, Galle.
Gopal Badrinath Joshi	19	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Gopaldatt Pant	20-6	..	Almora Mission School.
Gope, Nabinchandra	17-6	...	Mymensigh Zila School.
Gorey Lall Pathak	19-2	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Goswami, Binodbihari	18	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Chandrabhushan	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Surendranath	16-10	...	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
Govinda Das	18-2	..	L. M. College, Benares.
Govind Vithal Fate	20-8	...	City School, Nagpur.
Guha, Aswinikumar	19	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Bipinbihari	16-4	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Jnanendranath	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kaminimohan	18-2	..	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Pulinbihari	17	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.

Guha, Purnachandra	15 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Gulab Sinh Takoor	21-10...	Dehra-Dun Training School.
Gulshan Rai	17-10...	Jabbalpur High School.
Gunda Mull	17 ...	Amritsar C. M. School.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	16-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sripatimohan	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Hafiz Ullah	18 ...	Amritsar District School.
Hajra, Asutosh	17 ...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
,, Ramdas	16 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Surendranath	16 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
Haldar, Surendrakumar	17	Hare School.
Hanoman Singh, T.	18-1 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Har Baksh	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Hardinge, A.	17 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Hargovind Sahay	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Hari Sankar	17-8 ...	Gya Zila School.
Heera Jha	17-11...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Hem Raj	18-5 ...	Edwards' Collegiate Miss. School, Peshawar.
Himmat Sahay	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Hodgkins, C. J.	16-4 ...	Diocesan Boys'School NainiTal.
Hore, Debnath	21 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S.Branch.
,, Kesabchandra	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
Inayet Husain	19 ...	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
Ishreepershad	18 ...	Pertabgarh High School.
Jado Ram J.	25 ...	Rutlam Central College.
Jadunandan Kishore	17-3 ...	Mozuffarpur Zila School.
Jadunandan Pershad	18 ...	Arrah Town School.
Jagbir Parshad	19-8 ...	Mukerjee's Seminary, Mozufferpur.
Jankinath	20	Delhi District School.
Jones, A. B.	17-5 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Jung Bahadur	17 .	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Kalika Prasad	19-4 ...	L. M. College, Benares.
Kamta Prasad	19 ...	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
Kar, Kalikumar	19-5 .	Commillah Zila School.
,, Nabakumar	15 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
Karmakar, Rukhaldas	17 ...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Surendrachandra	16-3 ...	Ditto.
Kasinath Sahay	23-6 ...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Kesh Dayal	16 ...	Shahjehanpur High School.
Kaul, P. N.	17 ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Kennelly, W. J. M.	15-4 ...	Boys' High School, Lahore.
Keshava Lal	21 ..	Allahabad Government High School.
Khaliluddeen Ahmad	17-6 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Khatriya, Gopaldas	17 ...	Hindu School.
Kishen Lal	17 ...	Teacher.
Kriparam Jyotirvid	16-6 ...	Bareilly High School.
Krishna Kesheo Gharpuray	18-5 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.

Krishna Narayan Deshmookh	21-4 ...	Free ChurchInstn., Nagpur.
Kuar Bahadur, Nehru	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Kuldeep Narayan	20-9 ..	Darbhanga Raj School.
Kumar, Rakhaldas	20 ...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
Kundu, Chandrasekhar	17-6 ..	Chandernagar School.
,, Ramcharan	18-11...	Bogra Zila School.
Laha, Ramaprasad	18 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
Lahiri, Bagischandra	20 ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Tinkari	15 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Lahori Mal	20 ...	Private Student.
Lala, Bisheswar Nath	18 ..	Lucknow C. M. School.
Lall Chand	22-6 ...	Amritsar C. M. School.
Lalloo Jee	21-1 ...	Jaunpur C. M. High School.
Lowe, F.	16-7 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Lyell, Jane	...	La Martiniere for Girls.
Madan Lal	19 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Madan Mohan Lal	20 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Madho Prasad	20 ...	Private Student.
Madho Rao Narayan	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Mahadevapershad	22-6 ...	Jaunpur C. M. High School.
Mahanti, Kripasindhu	17-2 ...	Puri Zilla School.
Maitra, Abinaschandra	18-6 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Haripada	15-3 ...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
,, Kailaschandra	17-6 ..	Bogra Zila School.
,, Mahinimohan	17 ...	Ripon College.
Majumdar, Akshaykumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Bamasankar	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Bankimchandra	15-2 ...	Lakshannath H. E. School.
,, Baradakanta	17	Ripon College.
,, Iswarchandra	18-11 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Jadunath	16-4 ..	Islampur H. E. School.
,, Krishnabihari	17-4 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Taragati	14-8 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Tarapada	17 ...	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
Makund, Shridhar Bhagwat	19-2 ...	Jabbalpur High School
Maloney, C. M.	15-8 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Mandal, Rajkrishna	18 ..	Private Student.
Mangal, Sain	18-5 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Mata, Din	20 ..	Banda Zila School.
Mathura, Panday	15 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Mathuraprasad	16 .	Palamow Government School.
Mathura Prasad	18-2 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
McKertich, S.	17-3 ...	St. John's College, Rangoon.
Mithila Saran	21 ...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Mitra, Amritalal	18 ...	Baripur School.
,, Anupkrishna	16 ...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
,, Baidyanath	17 ...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
,, Kalikanta	16-4 ...	Noakhali Zila School.

Mitra, Mahendranath	20-4	...	Taki Govt School.
„ Prasannakumar	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Rajendranarayan	17-3	...	Midnapur Town School.
„ Saradacharan	14	...	Residency College, Indore.
„ Saratchandra	19	...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
„ Satischandra	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Surendragopal	16	...	Ditto.
Mohimnarain Singh	20	...	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
Mohmad Rahman Hussain Khan	16	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Moolchand, No. II	19	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Moung Hpone Khim	18-10	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Mozufer Hosein	20	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Muhammad Afzal Haider	21-2	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Eshaq	18	...	Dacca Madrasa.
„ Hasan	18-5	...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
„ Jafar	18	...	Muttra High School.
„ Mansural Haq	14-6	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
„ Masum Khan	17-4	...	Jalandar Mission School.
„ Moizudin	18	...	Barabanki High School.
„ Roshid	17-6	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Sanaul Huk	18-5	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	15	...	Free Church Instn ,Chinsurah
„ Adharchandra	17-3	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Amares	16-10	...	Naldanga Bhushan School.
„ Asutosh	17-6	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Bagalananda	16-6	...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Binodbihari	17	...	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
„ Brajagopal	18-1	...	Badla H. C. E. School.
„ Dwarkanath	17-3	...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
„ Jogeschandra	19	...	Rowile H. E. School.
„ Jyotishchandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalinath	18	...	Hindu School.
„ Mahendralal	14	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Makhanlal	18	...	Pandra H. E. School.
„ Pasupati	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Rajanikanta	19-4	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Saratchandra	18	.	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Saratchandra	16	...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	16-4	...	Konnagar E. School.
„ Srischandra	20	...	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
„ Tarasantosh	16-10	...	Bandgora H. E. School.
Munna Lal	18-6	...	MoradabadGovernmentSchool.
Nag Bipinbihari	17	...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
„ Gurugobinda	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Nrityalal	19	...	Oriental Seminary.
Naik, Chandrasekhar	14-9	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Nand Kishore	19-2	...	Rewah High School.
Nand Kishore Prasad	15-8	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nandi Girischandra	20	...	Cachar High School.
„ Kshetramohan	18-2	...	Sil's Free College.

Nandi, Nabachandra	18 ...	Chittagong Municipal School.
„ Pranballabh	15-4 ...	Jangipur H. E. School.
Narayan, Bapuji Vadikar	22-6 ...	Dhar High School.
Narayan Dass	21-2 ...	Gya Sahebganj School.
Narayan Swami Naidu G.	20 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Narayan Vithal Shahadani	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Narhar, Govind Bhagvat	20-9 ...	Private St[illegible]
Narsingh, Dayal Singh	16 ...	Sasseram [illegible]l.
Niyogi, Udaychandra	14-6 ...	Hughli B[illegible]nch School.
„ Umeschandra	18-2 ...	Graham S[illegible]l, Tang[illegible]
Omrao, Mull	21-6 ...	Ajmere G[illegible]
Pain, Upendralal	18 ...	Hare Scho[illegible]
Pal, Abinaschandra	16-6 ...	L. M. S. In[illegible], Bhowa[illegible]
„ Amritalal	19 ...	Albany Insti[illegible] Calcut[illegible]
„ Radhikamohan	15 ...	Chittagong Co[illegible] School.
Palit, Nagendranath	18 ...	Hindu School.
Pandit, Madhabprasad Misra	17-2 ...	Canning College, Luck[illegible]
Pandurang Laxman Bakaray	21-7 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Pathak, Nibaranchandra	17-2 ...	Uttarpara School.
Patras, Khalkho	18-1 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
Permeshwar, Narayan	16-5 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Piaranath Raina	21-4 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Powell, J. E.,	18-4 ...	Mussoorie School.
Puran Chand	19-6 ...	Private Student.
Raghunath Gokulest	17-11...	Jabbalpur High School.
Raghunath Shivaram Panday	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Rahimdad Khan	15 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Raj Bahadur Mathur	17 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Raj Behari Lal	16 ...	Patna City School.
Rakshit, Harinath	16 ...	South Baharu School.
„ Mihirlal	20-4 ...	Deogarh Zila School.
„ Pranhari	16 ...	Chittagong Municipal School.
Ramananda	20-6 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Ramananda	16-6 ...	Behar National Institution.
Ramchandra, Balkrishna Wevaray	18-4 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Ramcharan Tewary	19-5 ...	Gonda High School.
Ramgopal	20 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Ramji Das	16-4 ...	Private Student.
Ramnarain	18 ...	Muttra High School.
Ramsaroop	17 ...	Aligarh Government School.
Ran Bahadurlal	17-9 ...	Gya Zila School.
RaojeeGobind Khirwadker	18-5 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Ray, Akshaykumar	17-3 ...	Teghoria H. C. E. School.
„ Bhudarchandra	18 ..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Bhupendranarayan	15 ...	Ditto.
„ Bhushanchandra	21 ...	Teacher.
„ Hemantakumar	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jadabchandra	19 ...	Shazadpur H. E. School.
„ Jogindranath	17 ...	Ripon College.

Ray, Jyotindranath	17	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Krishnabihari	17	...	Jamalpur H. E. School.
,, Lalitmohan	15	...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
,, Lalitmohan	24	...	Sil's Free College.
,, Mukundalal	16	...	Mymensingh Institution.
,, Nagendranath	15	...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Nirmalchandra	17-6	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Nripalchandra	16	...	Khulna H. E. School.
,, Prapannachandra	16-5	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Purnachandra	19-5	...	Deogarh Zila School.
,, Raicharan	16-5	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Rakhaldas	18	...	Hindu School.
,, Rudranarayan	16-3	...	Midnapur Town School.
,, Rupendranarayan	15-3	...	Dhubri High School.
,, Sasibhushan	17-3	...	Howrah Government School.
,, Satischandra	15	...	Dighapatia School.
,, Satischandra	15-10	...	Shazadpur H. E. School.
,, Satischandra	17	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Sudhirchandra	18-9	...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Sureschandra	14	...	Oriental Seminary.
Rayazetullah Ahamed	17	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Routh, Hemchandra	17	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
Rudra, Rameschandra	17-1	...	Chittagong Municipal School.
Sadhu, Narendranath	17	...	Ripon College.
Saha, Radhabinod	16	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Ramcharan	17	...	Magura H. E. School.
Samanta, Rasbihari	17-5	...	Burdwan Municipal School.
Sandal, M. L.	18-6	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Sarbadhikari, Atulchandra	17-10	...	Hindu School.
Sarkar, Abinaschandra	16-2	...	Naral H. E. School.
,, Baradaprasad	17	...	Barisa School.
,, Biharilal	17-9	...	Naral H. E. School.
,, Jnanendrakumar	14	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Maheschandra	22	...	Rowile H. E. School.
,, Manmathanath	21-4	...	Mankar H. E. School.
,, Ramendranarayan	17-6	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	16	...	Jamalpur H. E. School.
,, Sasibhushan	18	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Satyasaran	15-7	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Srikrishna	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Umeschandra	16	...	Pabna Zila School.
Sarma, Brajasundar	18	...	Cachar High School.
,, Lakshmiprasad	17	...	Gauhati High School.
,, Umakanta	18	...	Ditto.
,, Bujor Baruya Bidyadhar	18	...	Ditto.
Sarwatsitaramvishnu	20-6	...	Indore English Madrasa.
Sayied, Mahammed Ahsna	19	...	Behar H. C. E. School.
Sen, Adharnath	17-3	..	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Anathbandhu	17	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Bamacharan	20-8	...	Gya Zila School.
,, Bharatchandra	18-6	...	Annada H. E. School, Brahanbaria.

Sen, Brajaballabh	17-6 ...	Puthia School.
„ Hemsankar	18 ...	Hindu School.
„ Jadunath	17 ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogeschandra	18-2 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Lalitmohan	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Lalitmohan	20-2 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Lalitmohan	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Madhusudan	18 ...	Hare School.
„ Mahendranath	17-9 ...	Jhenida H. C. E. School.
„ Narendranath	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Panchanan	16 ...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	19 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Satyendrakumar	14 ...	Barisal Zila School.
Songupta, Kalikumar	15 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Nilkanta	16 ...	Islampur H. E. School.
Shah, Nurullah	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
Shaikh, Ali Hasan	18-6 ...	Gorukhpur C. M. High School.
Shamsul, Hasan	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Shardool Singh	20 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Sheonandan Prosad	16-3 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Shesh Rao, Naidu C.	17-4 ..	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Set, Bhutnath	17-2 ...	Hindu School.
Shital Prasad	17-11...	Gya Zila School.
Sikdar, Nityagopal	18-9 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
Sil, Haridas	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Sinha Gopalchandra	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Goshthabihari	20 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Jayaprakas	17-10...	Gya Sahebganj School.
„ Kamalkrishna	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Kanailal	19 ...	Hindu School.
„ Kantichandra	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Mahesnarayan	17-4 ...	Mukherjee's Seminary, Mozufferpur.
„ Ramanimohan	19 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Satischandra	15-11 ..	Birbhum Zila School.
Smart, G. B.	14-7 ...	Government High School, Rangoon.
Srimani, Jogindranath	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
Stephen, M.	16-5 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Sukhraj Misra	19-5 ...	Gonda High School.
Sukrit Sahay	17-9 ...	Gya Zila School.
Sultan Ahmed Khan Ahmadi	18-3 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Syamlal Panda	21 ..	Arrah Zila School.
Syed, Ghani Hyder	17 ...	Ripon College.
Syed, Warasat Hossain	15-4 ...	Arrah Town School.
Tajammul Ali	19	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Talukdar Rasmohon	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Tayob Ali	15-4. ...	Jorhat High School.
Thakoor Tewari	18-4 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Thet Soo	18-1 ...	Government High School, Akyab.
Triveni Sahay	17-3 ...	Bareilly High School.

Tulsi Ram	19-11 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
Ummaid Khan	16-6 ..	Patna City School.
Vaughan, P. K.	15-1 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Venkatesh Anandrao Barapanday	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Venkatesh Govind Daoo	18-4 .	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Vinayek Anand Pardhee	17 ...	Ditto.
VishnaRamKrishunGudrey	15 ...	Canadian Mission School, Indore.
Vishnu Raghunath Muzumdar	17-6 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Vridhi Chand	18 ...	Ditto.
Wade, A. O. H.	17-8 ..	Boys' High School, Naini Tal.
Waman Ramchandra	18 ...	Canadian Mission School, Indore.
Watson, Kate		Doveton Institution.
Wilkins, C.	16-11 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
William, A.	18-2 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Zainal Abdin Ahmad	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.

Graduates—Medicine.

M. D.

De, Chandrakumar	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	..	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Jagadbandhu	...	1863	Ditto.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Asst. Surgeon, H. M.'s 82nd Regiment.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1880	Medical College.

HONOURS IN MEDICINE.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877	Medical College.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	..	1878	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	..	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Sibaprasad	..	1880	Ditto.
Ghosh, Srinath	..	1881	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	1883	Ditto.

M. B.

Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	1880	Medical College.
Adhikari, Nilratan	...	1883	Ditto.
Adhya, Binodbihari	...	1881	Ditto.
Ashe, R. S.	...	1884	Ditto.
Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasad	...	1883	Ditto.
Basu, Biharikrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Narayanchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Prandhan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Sanatkumar	...	1881	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Girijapada	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Nabakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1884	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kumudnath	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1872	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Bibhutibhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Girindranarayan	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haridas	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1867	Ditto.
Das, Manmohan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Siddheswar	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Sundarimohan	...	1882	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Kshirodkumar	...	1879	Ditto.
De, Birchand	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jaharlal	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rajendralal	...	1879	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Khudiram	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Phakirchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1881	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankabihari	...	1870	Ditto.

Gupta, Durgadas	...	1878	Medical College.
„ Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.
Lahiri, Hrishikes	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Nikunjamohan	...	1881	Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	...	1878	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	1880	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankubihari	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gangaprasad	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nrityacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Pal, Janakinath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
Peters, C. T.	...	1882	Ditto.
Pillai, S. K.	..	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Girijasankar	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Sibaprasad	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Upendranarayan	...	1880	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1884	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Kshirodchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Sanyal, Pulinchandra	...	1881	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Natabar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	...	1884	Ditto.
Sen, Harimohan	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Khagendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Syed Hossain	..	1878	Ditto.

L. M. S.

Abdul Ruzzaq	...	1874	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamakshyanath	...	1862	Ditto.
Akbar Khan	.	1872	Ditto.
Asder Ali Khan	...	1878	Ditto.
Bagchi, Abhaycharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Bijaygobinda	...	1881	Ditto.
Bal, Taranath	...	1881	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra (1st)	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Aghornath	...	1880	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Baneswar	...	1878	Medical College.
,, Brajondranath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Harakanta	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Harinarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Haripada	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kalinath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nakurchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Suryyanath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
Bara, Sibram	...	1871	Ditto.
Basak, Amulyaratna	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Nrityalal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Sanatan	...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Adyanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Amritakrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bibhudasankar	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Binodkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Khargeswar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Krishnacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Lakshminarayan	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendramohan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Prabodhchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.

Basu, Radhanath	...	1868	Medical College.
„ Sibchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sikharkumar	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Suratlal	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	.	1872	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gokulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amritlal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bamandeb	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Taradas	...	1878	Ditto.
Biswas, Mahendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bamacharan	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Bijaykumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Durganath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Harinath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Aghorchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Anukulchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Dandiraj	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jagannath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jaykrishna	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Kamalakshya	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Kshirodprasad	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Nilkanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nimaichandra	...	1874	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Nityananda	...	1876	Medical College.
„ Paresnath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Phakirchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurbakrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Bijaygobinda	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandranath	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kapileswar	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Kshirodchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Das, Adharchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Amarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto,
„ Annadaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Hiralal (1st)	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kesabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Madhabkrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramkumar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Sibkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Srinarayan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Syamchand	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurucharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gurudayal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Piyarisankar	...	1880	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Bankabihari	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Batakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gobardhan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Goshthabihari	...	1880	Ditto.

Datta, Haralal	...	1871	Medical College.
„ Haralal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Krishnalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Manohar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Manilal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Rebatimohan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
Davidson, W. H.	...	1878	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kalachand	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramankrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Deb, Amritalal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Dhar, Batakrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Gokulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinbihari	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1862	Ditto.
Evart, Tillaimuttu, J. C.	...	1877	Ditto.
Fuzlur Rahman	...	1878	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dayalkisor	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Dukari	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kamakshyanath	...	1881	Ditto.

Ghosh, Kasinath	...	1878	Medical College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Parbaticharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Ratikanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra (1st)	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kaliprasanna	...	1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Guha, Debendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
Gupta, Abinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Ramkali	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Tarinikumar	...	1880	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nidhulal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nityacharan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prisitosh	...	1873	Ditto.
Kali, Chandrasekhar	...	1878	Ditto.
Kar, Amritalal	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipinkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
Kundu, Ambikacharan	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1865	Ditto.

Laha, Asutosh	...	1873	Medical College.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
Lutful Khabir	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1880	Ditto.
Majumdar, Amritalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhupalkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nagendrakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1869	Ditto.
Mandal, Nilmani	...	1881	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Ganeschandra	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kailasnath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Priyambarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Rajendrachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Aghornath	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Badrikanath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Bhagabaticharan	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1866	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	1882	Medical College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Herambanath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Indubhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kalidas	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kesabchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Khelaram	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Lalmadhab	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Nripendrachandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Prakaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkisor	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Tinkari	...	1880	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
Nan, Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjabihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Odiet Ollah	...	1868	Ditto.
Pain, Akshaykumar	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Banamali	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Janaranjan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Nabadwipchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kshirodchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Purkait, Purnachandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Raha, Kamalkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Ray, Atulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Gangadhar	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jajneswar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kshirodchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Nabagopal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1878	Ditto.

Ray, Sashthibar	...	1877	Medical College.
„ Rammay	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopiballabh	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1880	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalal	...	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Gangagobinda	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Sen, Abhaykumar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Balaichandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Bamandas	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Gurugobinda	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Gurunath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kalikanta	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Makshadacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1880	Ditto.
Sengupta, Bisnupada	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1880	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	...	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Narendraprasanna	...	1879	Ditto.

Sinha, Pratapnarayan	...	1883	Medical College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	..	1865	Ditto.
Srimani, Sasibhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
Zalmur Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

1884.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit

Basu, Chunilal	...	Medical College.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
Barat, Surendranath	.	Ditto.
Datta, Jogindranath	.	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	.	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath	..	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Suratkumar	...	Ditto.

Second Division

In Alphabetical Order

Basu, Gobindachandra	...	Medical College.
„ Haripada	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Kshetrapal	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Satyahari	...	Ditto.
Datta, Durlabhchandra	..	Ditto
„ Mahendranath	..	Ditto.
De, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Laha, Lalitmohan	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	..	Ditto.
Pillay, V. A	...	Ditto.
Sen, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.

1885.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Basu, Amulyacharan	...	Medical College.
Bhattacharyya, Nityaprasad	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Medical College.
Basu, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Ditto.
Das, Haripada	...	Ditto.
Gattumal	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Matilal	...	Ditto.
„ R. K.	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Taranarayan	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	...	Medical College.
Bhattacharyya, Makundaram	...	Ditto.
Kumar, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.

1885.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Beninath	...	Medical College.
Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra...		Medical College.
Basu, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar	...	Ditto.
De, Ramanath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bamacharan	..	Ditto.
Niyogi, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Radhikaprasad	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Brittain, J. J.	...	Medical College.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Lalmohan	...	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M. B. Examination, Rs 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankubihari	...	1870	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankubihari	...	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.

At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra		1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

At First M. B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natabar	...	1875	Ditto.
Sadhukhan, Kshirodchandra	...	1876	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Ditto.
Syed, Hosen	...	1876	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	...	1875	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1876	Ditto.

At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra		1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Nabinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamakshyanath	...	1859	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Bonimadhab	...	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadabchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	...	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	1866	Ditto.

Graduates—M. A.
1885.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Das, Kailasgobinda	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

Jwala Prasada Sankhadhara	...	Canning College.
Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
Das, Abhayacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Basak, Madhabananda	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Gulam Hyder Khan	...	Ditto.
Taraprasada	...	Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

Datta, Amritalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Debendranath	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Lane, H. A. ... St. Xavier's College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

Dasray, Basantakumar ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Trailokyanath ... Ditto.

PERSIAN.

CLASS I.

Raja Bahadur ... Teacher.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Ambikacharan .. Genl. Assembly's Institution.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Kumudinikanta Presidency College.
" Kshetramohan ... Ditto.
Mitra, Hemendranath ... Ditto.
Adhikari, Sitanath ... Ditto.
{ Basu, Sasibhushan ... Ditto.
{ Karfarma, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendrachandra Presidency College.
Sen, Narayanchandra ... Ditto.
K. Vijaya, Raghavachari ... Teacher.
Ghosh, Umeschandra ... Metropolitan Institution.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

Singh, Manilal ... Presidency College.

BOTANY.

CLASS I.

Niyogi, Gatikrishna ... Patna College.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

Ram Sahay ... Patna College.
Sanyal, Nalinimohan ... Metropolitan Institution.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

Ray, Somnath ... Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad ... Genl. Assembly's Institution.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

First Examination in Engineering.

1884.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. If the weight of 1 cubic foot of water be 62·35 lbs. avoirdupois, find the error in calculating the weight of 1750 cubic feet on each of the following approximate assumptions:—

1st, That one cubic inch weighs 252·5 grains; 2nd, that one cubic foot weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupois.

2. What is the present value of a lakh of rupees due 50 years hence, the rate of interest being 4 per cent.?

3. I bought an estate which lets for £500 a year at 21 years' purchase. How much stock must I sell out of the 3 per cents. at 95 to pay for the estate? How much more interest do I get by the estate than I got by the funds?

4. Evolvate $\dfrac{\sqrt{\cdot 00049} + \sqrt{\cdot 00009}}{\sqrt{\cdot 00049} - \sqrt{\cdot 00009}}$ and

$$\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1 - \frac{2}{7}}{2} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{5} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{11}{14}\right) + \frac{3}{70} \times \frac{3}{135}.$$

5. Solve the following equations—

(1.) $\left\{(1 + x)^2 - ax\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left\{(1 - x)^2 + ax\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = x.$

(2.) $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 37, \quad x^2 + xz + z^2 = 28,$
$y^2 + yz + z^2 = 19.$

6. Find the sums of the cubes of the first n natural numbers

Sum the following:— $\left(\dfrac{a - b}{a + b} + 1 + \dfrac{a + b}{a - b} + \text{\&c. to } n \text{ terms}\right)$

If $n^3 + (n + 1)^3 + (n + 2)^3 +$ &c. to 9 terms $= 501$, find n.

7. If P be the continued product of n quantities in G. P., s their sum and s_1 the sum of their reciprocals, shew that $P^2 = \left(\frac{s}{s_1}\right)^n$.

8. Find the number of permutations of n things taken r together. How many different combinations of three letters can be formed from the letters of the word "Mathematician"?

9. Write down the first six terms of the expansion of $\left(2 - \frac{3}{5}x\right)^{-5}$ and the general term of the expansion of $(1 - x)^{-3}$

Find the co-efficient of x^n in the expansion of $\frac{1 + x + x^2}{(1 - x)^3}$.

10. State and prove the Exponential Theorem.

11. Define a logarithm. State some of the advantages of the use of logarithms. Shew that corresponding small increments of a number and of its logarithm are proportional.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Parallelograms and triangles upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal.

2. The angles of the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

3. Upon a given straight line describe a segment of a circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

4. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double the third angle.

5. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angle proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular to each other.

6. If ABC, ADE be two equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and be placed so that BA and AE are in a straight line and also CA and AD, and if BC, DE produced meet in F, prove that FA will bisect CE and BD.

7. Given the base, the ratio of the sides, and the vertical angle of a triangle: construct it.

8. Prove that in the parabola $PN^2 = 4AS.AN$, and that $NG = 2AS$.

9. If the normal at any point P of an ellipse meets the major axis in G, shew that $NG : NC = BC^2 : AC^2$, where N is the foot of the ordinate PN.

10. If the tangent and ordinate at any point P of an ellipse meet the axis major in T and N respectively then $CT.CN = CA^2$.

If any circle be drawn through N and T, prove that it is cut at right angles by the auxiliary circle.

11. Tangents to an ellipse or hyperbola at right angles to each other intersect on a fixed circle.

12. The tangents to a conic section drawn from a point subtend equal angles at either focus.

13. Any chord PQ of a parabola cuts the axis in O: shew that $PQ^2 = AP^2 + AQ^2 + 2RO^2 - 2AO^2$, A being the vertex, and RO the ordinate through O.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Prove that $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$, and that $\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$. Given $\frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = \sqrt{2}$ and $\frac{\tan A}{\tan B} = \sqrt{3}$, find A and B.

2. Given $\sin A = \frac{2n}{n^2 + 1}$ and $\sin B = \frac{2p}{p^2 + 1}$, find $\tan(A + B)$.

3. Find a general expression for all angles which have the same cosine as a given angle θ.

Solve (1) $\tan 3\theta - \tan 2\theta - \tan \theta = 0$.

(2) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$.

4. Explain and illustrate by figures the ambiguous case of triangles. The base is 120 feet, the angle opposite is 30° 18′, and the longer of the sides which contain this angle is 180 feet. Solve the triangle.

5. Eliminate θ between

$$a = \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta \text{ and } b = \sin\theta + \sin 2\theta.$$

6. If the tangents of the angles of a plane triangle be in a Geometric Progression whose ratio is n, shew that $\sin 2C = n \sin 2A$.

7. Prove that a triangle may be divided into four others, three of which are isosceles.

8. Supposing in making a survey the following measurements are taken:—PQ = 3496 yards, ∠ PAQ = 85°46′, ∠ QAB = 20° 56′, ∠ PBA = 31° 48′ and ∠ PBQ = 68° 2′; find AB.

9. If a, b, c, A, B, C be the sides and angles of a triangle, prove that

(1) $a^2 \sin 2A + b^2 \sin 2B = 2ab \sin C$

(2) $\frac{a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin C}{ab \cos C + ac \cos B + bc \cos A} = \frac{2\,CD}{ab}$, where CD is the perpendicular from C on the opposite side.

10. Assuming De Moivre's Theorem prove that

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{\underline{|3}} + \frac{x^5}{\underline{|5}} - \&c.$$

11. The distance between the centre of a sphere $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and the eye of an observer is 12 feet; what fractional part of the surface of the sphere will he see?

12. The sides of a circular reservoir are inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon. The diameter of the bottom is 80 feet. Find the volume of water it will contain, the depth being 12 feet.

13. Find the quantity of masonry in a segmental arch of the following dimensions:—span 18 feet, rise $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, thickness 2 feet, and width 10 feet.

14 The length of a leaden pipe is 12 feet. Its bore is $2\frac{3}{4}''$, and the thickness of the lead is $\frac{3}{8}''$. Find its weight, supposing a cubic inch of lead to weigh 6·6 ounces.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. State and prove the principle called the 'polygon of forces.'

2. What is meant by a couple? How are couples compounded?

3. Prove the 'principle of moments' for parallel forces.

4. State and prove the rule for finding the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina.

ABC is a triangle having the right angle C, and BC longer than CA. Find the point in BC from which when the triangle is suspended, the hypothenuse will be horizontal.

5. Find the centre of mass of a revetment wall 100 feet long, 24 feet wide at the base, 10 feet high, and the faces inclined at angles 30° and 45° to the vertical.

6. Describe by means of a diagram the system of pulleys, in which the same string passes round all the pulleys. Find the general relation between the power and the weight.

7. Find the inclination to the horizon of the thread of a screw which with a force of 5 lbs. acting at an arm of 2 feet, can support a weight of 300 lbs. on a cylinder of 2 inches radius.

8. A uniform lever, whose arms, of lengths a and b, are at right angles to each other, touches the circumference of a smooth vertical circle, radius c. Find the inclination of the arm length a, to the horizon, when the lever is in equilibrium.

9. At what point of a tree must a rope of given length be attached, so that a man at the other end may exert the greatest force in upsetting it?

10. State and explain Newton's second law of motion.

Find the statical measure of a resistance which acting through half a mile will stop a railway train of 120 tons weight, moving at the rate of 45 miles per hour.

11. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola. Find the greatest range of a projectile on a plane inclined α to the horizon, supposing the initial velocity is V. A particle is projected with velocity v in a direction β with the horizon. When will it be moving at right angles to this direction? Find its velocity and position at that instant.

12. A ball of elasticity e is dropped from a height h on to a horizontal plane. Shew that the whole distance through which it moves before coming to rest is $h\dfrac{1+e^2}{1-e^2}$.

13. Define work. How is it measured? Find the H. P. of an engine required to drag a train weighing 110 tons up an incline of 1 to 80 with a velocity of 45 miles per hour, the friction being equal to a weight of 1200 lbs.

14. Prove that the resultant of the forces acting on a body (mass m) moving with uniform velocity in a circle radius r is $\dfrac{mv^2}{r}$ and is directed towards the centre.

15. A pendulum which at A beats seconds, gains 2 beats per hour at B. Compare the weights of the same mass at the two places.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Find the equation to a straight line in the form $\dfrac{x}{a}+\dfrac{y}{b}=1$.

2. Shew that the expression $ax^2+2cxy+by^2=0$ represents two straight lines through the origin. Find an expression for the angle between the two lines.

3. If $x^2+y^2=c^2$ be the equation to a circle and x_1, y_1 be the co-ordinates of a point in its plane, examine fully the nature of the line $xx_1+yy_1=c^2$ for different positions of x_1, y_1.

4. A circle passes through a fixed point, and cuts off a chord of constant length from a given fixed line. Find the locus of its centre.

5. Find the equation to the normal to a parabola in the form :—

$$y=mx-2am-am^3.$$

6. Shew that the equation to a parabola referred to any diameter and the tangent at its extremity is of the form $y^2=mx$.

7. Prove that any circle of which the centre is in a parabola, and which passes through the focus, touches the directrix.

8. Define the eccentric angle of any point of an ellipse. Find the equation to the tangent and normal at a point whose eccentric angle is ϕ.

9. If two conjugate diameters of an ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, make angles θ and θ' with the axis, prove that $\tan\theta \tan\theta' = \frac{b^2}{a^2}$.

10. Find the equation to the hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes.

11. Shew that the equation to the chord joining two points on the hyperbola, may be put in the form $x \cos\alpha \cos\beta + y \sin\alpha \sin\beta = c \sin(\alpha + \beta)$ where $c \tan\theta$, $c \cot\theta$ are the co-ordinates of any point on the curve.

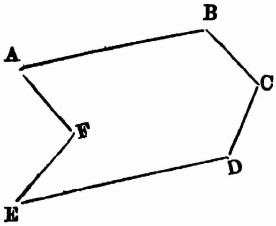
12. Find the locus of the middle points of chords joining the extremities of conjugate diameters of an ellipse.

GEODESY.

Examiner—Mr. D. B. Horn, C. E.

1. What is the length of chain used in land surveying, and and what are its advantages? Would you use it also in railway survey? and if not, why?

2. Measure off a length of 9 inches from a scale whose representative fraction is $\frac{1}{36}$.



3. Show how you would survey by chain only the piece of country represented in the margin, supposing that it was dense jungle inside.

4. Describe the Prismatic Compass; state for what sort of surveys it is generally used; and give the form of field-book generally adopted.

5. Describe accurately Gale's system of Traverse Survey. State its advantages, and the conditions which must be satisfied in completion of a complete circuit.

6. Show how you would take a cross section of a tidal river, 10 feet deep at low water, and 200 feet wide.

7. Show how you would join two tangents by a curve of half a mile radius, fixing points at each 100 feet, giving the length of the offsets, and supposing that you had only a chain, tape, and a few ranging rods at your disposal.

8. Explain the meaning of the terms "curvature" and "refraction." Find an expression for "curvature," and show how its effects are generally eliminated in the field.

9. A country rises steadily 6 inches per hundred feet for half a mile. Suppose the height of the instrument is 5 feet, and the distance between each station, where the instrument in set up, is 600 feet. Assume the height of the ground line where the instrument is first fixed at 100. Give the reduced levels of the country at each hundred feet.

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. Odling, C. E.

1. Large, heavy stones 3′·6″ × 1′·9″ × 1′·3″ are required, near Calcutta, for the floor of a lock. Describe any kind of stone which you would consider to be suitable and give a specification for the stone, at site, ready to be used.

2. Describe, in detail, the operation of burning bricks. No information as to moulding is required.

3. What are the characteristic qualities of Roman and Portland cements?

4. What tests would you apply to ascertain the quality of ordinary bar iron? It is stated that for large beams or girders the use of cast iron is attended with many disadvantages. Specify any that may occur to you.

5. Teak and Sal are the descriptions of timber commonly used in large buildings in Bengal. What are their characteristic qualities?

6. Describe the principal materials used in painting, specifying the pigments in common use.

7. Give a specification for concrete to be used in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Are there objections to the use of rich lime in concrete? if so, specify them.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. What is the atomic theory and by whom was it propounded? State clearly what foundation it has in experimental fact and what part is hypothesis?

2. Describe the preparation of hydrochloric acid gas; how is the commercial acid made and what are its uses? What are the properties of the gas, and of the commercial acid?

3. A compound of iron and oxygen contains 72·4 per cent. of iron and 27·6 per cent. of oxygen. Show clearly how you can calculate the formula of the body from these data. (Fe. = 56.)

4. What will be the weights of 100 litres of each of the following gases measured at 0° C. and 760 m. m.—Carbonic oxide, Chlorine, Nitrogen Dioxide.

5. What is meant by the terms Temporary, Permanent and Total Hardness in water, and how are they caused? State some of

the processes which are used to soften permanently and temporarily hard waters.

6. What are the differences in the composition of ordinary mortar, hydraulic mortar and Portland Cement, and to what is the hardening of each of these substances due?

7. Describe clearly the production of Bessemer Steel. In what particulars has this process an advantage over the old methods of making steel?

8. Describe the process for the manufacture of Tin Plate and of Galvanized iron. Which is the more useful substance and why?

9. The following substances are heated nearly to redness in a current of air. Explain what action, if any, takes place in each case. *a.* Copper, *b.* Iron, *c.* Lead, *d.* Silver, *e.* Brass, *f.* Zinc, *g.* Magnesium, *h.* Gold, *i.* Mercury, *j.* Potassium.

10. What are the principal ores of Lead? How may Lead be extracted, and how may small quantities of silver be extracted from Lead?

LIGHT AND HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. Explain the methods which have been employed to determine the velocity of Light. To which methods is the greatest amount of importance attached?

2. What is meant by the dispersion of light? Can dispersion be neutralized without neutralization of refraction? State what you know regarding achromatism.

3. State what you know regarding the structure and action of the human eye.

4. Describe some one form—*a*, of the Reflecting Telescope and *b*, of the Refracting Telescope.

5. A large concave mirror is placed before you. You see your image first inverted in the air; you change your distance from the mirror, and find that in a certain position your image vanishes; again you change your position, and find your image erect; under what circumstances are these effects observed? State whether the images observed are of greater or less size than yourself, and give the reason of the increase or diminution.

6. Explain what is meant by the terms specific heat, latent heat, and atomic heat. How can the specific heat of solids, liquids and gases be determined?

7. How can the co-efficient of expansion by heat of solids, liquids and gases be determined?

8. What are the usual forms of Hygrometers, how are they used and upon what principles does their construction depend?

9. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? How is it determined? What is meant by a foot pound?

10. A piece of ice at — 10° C. is heated till it assumes the gaseous state under the ordinary atmospheric pressure. Describe clearly the changes, both volumetric and thermal, which will occur.

MAGNETISM, ELECTRICITY AND TELEGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. State the meaning of the terms Declination, Inclination, Horizontal Intensity and Total Force as applied to Magnetism.

2. Draw the magnetic curves or "lines of force" round a straight bar magnet, also round a horse-shoe magnet. Two bar magnets are placed end to end in a straight line, the opposite poles touching; draw the "lines of force" in this case.

3. Describe the "torsion balance" and its use in determining the relative strengths of magnets.

4. Devise experiments (*a*) to show that like electricities repel and unlike electricities attract each other, (*b*) to show the decomposition of electricity when an electrified body is brought near an insulated neutral conductor.

5. I have two Leyden jars of equal size. I wish to make the charge of one of them twice that of the other; how am I to do it? Describe and explain the action of the "unit jar."

6. Write down what you know of the laws of Ohm.

7. Describe a cell of Grove's battery and explain the actions which go on when such a battery is working.

8. Describe and illustrate the process of electrotyping and electroplating.

9. State concisely the influence of the direction of a current upon the deflection of a magnetic needle on which the current acts. Can you infer the deflection from the direction and the direction from the deflection?

10. Give a general description of the apparatus used in any one system of Telegraphy.

DRAWING.

Examiner—MR. C. W. ODLING, C. E.

1. Print the words underlined in block *capitals* half an inch high and in small italics.

2. Construct a regular pentagon, length of side 1″·4. The side and diagonal of a square are together 12 feet in length. Construct a plan of the square. Scale 2½ feet to one inch.

3. Determine the projections of the *intersection* of a right cone and right cylinder having axes respectively vertical and horizontal. The axis of the cylinder is inclined to the vertical plane at an angle of 20° and cuts the axis of the cone 1″·3 from its base. Height of cone 3″,—diameter of base of cone 3″,—diameter of cylinder 1″·2.

4. The end elevation of a box with its lid open at an angle of 30° is given. The length of the box is 16 inches. It is required to place the box in perspective, the nearest corner to be 3 inches to the right of the eye, and 2¼ inches from the picture plane, the front side of the box to make an angle of 42° with the latter, the eye is to be 7″¼ above the ground plane and 17″ from the picture plane.

5. Draw the box described in the above question in isometrical projection.

N. B.—Lines of construction may be left in pencil.

L. C. E. Examination.

1884.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{4{\cdot}84 - 1\frac{3}{7}}{2{\cdot}2 - 1\frac{1}{3}}$ and $\dfrac{1{\cdot}\dot{5} \text{ of } 2{\cdot}7 \text{ of } 1{\cdot}\dot{9} \text{ of } 5 \text{ Rs.}}{1\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } \frac{10}{13} \text{ of } \frac{6}{7} \text{ of } 11 \text{ Rs.}}$.

2. Find the present value of 100,000 rupees due 500 years hence at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

3. What is the difference between the simple and compound interest on 15,725 Rupees for 4 years at 4 per cent.

4. How much stock in the 4 per cents. must be sold out to pay a debt of 8,500 Rupees, the price of the stock being $79\frac{3}{16}$, and a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. being paid to the broker.

5. Find the cube root of ·000057464 and the fourth roots of 1·2544 and ·96059601.

6. Simplify $a\left(\dfrac{a^3b}{3a^2 - 6ac + 3c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \dfrac{bc\,(ab)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a - c}$ and

$$\left\{\frac{x + y}{x} + \frac{x + y}{y} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{2}}}{y^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{4}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

7. Explain the term Greatest Common Measure of two algebraical expressions. Prove the rule for finding it.

Find the G. C. M. of $e^{2x}a^3 + e^{2x} - a^3 - 1$ and

$$e^{2x}a^2 + 2e^x a^2 - e^{2x} - 2e^x + a^2 - 1.$$

8. Solve the equations—

(1) $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + (a + x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \dfrac{na}{(a + x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$; (2) $ax + 1 = \dfrac{2ax\,(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a + (x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

9. Solve the equations—

(1) $(a + x)^{\frac{1}{4}} + (a - x)^{\frac{1}{4}} = h$; (2) $\begin{aligned} x^{\frac{3}{4}} + y^{\frac{3}{4}} &= 126 \\ x^{\frac{1}{4}} + y^{\frac{1}{4}} &= 6 \end{aligned}$

10. Prove if α and β are the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$, $\alpha + \beta = -p$ and $\alpha\beta = q$.

Find an equation with real co-efficients which shall have for roots $1 + \sqrt{2}$ and $2 + \sqrt{-3}$.

11. Find the number of permutations of m things taken n at a time.

12. Expand $(1 + mx)^{-\frac{1}{m}}$ to six terms by the Binomial Theorem.

13. If a, b, c, be the pth, q^{th} and r^{th} terms of an A.P., shew that $p(b - c) + q(c - a) + r(a - b) = 0$.

PLANE GEOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

2. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the square on the whole line thus produced, and the square on the part of it produced, are together double of the square on half the line bisected and of the square on the line made up of the half and the part produced.

3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

If a quadrilateral be inscribed in a circle and the middle points of the arcs subtended by its sides be joined to make another quadrilateral, and so on, show that those quadrilaterals tend to become squares.

4. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

5. If the sides of two triangles, about each of their angles, be proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular to each other, and shall have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.

The side BC of a triangle ABC is produced to D so that the triangles, ABD, ACD are similar. Prove that AD touches the circle described about the triangle ABC.

6. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes, they shall be cut in the same ratio.

7. In a parabola, prove that the distance between the foot of the ordinate of any point, and the foot of the normal at that point, is equal to half the latus rectum.

8. Prove that the tangent at any point of an ellipse makes equal angles with the focal distances at that point.

9. Define conjugate diameters of an ellipse. Prove that the sum of the squares on any two conjugate diameters is constant.

10. The tangents drawn from any point to a conic subtend equal angles at either focus.

11. Prove that the feet of perpendiculars let fall from the foci of an ellipse on a tangent to the curve, lie on the auxiliary circle, and that the rectangle contained by the perpendiculars is constant.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Expand tan $2x$ and tan $3x$ in terms of tan x. Use your formula to find tan 18°.

2. Find a general expression in terms of θ for all angles whose tangent is equal to tan θ. Find all the solutions of

$$\sin 3\theta - \cos\theta = o.$$

3. Prove the following :—

(1.) Sin 5 A — sin A = $\sin^2 3$ A — $\sin^2 2$ A.

(2.) Sin (A + B) sin (B + C + D) = sin A sin (C + D) + sin B sin (A + B + C + D).

(3.) If $A + B + C = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\frac{\cos A + \sin C - \sin B}{\cos B + \sin C - \sin A} = \frac{1 + \tan\frac{A}{2}}{1 + \tan\frac{B}{2}}$$

4. Find an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the sides.

If the sides of the triangle ABC be divided in D, E, F so that $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{CF}{FA} = \frac{1}{n-1}$; prove that the area of the triangle DEF : area of the triangle ABC $= n^2 - 3n + 3 : n^2$.

5. Eliminate θ from

$$\frac{m}{\cos\theta} + \frac{n}{\sin\theta} = p; \quad \frac{m}{\cos\theta} - \frac{n}{\sin\theta} = \cos 2\theta.$$

6. Shew that in any triangle, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$.

Thence deduce $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$.

If the sides of a triangle are $a\cos A$, $b\cos B$, $c\cos C$, where a, b, c, A, B, C are the sides and angles of another triangle, then the angles will be the supplements of 2A, 2B and 2C.

7. Find without logarithms the sine and cosine of the smallest angle of a triangle whose sides are 8, 15, and 17. Also find the remaining angles.

8. What is the weight to the nearest pound of the plates of an iron tank 27 feet square at the base and 9 feet high? The plating is $\frac{7}{16}''$ thick and the iron weights 280 lbs. per cubic foot.

9. What is the area of a segment of a circle whose height is 30 inches, and diameter is 7 feet?

10. What would be the cost of gilding a ball 3 feet 5 inches in diameter at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per square inch?

11. Find the surface and volume of a hexagonal pyramid, each side of the base being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the perpendicular height 10 feet.

12 To what height must a man ascend above the sea level, that he may be able to see the hundredth part of the earth's surface?

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. State the principle known as the parallelogram of forces, and explain it briefly.

A particle is placed at the centre of a square, and acted on by forces 1, 3, 5 and 7 lbs. respectively, tending to the angular points. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant force.

2. Define the moment of a force. State and prove the principle of moments in Statics.

3. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a system of forces in one plane acting on a mass.

A uniform isosceles triangle of which a is the length of the equal sides and h the altitude, is placed in a smooth hemispherical bowl of radius r, its three angles touching the bowl. Find the position in which it will rest.

4. A heavy carriage is to be dragged over an obstacle, by a horizontal force applied to the centre of the wheel. If W be the weight of the carriage, r the radius of the wheels, and h the height of the obstacle, shew that the force must exceed $W \frac{\sqrt{2rh - h^2}}{r - h}$.

5. State the laws of friction. A heavy body is to be dragged directly up a rough inclined plane. Shew that the force required well be least when its direction is inclined to the plane at an angle $\tan^{-1} \mu$, where μ is the co-efficient of friction.

6. Explain briefly how the action at a joint is calculated. Two uniform rods of equal section, 9 feet and 12 feet long, are freely jointed together. Their lower ends are connected by a string 15 feet long. The whole system is placed in a vertical plane, with the lower ends of the rods resting on a smooth horizontal plane. If w be the weight of the rods per foot, find the direction and amount of the action at the joint.

7. The time of falling down (from rest) a chord of a vertical circle from the highest point is constant. Prove it.

Find the path of quickest descent from a point above an inclined plane to that plane.

8. State and explain briefly Newton's Second Law of Motion. Thence derive the relation $P = mf$.

If a balloon be rising with acceleration $\frac{g}{12}$, find the pressure which a man in it weighing 260 lbs. will exert upon the bottom of the balloon.

9. Two bodies are connected by a string which passes over a smooth pulley at the top of an inclined plane. Find the motion, supposing the bodies to rest on the plane, the co-efficient of friction being μ.

10. An imperfectly elastic ball impinges on a hard plane with velocity V. The direction of motion makes an angle θ with the normal to the plane. Find the motion after impact.

A ball impinges on an equal ball at rest, the co-efficient of elasticity being e. If the velocities after impact are equal, show that the change in the direction of motion of the former is $\tan^{-1} e$.

11. A particle is projected with velocity V, and in a direction making an angle β with an inclined plane (inclined α to the horizontal). Find its range on the plane, and its greatest distance from the plane.

12. Find the time of oscillation of a simple pendulum, length l.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Define a fluid. Prove that the pressure of a fluid is the same in all directions.

2. If a solid be immersed in a liquid, the resultant pressure is equal to the weight of the displaced fluid. Thence deduce the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating freely.

3. Find the centre of pressure of a triangular lamina when immersed in liquid with its vertex in the surface, and base horizontal. If a quadrilateral lamina ABCD having AB parallel to CD be immersed in liquid with AB in the surface, the centre of pressure will be at the intersection of CA and BD, if $AB^2 = 3\ CD^2$.

4. Describe the barometer. Investigate the formula $H = C(\log h_1 - \log h_2)$ for finding the difference of level of two stations in terms of the heights of the barometer at the stations. If C = 65,000, what height must we ascend in order that the height of the barometer at the bottom to the height at the top may be as 5 : 4? (Log 2 = ·30103.)

5. Show how the specific gravity of a body may be found by means of the Hydrostatic Balance.

6. State and prove Torricelli's Theorem of the motion of fluids through a small orifice. A cylindrical vessel containing liquid is descending with a given velocity v and is suddenly stopped; find the impulsive action at any point in the liquid.

7. A cylindrical diving bell 7½ feet high is let down in water until its top is 18 feet below the surface of the water. To what height will the water rise in it, the water barometer standing at 32 feet?

8. State the laws of the reflection and refraction of light at a surface.

9. Determine the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after refraction at a spherical refracting surface. An eye is placed close to the surface of a sphere ($\mu = 1{\cdot}5$), which is silvered at the back. Find the position of the image which the eye sees of itself.

10. Define the term image. Investigate formulæ for the position and magnitude of the image of a lens (neglecting its thickness).

11. Describe briefly the Newtonian Telescope, and find an expression for its magnifying power.

12. What is meant by the minimum deviation of a prism? Assuming the condition, find an expression for the minimum deviation.

13. If the focal length of the reflector of a Newtonian Telescope be 2 feet, and of the eye-piece be 1 inch, and if the instrument be in focus for a star to a person who can see most distinctly at a distance of 6 feet, prove that it will require no re-adjustment for a person who sees distinctly at a distance of 2 feet, viewing an object 600 yards distant.

GEODESY.

Examiner—Mr. D. B. Horn, C. E.

1. A base line is measured with a 66 feet chain. During the first day 12,467 links were measured, average length of chain 66·2 feet. On the second day 15,600 links were measured before the chain broke, its average length having been 66·45 feet. The remaining length 13,538 links was measured with the mended length, which chain only measured 65·7 feet. What is the true length of the base line?

2. You are locating a line of railway, and marking it at every 100 feet; you are approaching a turning point, and you wish to connect the straight portions by a curve of fixed radius. The country is quite open, and a theodolite and one 100 feet chain at your disposal: describe how you would proceed.

Example.—The angle to be turned through is 7° 24′, radius 1 mile, chainage of the point where the curve commences 567 chains 65 links: what are the various angles to be laid off at that point in order to fix each peg and also the other end of the curve? (Angle of deflection for 100 feet chord = 0° 32′·551).

3. What are the conditions necessary for a theodolite to be in perfect adjustment? Describe in detail the adjustment for "zero of altitude" in Everest's theodolite.

4. The compass attached to Everest's theodolite is graduated to 10 degrees only on each side of zero, yet the magnetic bearing of any object can be obtained. Explain how this is effected, and state to what further use the compass can be applied.

5. Plot the accompanying cross section of Tolly's nullah from the field book.

Horizontal scale	50 feet = 1 inch.
Vertical scale	10 feet = 1 inch.

6. The light of a lighthouse is a feet above the sea level, and a spectator's eye b feet above same datum. Prove that the greatest distance in miles at which the light is visible is $\sqrt{\frac{3n}{2(n-1)}}(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})$, assuming the correction for refraction to be $\frac{1}{n}$ *th.* that for curvature.

7. The greatest and least altitudes of a circumpolar star were 54° 53′ 33·22″ and 48° 0′ 39·07″; refraction 42·49″ and 53·8″ respectively. Find latitude of the place, and mean declination of the star.

8. Describe any methods you know of finding the meridian,

(*a*) With angular instruments.
(*b*) Without angular instruments.

Cross Section on Station—peg A.

Bearing.	B. S.	Inter.	F. S.	Rise.	Fall.	R. L.	Distance.	Remarks.
...	2·69	...	...	...	...	18·90	...	On Station peg A. From Station peg A to Peg. No. 1 on the other bank. F. bearing 236°.
...	...	2·81	...	...	...	...	—27	End of the Canal Road.
...	...	3·41	...	...	...	...	—50	Compound of the Cattle shed.
...	...	3·53	...	...	...	...	—100	Ditto.
...	...	2·82	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	2·97	...	...	...	...	20	
...	...	3·11	...	...	...	...	30	
...	...	3.46	...	...	...	...	40	
...	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	50	
...	...	5·42	...	...	...	...	60	
...	...	7·01	...	...	...	...	70	
...	...	8·41	...	...	...	...	80	
...	...	9·75	...	...	...	...	90	
...	...	12·51	...	...	...	...	100	
...	...	15·31	...	...	...	...	110	
...	...	17·81	...	...	...	...	120	Edge of water.
		Soundings.						
		3·00	...	...	...	...	130	
		6·00	...	...	...	...	140	
		7·00	...	...	...	...	150	
		9·00	...	...	...	...	160	
		14·00	...	...	...	...	170	
...	...	14·00	...	...	...	...	180	
		11·00	...	...	...	...	190	
		8·00	...	...	...	...	200	
		6·00	...	...	...	...	210	
		5·00	...	...	...	...	220	
		3·00	...	...	...	...	230	
...	...	17·81	...	...	...	...	240	Edge of water.
...	...	16·07	...	...	...	...	250	
...	...	13·29	...	...	...	...	260	
...	...	11·82	...	...	...	...	270	
...	...	5·91	...	...	...	...	280	
...	...	3·17	...	...	...	...	290	
...	...	2·41	...	...	...	...	300	
...	..	2·29	...	...	...	...	320	
..	5·54	...	3·15	...	...	...	337	On Peg No. 1 on the other bank, on one end of the pucca Road.
...	...	5·01	...	...	...	...	349	Road.
..	...	5·44	...	...	...	...	360	Road.
...	...	...	6·36	...	...	...	368	Ground Level.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—Mr. D. B. Horn, C. E.

1. Define and illustrate by sketches the terms :—pitch circles, pitch of a tooth, pitch of a screw.

Sketch the principal forms of screw thread used by Engineers, and what are the principal conditions required in a screw ?

2. What are the uses of bolting, and what kinds are used ?

A leathern belt $\frac{3}{16}''$ thick and $4\frac{1}{2}''$ wide is to run at 500 feet per minute, and the strain on the leather cannot safely exceed 300 lbs. per square inch ; how many horse-power will that belt transmit ?

Explain how the tension of a belt is affected by the speed at which it runs.

3. When shafts are connected by toothed wheels, what relation exists between the shafts, velocity ratio, and diameter of wheels ?

If 2 shafts A and B are connected by wheels having 39 and 36 teeth respectively, and it is required to replace them by 2 others with the same pitch, so that the velocity ratio may be 4, what must be the number of teeth of the new wheels ?

4. Explain the action of a governor and throttle valve in regulating the speed of an engine.

5. Explain how you would construct a theoretical indicator diagram for an engine working in the following conditions : Initial pressure of steam 85 lbs. per square inch (above atmosphere), cut off at one-sixth of the stroke, back pressure 4 lbs. per square inch.

Sketch the diagram, marking the effective pressure at each sixth of the stroke. Calculate the mean effective pressure.

6. Describe the different kinds of fastenings used in woodwork, and state what you know about their holding power.

7. Sketch the sort of beam you would make if asked to cover in a terraced roof of 20 feet span with beams spaced 3 feet apart, the only available scantlings being 8 inches square. Assume the load on roof at 70 lbs. per square foot.

8. Design a wooden trussed bridge to carry a 10 foot roadway across a nullah 40 feet wide. Assume the live load at 100 lbs. per square foot. Make large sketches of the joints employed.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—Mr. D. B. Horn, C. E.

1. What would be the whole pressure on one side of a circular plate 4 feet in diameter, and inclined at 30° to the horizon, if its upper edge were just 6 feet below the surface of the fluid ?

2. If water flows through a pipe of section " a " with a velocity of 2 feet per second—

(1) What will be the momentum of the water which passes any particular section in a second ?

(2) What would be the energy of the water ?

3. Water enters the condenser of a Steam Engine from a reservoir 10 feet above the injection orifice. Taking atmospheric pressure 15 lbs. per square inch, find theoretical velocity of flow into condenser.

4. Obtain a formula for the discharge from a pipe of given length and diameter, under a given head.

Calculate the discharge per minute of a pipe 2 feet diameter, and 4,000 feet long under a head of 80 feet, using a co-efficient suitable for a clean pipe of that diameter.

5. Explain the cause of "loss of head" caused by sudden enlargement of a pipe. Employ the principle of momentum to determine its amount.

A pipe 4 inches diameter is suddenly enlarged to 6 inches diameter, find the power necessary to force 300 gallons per minute through the sudden enlargement.

6. A reservoir with a surface area of 80,000 square feet is fed through a rectangular opening in one side with a sectional area of 50 square feet. Suppose the river level outside to remain constant, and to be 2 feet higher than the water in the reservoir, how long would it take to fill the reservoir to the river level?

7. Deduce an equation for calculating the discharge

(1) Over a weir with a free fall.

(2) Over a weir partially submerged.

What will be the depth of water passing over a weir discharging 1,500 cubic feet per second, the width of crest being 50 feet? Assume co-efficient of contraction 0·6.

8. Explain and illustrate the meaning of the terms "hydraulic mean depth," "hydraulic radius" and "hydraulic gradient." If pipes were laid on the line of hydraulic gradient, how would the velocity at either end be affected?

9. In an earthen channel discharging uniformly, the bottom width is 50 feet, side slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, depth of water 10 feet, and the fall of bed is 18 inches per mile. Calculate the discharge per second using Bazin's co-efficients.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. The air of a room is analysed and found to contain 0·04 per cent. of carbonic anhydride, and 0·50 per cent. of aqueous vapour. The room is 5 metres long, 5 metres broad and 4 metres high. The temperature of the air is 27° C and the pressure 750 m. m. What is the weight of the carbonic anhydride and of the aqueous vapour present in the room?

2. You are given 200 lbs. of copper and 400 lbs. of nitric acid. State exactly how you can obtain copper oxide and copper nitrate from these bodies. What will be the weight of *all* the substances which will be obtained after the acid has acted on the copper? (Cu. = 63·5.)

3. You are required to show the composition of water both synthetically and analytically. How would you do it?

4. What are the allotropic forms of Carbon? Give a brief sketch of our knowledge of the mode of formation and properties of each, and for what purposes is each form employed?

5. What is the composition of bleaching powder? How is it produced on a large scale, and to what is its bleaching power due?

6. What are the principal ores of Copper? How can it be produced from two of the principal ores? What are the properties and uses of copper?

7. What do you understand by the spheroidal condition of water? Give the usual explanation of this condition of water. Can the spheroidal condition of water be used to explain certain accidents to Locomotive Engines?

8. How are the boiling point of water and melting point of ice affected by pressure? Describe some experiments which prove the facts stated.

9. How can you determine the specific heat (*a*) of solids and (*b*) of liquids? A pound of water at 20° C. is placed in a copper vessel weighing 2 lbs., and then 3 pounds of mercury at 100° added. What is the final temperature of the mass? (Sp. Heats — Cu. = 0·09515; Hg. = 0·03332).

10. Sketch a gridiron pendulum and also a compensated chronometer Balance wheel. State fully the principles on which their construction depends.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. Explain the construction of the two forms of goniometers; illustrate their action and state which you would prefer to use.

2. What are the physical characters which should be looked for in a mineral in order to refer it to its class, and which are the most important of them?

3. Give the chemical name and composition of the following minerals: Corundum, Spinelle, Magnesite, Calamine, Apophyllite, Steatite and Cinnabar.

4. Give the system of crystallography to which each of the following minerals belongs:—Sylvine, Tetrahedrite, Sal-Ammoniac, Calcspar, Arragonite and Barytine.

5. Describe the strata that might be expected to be met with on making an excavation 50 feet deep in most parts of lower Bengal.

6. Describe the cause of winds; also explain the formation of the Trade winds and the course which they take.

7. What is the origin of deltas and of lagoons? Trace out their usual history.

8. What is the height of the snow-line in the Himalaya, and what are the causes which influence the height of the snow line?

9. Describe clearly the formation and causes of Fog, Cloud, Rain, Hail, Snow, Dew, and Hoar Frost.

10. What are the four great classes of rock formation, and what is the origin of each? Mention certain rocks belonging to each formation.

DRAWING.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. Odling, C. E.

1. Print the words underlined in block capitals $\frac{3}{4}''$ high and in small italics.

2. Draw the projection of a square headed screw 3″ diameter and 0″·75 pitch.

3. A vertical right cone radius of base 1″·5, height 4″·5, penetrates a sphere of 1″·75 radius. The centre of the sphere is 2″ above the base of the cone and the side of the latter touches the surface of the sphere. Determine the vertical and horizontal projections of the intersection.

4. The end elevation of a box with its lid open at an angle of 30° is given. The length of the box is 16 inches. It is required to place the box in perspective, the nearest corner to be 3 inches to the right of the eye and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the picture plane, the front side of the box to make an angle of 42° with the latter, the eye is to be $7''\frac{1}{4}$ above the ground plane and 17″ from the picture plane.

5. Draw the box described in the above question in isometrical projection, supposing the box to be made of wood $\frac{3}{4}''$ in thickness, and that the quarter of the box facing the spectator has been cut away to show the box in section.

N. B.—Lines of construction may be left in pencil.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. Odling, C. E.

1. It is noted in Cunningham's Applied Mechanics that cast iron is not a suitable material for 'Long' 'Very Long' pillars, whilst wrought iron is well-adapted for use in this way. Give reasons for this statement.

2. A symmetric queen post truss (the rafters of which are trisected by the bracing) is subject to a symmetrical vertical load. Investigate the thrust on the three segments into which the rafter is divided and the tension at the middle of the main tie rod.

3. The most favourable position for the roadway of a bridge is in general on the top of the main girders. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this position?

4. A wall of uniform section 15 feet high and 18 inches thick was blown over about one year after it was built. The weight of the material in the wall was 105 lbs. per cubic foot and the adhesive resistance of the mortar may be taken at 25 lbs. per square inch. What wind pressure per square foot was required to overturn the wall?

5. What is the usual rule for the thickness of an arch at the crown? In a bridge with an elliptic arch, span 150 feet rise 35 feet, what depth of keystone would you allow?

6. Show how to cut (*a*) the strongest and (*b*) the stiffest rectangular beam out of a circular log of timber, indicating in each case the reasons for the method of construction employed.

7. A teak wood cantilever 9″ × 6″ is firmly built into a brick wall from which it projects horizontally to a distance of 12 feet. Find what weight may, with safety, be suspended from its outer extremity.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. Odling, C. E.

1. It is stated, in the Roorkee treatise, that in selecting a line of road, the Engineer should consider 1stly, The drainage; 2ndly, The supply of metal; 3rdly, The earth work. Explain clearly the reasons for the relative importance thus assigned.

2. There is frequently some error in closing a long curve. Show how this can be corrected when the error is inconsiderable and in direction rather than length.

3. What are the objections to the use of zigzags in hill roads, and in what situations can they be advantageously employed? When is the use of breast walls desirable and what precautions should be taken in building them?

4. Describe the following parts of the permanent way of a railway explaining clearly the object of each part: Ballast, wooden sleepers, chairs, keys and fish plates. Illustrate your reply by figured sketches.

5. Make a sketch showing a reversing triangle and explain how it is used.

6. What are the uses of the following parts of a locomotive engine: Blast pipe and tubes in the boiler? What are the dimensions on which the power and speed of an engine depend? Explain the effect in each case.

7. The total resistance to motion in ascending a gradient of 24 feet per mile is calculated to be about double that on a level line, the speed of the train being 20 miles per hour. Show how this result is obtained.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, NO. I.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. Odling, C. E.

1. What are the different descriptions of lime? Give a simple method of testing a stone supposed to contain hydraulic lime or cement. Specify the materials for, and describe in detail how you would prepare mortar for use in, works liable to be flooded during construction.

2. What are screw piles? Describe their construction and use.

3. Give a sketch of a good form of a retaining wall.

What precautions should be taken against water, and how should the depth of foundation be determined?

4. Describe the different methods of building brick arches, specifying the advantages and disadvantages of each. Illustrate your reply by sketches.

5. What is a lewis? Give sketches showing the different kinds in ordinary use including one suitable for use under water.

6. Describe the different methods of preserving iron used in buildings.

7. Describe with the aid of figured sketches a simple form of coffer dam suitable for use when the head of water is small, say 8 feet.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, NO. II.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. Odling, C. E.

1. Illustrate by figured sketches the manner in which door frames may be fixed to buildings by iron straps and bolts.

2. Describe Clark's method of roofing. With iron tie rods of fixed dimensions, say one inch in diameter, explain how you would calculate the intervals at which the rods should be fixed.

3. In treating of cast iron bridges the following sentences occur in the Roorkee Manual. "Let us suppose that a cast iron arch is required to carry a double line of rail over a span of 100 feet. Let the weight of the structure be 2·5 tons per lineal foot, that of the rolling load 2 tons, let the versed sine be 8 feet 6 inches. The rib is supposed to be braced so as to be subject to direct strains only. The strain at the crown will be 662 tons nearly." Show how this result is arrived at, and, supposing the bridge is composed of three ribs, what sectional area would you give to each?

4. Make a sketch of a tiled and terraced roof suitable for a verandah 10 feet in width. Wooden beams 7″ × 4″ one foot apart, centre to centre, are used. Show clearly how the junction with the main wall of the building should be effected.

5. Describe what is meant by chain and lozenge-rivetting. It is sometimes specified that rivet holes shall be drilled and not punched. Is there any special advantage in this requirement? Can you give any empirical rule for determining the diameter of the rivets with reference to the thickness of the plates to be joined?

6. A wall of a two-storied building 43 feet high carries (exclusive of its own weight) a load of half a ton per foot run. The height of the plinth is 3 feet and depth of foundations 5 feet. The soil on which the building is erected is compressible similar to that found in Calcutta. Sketch the section of a wall (brick in mortar), which you would consider to be suitable, giving calculations for the width of foundations adopted.

7. Sketch the cross section, giving dimensions, of any of the weirs across rivers, which are described in the Roorkee treatise.

Tagore Law Examination.

1885.

FIRST PAPER.

Examiner—THE HON'BLE AMEER ALI.

1. Describe briefly the several schools of law among the Mahommedans.
2. What is the meaning of the term *Hiba?*
3. What is *moosha*, and what is the difference between the Sunnis and the Shiahs regarding the gift of *moosha?*
4. Give the conditions necessary for making a valid gift.
5. What is an *Ariat?* Point out the difference between gift and *ariat*. Note some cases on the subject.
6. What is the meaning of seisin under the Mahommedan Law? Trace any resemblance between the English and the Mahommedan Law on the subject.
7. When are gifts revocable?
8. What is a *Hiba-bil-Ewaz?*
9. Is the gift of property in possession of tenants or mortgagee or a usurper valid? Explain your reasons.

SECOND PAPER.

Examiner—THE HON'BLE AMEER ALI.

1. What is a *wakf* and how is it effected under the Mahommedan Law?
2. What is the difference between the Shiahs and the Sunnis on the subject of *wakf?*
3. Give the abstract of some leading cases on the subject.
4. Explain the *cy pres* doctrine and its applicability under the Mahommedan Law. Give examples.
5. What are the conditions requisite under the Shiah Law to make a valid *wakf?*
6. Give the principle deducible from V. C. Wood's decision in *Salusbury* v. *Denton* with its application to the case regarding the will of Nawab Nazeer Ally Khan.
7. What are the meanings of the terms *musi-leh*, *wasi*, *wasiat* and *mars-ul-maut* (death-illness)?
8. What is the position of an Executor under the Mahommedan Law and what are his powers?
9. Under what circumstances can a *Mutwalli* delegate his powers to another person during his lifetime?

B. L. Examination.

1885.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. W. Gordon Leith.

1. Give a short account of the Courts of Request in India prior to 1850, stating their powers.
2. What were the provisions of the Sessions Court Act; when was it passed, with what object, and by what Act was it repealed?
3. What remains of the ancient powers exercised by the Privy Council?
4. What does its extraordinary original jurisdiction enable the High Court to do?
5. What are the several kinds of *rights* as opposed to *wrongs* enumerated by Blackstone and what do they include?
6. Give examples of obligations to which there is no corresponding rights.
7. Who are disqualified from acting as guardians to persons who are under the charge of the Court of Wards, and under what circumstances is the rule relaxed?
8. What are the duties which the Sovereign owes to the people as expressed in the coronation oath?
9. What are the chief provisions of the Naturalization Acts of 1870 and 1872?
10. What are the English Statutory exceptions to the maxim "Nullum tempus occurrit regi"?
11. What are the conditions necessary to a marriage under Act III of 1872?
12. By what tenure do the Judges in England now hold office and how did they hold it formerly? In what reign was the alteration made? How may a Judge lawfully be removed from office?

LAND TENURES IN BENGAL, &c.

Examiner—Babu Saradacharan Mitra.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

1. How does the distinction 'real property' and 'personal property' in English Law differ from 'immoveable property' and 'moveable property' in Indian Law? 6
2. What is an 'estate in fee-simple' and how may it be created? 6

3. State the principal provisions of the Statute of Uses and the causes which led to its enactment. 8

4. What is a deed and what are its requisites? 6

5. What are the different processes by which a mortgagee, who has advanced money on an English Mortgage of property situate in Calcutta, may obtain satisfaction for the mortgage-money? State briefly the procedure to be followed in each case. 10

6. Who are the persons who may redeem, or institute a suit for redemption of, mortgaged property? 6

7. How must an unprivileged will be executed and attested? 5

8. A Christian native of India domiciled in England dies, leaving property both moveable and immoveable in England and immoveable property in Bengal. What law or laws will regulate the succession to his property? 5

9. Of what documents is registration compulsory, and what is the period within which a document must be presented for registration? 6

10. A, the owner of a house in Calcutta, was dispossessed in the year 1865 by B, who remained in possession till the year 1879, when A succeeded in regaining possession. Can A, in a suit by B, successfully plead his title? Give reasons for your answer. 6

11. Explain the terms *khudkasht*, *maurusi*, *jagir*, *aiyma*, *altamgha*, *lakhiraj* and *sir*. 7

12. What grants for holding land exempt from payment of revenue were declared invalid in the Regulations of 1793, and what, if any, right to obtain settlement was reserved to grantees with respect to grants declared invalid? 7

13. How, when and where are the different notices for sale of *putni-taluk* under Regulation VIII of 1819 required to be served? 6

14. What is the effect of the sale of a fractional share of an estate for arrears of revenue, upon subordinate tenures created by the defaulting proprietor? 6

15. How is the right called the right of occupancy acquired and how may it be lost? Is the right transferable and heritable? Can the purchaser of an entire estate sold for its own arrears eject a ryot who has held land at the same rent from 1793, or a ryot who has acquired right of occupancy? 10

LAW OF CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Gordon Leith.

1. Distinguish between "factors" and "brokers."

2. Explain what is meant by a contract being "express", "implied", "executed", "executory"; a consideration being "executed", "executory", "concurrent", "contingent."

3. How does a "general" differ from a "particular" lien, and what persons, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, are entitled to the former?

4. How does the responsibility of a bailee in India differ from the responsibility of a bailee in England?

5. What is a "del credere" agent, and under what circumstances is a sub-agent responsible to the principal?

6. A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of Rs. 12000, B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C to secure a specific advance of Rs. 5000, made to him upon the bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent, being indebted to C to the amount of Rs. 9000: under what circumstances, if any, may A stop the goods?

7. State the exceptions to the rule that no seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title thereto than he has himself.

8. B at Agra orders of A at Calcutta 3 casks of oil to be sent to him by railway. A takes 3 casks of oil directed to B to Howrah Station and hands them over to the Company's servants. The casks do not reach B. A sues B for the price. What fact must be ascertained before it can be determined whether B is liable or not?

9. When a breach of contract occurs and in the contract a sum is named by way of (i) liquidated damages, (ii) penalty; state in each case to what the party complaining is entitled.

10. What are the exceptions to the general rule that agreements unsupported by consideration are void.

11. State how an agency may be terminated.

12. Explain the meaning of "Fraud" as used in the Contract Act.

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Examiner—Mr. W. Gordon Leith.

1. To what extent, otherwise than as regards the amount of harm which may be caused to an assailant, is the right of private defence restricted by the Penal Code?

2. Against what acts has a person the right to defend what description of property of what other person or persons?

3. Distinguish between "assault" and "criminal force."

4. In what cases may a Court pass a sentence of forfeiture; what sentences affect the acquisition of property and to what extent?

5. Define stolen property; of what fact is proof rendered immaterial in substantiating a charge of receiving stolen property?

6. A intentionally pours a jug of water over B intending to annoy him.

A accidentally pours a jug of water over B.

A laughs at B.

In each case B hits A with a stick.

State of what offence, if any, in each instance B is guilty.

7. What facts is it necessary to establish in order to procure a conviction in a case in which a person is charged with having defamed a person who is dead?

8. A, a revenue officer, undertakes, in the absence of B, his subordinate, to draw B's pay and place it to B's account at B's bank. A draws the pay and instead of paying it into the bank dishonestly pays a bill of his own with it. Of what offence is A guilty and why?

9. A sends a challenge to B to fight a duel. They meet and fight and A kills B.

Under what circumstances, if any, would this be culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and under what circumstances, if any, would this be murder?

10. Compare the elements which constitute the offences of kidnapping and abduction from lawful guardianship.

11. State under what circumstances, if any, the High Court can set aside a verdict of acquittal.

12. What powers are vested in the High Court as a Court of revision, which are not vested in it as a Court of appeal?

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—BABU SARADACHARAN MITRA.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

1. What is the difference between primary and secondary evidence, and in what cases is secondary evidence admissible? 7

2. When is opinion admissible in evidence? 6

3. Is oral evidence admissible to vary the terms of a written contract? 10

4. What fact or facts must be proved before evidence can be given to prove a statement made about a relevant fact by a person who is not before the Court, when such statement is against the pecuniary interest of the person making it? 6

5. A sues B for possession of immoveable property. B admits the right of A's predecessor in title, but pleads that before the title of A could accrue, the property had passed to C from whom B derived title. On whom does the burden of proof lie? If B simply denies A's title, on whom does the burden of proof lie? 7

6. When and under what conditions may a judgment in a previous suit be used as a bar to the trial of a subsequent suit? 6

7. A lets a zemindari to B at an annual rental of Rs. 2,000. The rent for the years 1288, 1289 and 1290 being due, A sues for the rent of the years 1288 and 1289 only. Can A afterwards sue for the rent of 1290? 5

8. What is an interpleader suit? Can agents sue their principals and tenants sue their landlords, for the purpose of compelling them to interplead with any persons other than persons making claims through such principals or landlords? Give reasons for your answer. 10

9. On what grounds can an application for review of judgment be made? 7

10. When may a Court appoint a receiver of property which is the subject of a suit? Does an appeal lie against an order appointing a receiver? 5

11. In what way and against whom does fraud affect the computation of the period of limitation in suits and applications? 8

12. What is the period of limitation and how is it to be counted in each of the following cases, *viz.* :—

(*a.*) Suit by a person excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein. 8

(*b.*) Suit by a mortgagee for foreclosure.

(*c.*) Suit by a Mahomedan for deferred dower.

(*d.*) Application for the execution of a decree of a Civil Court not established by Royal Charter.

13. What is the doctrine of *lis pendens?* A brings a suit against B for possession of immoveable property. When the suit is being actively prosecuted, B sells the property to C who has no notice of the suit. A ultimately obtains a decree against B. Can C effectually resist A's obtaining possession either in execution of the decree, or by a suit? 8

14. Within what time should an application to set aside a sale of immoveable property held in execution of a decree be made by the judgment-debtor, and what fact or facts must be proved for getting a sale set aside? On what ground or grounds can a purchaser get the sale set aside? 7

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—Babu Saradacharan Mitra.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

1. Explain the text—'To the nearest *sapinda* the inheritance belongs,' and show how the different interpretations of the word *sapinda* have caused difference in the order of succession in the two leading schools of Hindu Law. 16

2. Describe accurately the nature of the estate taken by a childless Hindu widow who succeeds to her deceased husband's property. Wherein does it differ from the estate of a tenant for life in English Law? 7

3. Define 'unobstructed heritage,' and show how and in what cases it affects the power of alienation. 9

4. What is the principle of law expressed in the Dáyabhága Ch. I. v. 21 by the phrase 'relinquishment in favour of the donee who is a sentient person'? What in Hindu Law are the exceptions to the rule? What are the provisions of the Indian Succession Act and the Transfer of Property Act in this respect? 10

5. What are the different kinds of Stridhana according to the Dáyabhága? 3

6. Is the adoption of an only son valid? Give reasons for your answer. 4

7. B, a Hindu, dies intestate leaving him surviving two sons of a deceased brother, A, and three sons of another deceased brother, C. What is the share of each of these brothers' sons in the property left by B? Would it make any difference if A had been a son by adoption before the birth of B and C? 7

8. Compare the 'estate in joint-tenancy' in English Law with the estate of co-widows in Hindu Law. 9

9. A person domiciled in India dies intestate, leaving him surviving his father, mother, one brother and two sons of another deceased brother. To whom and in what shares will his property pass, supposing—

(a) that he is a Sunni Mahomedan.
(b) that he is a Shia Mahomedan.
(c) that he is a Hindu governed by the Mitákshará Law (Benares School). 10
(d) that he is a Hindu governed by the Dáyabhága.
(e) that he is a Christian Native of India.

10. A woman governed by the Dáyabhága dies leaving her surviving a maiden daughter, a son and a married daughter. Who will succeed her as regards property given to her by her husband after marriage? 3

11. What is *shoofa* or *pre-emption*? What formalities must be observed by the pre-emptor to assert his right in a Court of justice? 6

12. Who are the sharers according to the Mahomedan Law (Sunni) and what are their respective shares? 8

13. What are the limits to the testamentary power of a Mahomedan? 4

14. A Mahomedan dies leaving him surviving a widow, two sons and three daughters. How is the property to be distributed? 7

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination.
1885.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. What are the commercial sources of Bromine? Explain clearly how it is manufactured and what are its properties? 30

2. What is meant by combustion from a chemical point of view and explain the functions of combustible bodies and supporters of combustion? What is the usual source of light in luminous flames? 30

3. Explain clearly how you would prepare a maximum and minimum thermometer. A pound of water at 40° F. is added to a pound of ice at 0° C. and to a pound of water at 85° C. Explain what will be the final result? 30

4. Describe the preparation of Chloroform and what are its properties? What is the difference between chloroform prepared from pure and methylated alcohol? Explain the chemical relations of chloroform. 45

5. What is the composition of healthy urine? Explain clearly how you would detect and separate its principal constituents. 45

6. How can hydrocyanic acid be made from inorganic materials? Give the formulæ of the principal cyanides and explain how hydrocyanic acid can be detected. 45

7. Give the formulæ of strychnia and morphia. How are they obtained and what are the principal tests for these substances? 45

8. Give the method of extraction of mercury from its ores. What are the principal compounds of mercury used in medicine, and describe how you would detect mercury in an organic mixture? 35

9. Ten grammes of Sulphuric acid are added to ten grammes of Hydrogen Potassium Carbonate. Explain clearly what will happen, giving the weights of any new substances that may be formed — (K = 39.) 50

10. A balloon of 50 cubic metres' capacity is to be filled with Hydrogen at 17° C. and 750 mm. pressure. What weight of Zinc must be dissolved in Sulphuric acid to produce it, and what weight of Zinc Sulphate will be formed — (Zn. = 65.)? 45

Note.—400 marks are given for this paper and 200 marks will be given for Practical Chemistry.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—DR. A. BARCLAY.

1. Define a nervous centre. What are the principal groups of nervous centres in the human body, and how are the individual groups distinguished from one another in function? 150

2. In subjecting warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals to (1) increased heat, and (2) to cold, what difference, if any, would be found in their body temperatures? Give reasons for your answers, and suggest ways by which the correctness of your views might be experimentally determined. 150

3. Mention any evidence shewing that during the nutrition of the body, there is a formation of new compounds, as opposed to those that are merely appropriated ready made. 150

4. Describe shortly the mode of development of blood corpuscles and blood capillary vessels in the chick. What views are held regarding the homologies of the fully developed blood corpuscles with the parts of the original parent cells? 150

ANATOMY.

Examiner—DR. D. O'C. RAYE.

1. What are the origin, termination and relations of the Innominate artery? 100

2. What nerves supply the following muscles: Levator palpebræ superioris,—Pronator radii teres,—Brachialis anticus,—Sterno-Mastoid,—Cricothyroid? 100

3. What are the relations of the right kidney? 100

4. Enumerate the coverings of the testicle and state from what source each such covering is derived. 100

5. Give the origin and insertion of the sartorius, the mylohyoid, the temporal, the flexor accessorius and the coraco brachialis. 100

Paper = 500. Oral and Practical = 500.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—DR. G. F. A. HARRIS.

1. What is the substance known in pharmacy as "prussic acid?" How is it made and what are its properties, officinal preparations and therapeutic uses? 125

2. State briefly the general therapeutic effects of mercurial preparations. What circumstances should influence us in prescribing any of these preparations? 150

3. How is chloral hydrate prepared and what is its therapeutic action? 125

4. State as fully as you can the therapeutic and physiological action of Conia *or* of Digitalis, enumerating also the officinal preparations. 150

5. Contrast the actions of:— 150

(α.) Podophyllin and Calomel.
(β.) Aloes and Jalap.
(γ.) Rhubarb and Gamboge.
(δ.) Castor-oil and Senna.

6. What are the compound powders in the Pharmacopœa, and give their composition and doses. Also the composition of Pil. Scam. Co., Confect. Piperis, Tr. Opii Ammanata, Linimentum Sinapis Co. 100

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M. A.

1. Give a brief account of the fertilization and development of the ovule of an angiospermous plant. 120

2. Describe shortly the processes of respiration and assimilation in plants. 120

3. Define the terms thalamus, cyme, cotyledon, bulb, capsule, tegment. 120

4. What are stipules? Describe the various forms which these organs assume. 120

5. Give short botanical descriptions of a cocoa-nut, a grain of paddy and a potato. 120

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—Dr. A. Barclay.

1. What are the most striking differences between animals and plants? 120

2. Describe the nervous system of the *lobster*: in what respects, chiefly, does a *lobster* differ from a *beetle*? 120

3. Describe the chief features in which *amphioxus* differs from other vertebrates. 120

4. What are the characters of the group Ruminantia: into what families are they divided and on what grounds? 120

5. What are the specimens A. B. C. D. Refer them, or the animals to which they belong, to their places in Zoological Classification as nearly as you can. 120

N. B.—All questions are of equal value.

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.
1885.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Dr. S. C. Mackenzie.

1. What is cadaveric lividity and how would you distinguish it from ecchymosis? 100

2. What causes the body of a person drowned to sink? What causes it to float after a time? What circumstances facilitate and what retard the buoyancy of a body? In how many hours should a body in Bengal rise to the surface of the water? 100

3. How would you distinguish a case of Idiopathic Tetanus from one of Strychnine poisoning? 100

4. What circumstances would point to a gunshot wound being homicidal and what to its being self-inflicted? 100

5. How would you define rape? What are the physical signs you would expect to find on the body of an adult female recently raped? 100

6. How may ruptures of the spleen occur? In what part of the spleen do they generally occur? What post-mortem appearances would you expect to find in a case of death from rupture of the spleen? 100

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Dr. E. A. Birch.

1. Describe a case of hemiplegia (alluding to the reflexes, temperature, electric and muscular states). What is the nature and situation of the lesion most commonly causing it, and enumerate the other morbid conditions which may give rise to it. 200

2. Give the symptoms and physical signs of hydro-pneumothorax. 200

3. Define the areas of superficial and deep cardiac dulness in health. What are the conditions which may modify these areas? 150

4. Describe a case of inflammation of the cœcum consequent on fæcal lodgment and obstruction. State your treatment under the different conditions that may present themselves. 200

Paper = 750. Cases = 150. Vivâ voce = 100.

SURGERY.

Examiner—Dr. J. O'Brien.

1. What is Femoral Hernia? Describe the coverings of such a hernia and the anatomical boundaries of the femoral ring. Mention the diseases with which this form of hernia may be confounded and describe (*a*) the manner in which taxis should be applied and (*b*) the operation for the reduction of the hernia stating particularly the lengths, directions and risks attending the incisions. 150

2. Mention the situations in which epithelioma is usually found, and say how you would diagnose between an ulcer due to this cause and one of syphilitic origin on the tongue. Describe the operation for removal of the entire tongue by the e'craseur from beneath the chin. 150

3. Describe the symptons of, and means of diagnosing a tumour in the bladder. What forms of tumour are usually found in this viscus? Describe the operation for digital exploration of the bladder from the perinæum. 100

4. Mention the (*a*) usual causes and the symptoms of the extravasation of urine, (*b*) the directions which the extravasation follows when the urethra is ruptured in the perinæum with the reasons for such directions, and (*c*) the treatment to be adopted. 100

Three only of the above questions to be answered.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

5. What is sympathetic ophthalmitis? Describe fully the causes, symptoms and treatment of this form of disease, also the pathological conditions that are found associated with it. 100

6 Mention the conditions that call for the operation of Iridectomy. Describe the operation. What is the difference between Iridectomy, Iridotomy and Iridodesis? How is Iridotomy performed? Under what circumstances is the operation called for? 100

One only of these 2 questions to be answered.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—Dr. E. A. Birch.

1. State what you know about the causes, the seriousness, the effects, prognosis, and treatment of albuminuria in pregnancy. 200

2 Describe the symptoms, diagnosis, dangers, and treatment of retroversion of the gravid uterus. 200

3. Define the planes and axes of the pelvis and the "curve of Carus." 100

4. Give the diagnosis of the third cranial position. Describe the mechanisms of labour in such a case and the causes which determine each. 200

5. A woman is in full labour, the os is well dilated, the membranes are unruptured, but on examination per vaginam you cannot reach any presenting part. What would you suspect and how would you act?

PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Examiner—Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

1. Mention any instance in which it has been proved satisfactorily that infective disease is due to parasitic schizomyate organisms? Give the evidence in detail. 250

2. What points distinguish true alveolar sarcomata from cavernous sarcomata of alveolar texture? 100

3. Give a description of the two preparations put before you. From what sources are they derived? 250

4. In event of an outbreak of cholera taking place in any locality, what measures would you propose to enforce in order to limit the diffusion of the disease? 200

5. Describe the methods of determining the hardness of water and the amount of carbonic acid in air. 200

6. Describe the conditions to be fulfilled in any really efficient system of house-drainage. 200

Entrance Examination.
1885.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Examiners— { MR. S. C. HILL.
MR. H. M. PERCIVAL.
MR. G. LORIMER. }

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) Describe Cowper's ways of life as they can be inferred from his *Letters*. What influence had the Rev. John Newton and Lady Hesketh, respectively, upon Cowper's writings and character? 10

(*b.*) Explain:—

(1.) I undertake this Herculean task in which I seem so effectually anticipated by Pope, although in fact he has not anticipated me at all. 2

(2.) The Parliament, my dearest cousin, prorogued continually, is a meteor dancing before my eyes, promising me my wish only to disappoint me, and none but the king and his ministers can tell when you and I shall come together. 2

2. (*a.*) Describe briefly how house-martins build their nests: and explain how they act by *Instinct* and not by *Reason*. 6

(*b.*) Explain:—

(1.) "The Chronicle of Spain"—a work in which the author, starting from the Deluge, was interrupted by death, before he had groped his way through the Dark Ages. 2

(2.) I have had five learned divines who have been busy with my conscience for this year past in Flanders, and all with which you will have to concern yourself will be my life in Yuste. 2

3. (*a.*) Show how Alfred deserved the titles both of *Great* and of *Good*. Name any persons who have been Great without being Good. 6

(*b.*) "The most authentic record of that day's fight arms him neither with sword nor spear." What is this "record" that enables Freeman to describe so minutely the armour worn at the battle of Senlac? 2

(*c.*) Explain:—

(1.) He rode forth singing songs of Roland and Charlemagne—so soon had the name and exploits of great Germans become the spoil of the enemy. 2

(2.) Byles Gridley, stranded in a lonely study strewed with the wrecks of the world's thought, his work in life finished, his one literary venture gone down with all it held. 2

4. Explain the allusions in the italicized words in the following passages, and give the meaning of each passage:—

(*a.*) I have a most affectionate letter from Colman; *the Chancellor is dumb.* 3

(*b.*) I knew not where to find *underwriters* who would choose to insure my first volume of poems. 3

(*c.*) His stomach *abhorred a vacuum.*

(*d.*) Von Male thus performed *the same office for his master which Voltaire used to intimate he had rendered to Frederic the Great,* by saying he had washed out the king's dirty linen. 3

(*e.*) For ships might then, *as in later times,* have been *wooden walls.* 3

(*f.*) *The deed of Metaurus* had been wrought, as it were, beneath the eyes of Hannibal. 3

5. Explain:—

(*a.*) Take Time's forelock in one hand, and a pen in the other. (*b.*) Aft the more honour, forward the better man. (*c.*) The freedom of the city of Bristol was transmitted to him. (*d.*) Allegiance to the metropolitan throne. (*e.*) The service of his oratory was uncommonly ample. (*f.*) Deference to the cloth. (*g.*) To borrow on the faith of the national credit. (*h.*) That prince of fire-eaters, Charles the Bold. (*i.*) Norman writers strangely in the confidence of the English king, tell us of dialogues between Harold and Gyrth. (*j.*) The Almagesta of Ptolemy which contained whatever was known or rather not known of astronomy in that day. (*k.*) Fellows with lime enough in their bones, and iron enough in their blood. (*l.*) The French poem had great success, in its way. (*m.*) He stood in with the ships of the line. (*n.*) The Wise Men of Alfred. 14 (1 each)

6. Give the exact force of the italicized words in the following:—The ravens built *on,* nest *upon* nest.—The idiot boy was a *very* merops apiaster.—If Maty *will* see a book of my Homer, he *shall* be welcome.—He, poor fellow, *promises* to die soon.—Time would fail *to tell* of all.—*Now* a story is told of Alfred.—*If* he was brave, he was many other things.—*Oh dear!* Oh dear! she would go and see him, *there!*—she must and would.—Insects that sport in the sunbeams *of* a summer evening. 12 (1 each)

7. Frame short sentences to illustrate the different meanings which each of the following verbs has when joined successively to each of the prepositions after it:— 10 ($\frac{1}{2}$ each)

to make—up, up to, at, over, for, away with, out.
to have an eye—for, to, upon.
to play—off, at, with, out.
to fall—to, out, out with, in, in with, away.

8. Give *two* English words derived from the same root as each of the following words, but not directly derived from that word itself:— 10 (1 each)

Minster. Minister. Master. Battle. Doctor. Journey. Punish. Question. River. Law.

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { MR. M. PROTHERO.
MR. G. LORIMER.
BABU PRASANNAKUMAR LAHIRI. }

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Not more than about five-eighths of the words in the English language are derived from Anglo-Saxon; in what sense, then, is it correct to say that English is of *purely* Teutonic origin? 6

2. (*a.*) Give the feminines of:—votary, singer, ant, painter, drone, friar, monk, tailor, heritor, marquis, John, Charles. 6

(*b.*) Give *six* instances in which the masculine is formed from the feminine. 3

(*c.*) Compare far, fore, forth, nigh, old, late. 3

3. (*a.*) Give the plurals of story, valley, sky; and frame, according to your answer, rules for the formation of plurals of words ending in y. 3

(*b.*) Are the cardinal numerals *below one hundred* ever used in the *plural form?* Give examples. Examine whether the singular is correct in the following:—"I'll take the ghost's word for a thousand *pound*." "*This* ten *year* have I served him well." 6

(*c.*) Give two different meanings of the plural, and two different forms of the plural, where such occur, of each of the following:—custom, number, cloth, shot, pea, part, letter, genius, coin. 3

4. Give nouns derived from the following words:—tell, dig, cook, break, premise, flow, wake, broad, sow, give, high, heal, dear, bear, advise, choose, refuse. 6

5. (*a.*) Frame sentences to illustrate the uses of (1) "*what*" as (*a*) a compound relative, (*b*) an interrogative, (*c*) an interjection, and (*d*) an adverb; (2) "*that*" as (*a*) a relative, (*b*) a demonstrative, and (*c*) a conjunction; (3) "*some*" as (*a*) an indefinite pronoun, and (*b*) an adverb. 3

(*b.*) Distinguish between the forces of the relatives "*who*" and "*that*" in the following:—"The man *who* excuses himself, accuses himself;" and "the man *that* excuses himself, accuses himself." 3

6. (*a.*) Illustrate by examples the uses of the present tense as expressing (1) an historic present, (2) a future indefinite, (3) a universal truth, (4) an habitual state, (5) the possession of a faculty, (6) a single act. 4

(*b.*) Give the past tense and past participle of each of the following:—thrive, forbid, blow, thrust, sting, slide, melt, read, stink, shed, drown, wend, cleave, saw, see, sew, sow, sue. 6

(*c.*) Form transitive verbs from the following intransitive forms:—sit, fall, rise, sleep. 2

(*d.*) Name the mood of each of the words in italics, and show how the mood affects the meaning of each passage, in the following:— 4

"if it *is* so, it is a grievous fault."
"if it *be* so, it is a grievous fault."
"*were* it so, it *were* a grievous fault."

7. (*a.*) What form of the possessive is taken by words denoting human beings? Is it correct to use "*of*" in the following:—"I diligently peruse the diary *of* the traveller who has crossed the snows." 2

(*b.*) Show the exact force of "*of*" in each of the following expressions:—the song *of* the bird: the wings *of* the bird: one *of* the birds: a bird *of* prey: a flight *of* birds: the ostrich is a monster *of* a bird. 4

8. Explain the exact force of each of the different forms of "*shall*" and "*will*" in the following, pointing out any incorrect uses that may occur:— 8

"*Shall* you see me to-morrow?"—"I *will*."
"*Will* you see me to-morrow?"—"I *shall*."
"*Will* I see you to-morrow?"—"You *will*."
"This construction, I *should* think, is faulty."
"I *would* attempt it, if you *should* fail."
"I warned you; but still you *would* venture."
"What if my valour *should* leave me?—for valour *will* come and go."

9. (*a.*) Rewrite with correct punctuation the following passage (remembering that the speaker is anxious, not to offend, but to please those whom he addresses); and (*b*) give the sense of the passage according to the corrected punctuation:— 5

"If we offend, it is with our good will.
That you should think, we come not to offend,
But with good will. To show our simple skill,
That is the true beginning of our end.
Consider then we come but in despite.
We do not come as minding to content you,
Our true intent is. All for your delight
We are not here. That you should here repent you,
The actors are at hand and by their show
You shall know all that you are like to know."

10. Write an Essay in English on *one* only of the following subjects:—*either* (*a.*) The late Calcutta International Exhibition, or (*b.*) A description of the school at which you have studied, and of the manner in which you spent the last long vacation. 18

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners— { REV. FATHER E. H. YOUNAN, S. J.
BABU BIPINBIHARI GUPTA.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Of what number is $2\frac{1}{6}$ the $\frac{3}{8}$th part? 1

By what fraction must $\frac{1\frac{1}{7}}{1\frac{1}{14}}$ of $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{5}{8}} - \frac{8\frac{1}{3}}{7\frac{2}{3}}$ be divided 3

in order to give a quotient $= \frac{2}{3}$?

2. Simplify $\dfrac{\cdot 12 \text{ of } (\cdot 0104 - \cdot 002) + \cdot 36 \times \cdot 002}{\cdot 12 \times \cdot 12}$; 3

and express your result as a fraction of ·6. 1

Reduce $\frac{3}{5}$ of 16*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to the decimal of £1. 9*s.* $10\frac{1}{4}$*d.* 3

3. What circulating decimal multiplied by $\dfrac{2\frac{3}{5}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ will give 2 for a product? 3

If $\cdot\dot{4}2857\dot{1}$ of a barrel of beer be worth ·72 of £2. 10*s.*, what is the value of ·625 of the remainder? 4

4. Find the price of 10 lbs. 11 ozs. 16 dwts. 16 grs. of gold at £3. 17*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per oz. 5

Extract the square roots of $9\frac{3}{4}$ and $\dfrac{1}{12\cdot 5}$ to 4 places. 2. 2

5. If 27 men can perform a piece of work in 15 days, how many men must be added to the number that the work may be finished in three-fifths of the time? 3

I buy a horse for £40 and sell it for £45 at a credit of 8 months. What do I gain per cent., reckoning money worth 6 per cent. per annum? 3

6. Which is the better investment, bank stock paying 10 per cent. at 319 or 3 per cent. Consols at 96? 2

What will be the cost of £1,500 3 per cent. Consols at $89\frac{3}{8}$, brokerage being $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.? What rate of interest will such investment obtain? 2 3

7. Find the co-efficient of x^4 in the product of 2

$$x^4 - ax^3 + bx^2 - cx + d \text{ and } x^2 + px + q.$$

Divide $\dfrac{83}{89}$ into 2 parts, differing by $\dfrac{14}{19}$. 2

8. Resolve into their simplest possible factors

$$x^3 - a^3,\ x^2 - \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)x + 1,\ x^4 + a^2x^2 + a^4, \quad 1.\ 1.\ 2$$

and find the Least Common Multiple of

$$x^2 - 1,\ x^2 + 1,\ (x - 1)^2,\ (x + 1)^2,\ x^3 - 1,\ x^3 + 1. \quad 3$$

9. Find the values of

(i.) $\dfrac{x^{3n}}{x^n - 1} - \dfrac{x^{2n}}{x^n + 1} - \dfrac{1}{x^n - 1} + \dfrac{1}{x^n + 1}$; 2

(ii.) $\left(\dfrac{x}{x - 1}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{x}{x + 1}\right)^2$; when $x = \sqrt{\dfrac{n - 1}{n + 1}}$. 3

10. Solve the following equations:—

(i.) $\dfrac{x - ax}{\sqrt{x}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$; 2

(ii.) $\dfrac{ax - 1}{\sqrt{ax} + 1} = 4 + \dfrac{\sqrt{ax} - 1}{2}$; 3

(iii.) $(1 + x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (1 - x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$; 4

(iv.) $\begin{cases} \frac{m}{n} - \frac{n}{y} = a. \\ px = qy. \end{cases}$ 3

11. Find to 4 terms the square root of $1 - x - x^2$. 3

12. Two sums of money are together equal to £54. 12*s.*, and there are as many pounds in the one as shillings in the other. What are the sums? 3

A boy buys a certain number of oranges at 3 for 2*d.*, and one-third of that number at 2 for 1*d.*; at what price must he sell them to get 20 per cent. profit? If his profit be 5*s.* 4*d.*, find the number bought. 4 2

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiners— Babu Saradaranjan Ray.
,, Gaurisankar De.
,, Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) Define a *plane*, a *right angle*, *parallel straight lines*, *a rhombus*, a *gnomon*, and a *segment of a circle*. 3

(*b.*) If, at a point in a straight line, two other straight lines on the opposite sides of it, make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles, then these two straight lines shall be in one and the same straight line. 5

2. (*a.*) In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described on the side subtending the right angle, is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle. 6

(*b.*) Divide a given straight line into two parts, such that the difference between the squares described upon the two parts may be equal to the square on a given straight line. 6

3. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles upon the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle, between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle. 6

4. (*a.*) In a circle the angle in a semicircle is a right angle: but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle. 5

(*b.*) AB is a diameter of a circle, and AC a tangent at A equal in length to AB; CB is joined cutting the circle in D; prove that CB is bisected in D, and AD equal to half of CB. 4

5. (*a*.) Describe a circle touching three given straight lines lying in one plane, no two of which are parallel. Show that *four such* circles can be described. 6

(*b*.) ABC is an acute-angled triangle. Perpendiculars AD, BE, CF, are drawn from the angular points A, B, C, upon the opposite sides respectively, intersecting in O; prove that O is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle DEF, and A, B, C are the centres of circles *escribed* to the same triangle. 8

6. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a given circle. 5

7. (*a*). Construct a decimal diagonal scale, and show how by means of it the length of a given straight line can be determined. 5

(*b*.) The sides AB, BC, CD of the quardrilateral ABCD are 10, 15, and 16 respectively, and the angles ABC and BCD are 135° and 90° respectively; find by scale, or otherwise, the length of AB correct to one decimal place. 5

8. The two parallel sides of a trapezoid are 12 and 6, and the other two sides are 7 and 8; find the lengths of the diagonals. 5

9. A chord of a circle subtends an angle of 60° at the centre; if the length of the chord be 100, find the areas of the two segments into which the chord divides the circle. 5

10. From the notes given below, draw a plan of the field ABC and calculate its area in acres, roods, &c., the lengths being expressed in links;— 6

	⊙ A	
	400	0
	240	16
	⊙ C	0
turn	to the	left
	⊙ C	
	320	0
	120	15
	⊙ B	0
turn	to the	left
	⊙ B	
	240	0
	120	20
	80	12
	0	0
from	⊙ A	go East

LATIN.

Examiner—Mr. H. Stephen.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Cornelius Nepos—Vitæ.

1. Translate:—

(*a.*) Idem prætor fuit Atheniensium apud Platæas in proelio, quo Mardonius fusus, barbarorumque exercitus est interfectus. Neque aliud est ullum hujus in re militari illustre factum, quam hujus imperii memoria: justitiæ vero, et æquitatis, et innocentiæ, multa; imprimis, quod ejus æquitate factum est, quum in communi classe esset Græciæ simul cum Pausania, quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi a Lacedæmoniis transferretur ad Athenienses. 9

Where was Platæa? When and between whom was the battle fought?

(*b.*) Victor ex Asia quum reverteretur, Thasumque divertisset, quod ea civitas præcipua fide fuerat erga Athenienses, proinde ac si iidem firmissimi solerent esse amici, qui constantes fuissent inimici, eam pervertere concupivit. 4

To whom does this passage refer?

(*c.*) Huic ille inquit: Nulla mora est: sed tu delibera utrum colloqui malis, an per literas edere quæ cogitas. Necesse est enim si in conspectum veneris venerari te regem, (quod προσκυνειν illi vocant). Hoc si tibi grave est, per me nihilo secius editis mandatis, conficies quod studes. Tum Conon: Mihi vero, inquit, non est grave quemvis honorem habere regi; sed vereor ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, quum ex ea sim profectus, quæ ceteris gentibus imperare consueverit, potius barbarorum quam illius more fungar. 15

Change this passage into the indirect form. In what case is *more*, and why?

(*d.*) At Epaminondas, quum *animadverteret* mortiferum *se* vulnus *accepisse*, simulque, si *ferrum*, *quod* ex *hastili* in corpore *remanserat*, *extraxisset*, animam statim *amissurum*, usque *eo* retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est, vicisse *Bœotios*. *Id* postquam audivit, Satis, *inquit*, vixi; invictus enim *morior*. Tum, ferro *extracto*, confestim exanimatus est. 16

Parse the words in italics. Decline (together) in full *mortiferum vulnus* and *fortis Epaminondas*. Give all the parts of the perfect indicative active of the verbs *vincio*, *vinco*, and *vivo*.

2. Translate and explain the references in— 10

(*a.*) Testularum suffragiis e civitate ejectus.

(*b.*) Legatos ad eum cum scytala miserunt.

(*c.*) Tabellarium in scapha cum caduceo mittit.

(*d.*) Cui ex patria fugienti LLS. ducenta et quinquaginta millia donavit.

(*e.*) Ad hastam publicam nunquam accessit.

(*f.*) Nemo in convivio ejus aliud acroama audivit quam anagnosten.

(*g.*) Pridie Kal. April.

3. Where are Artemisium, Delos, Mantinea, Aegospotamus, Corones, Leuctra, Aegates, Saguntum, Zama and Philippi? In what connexion are they referred to in the text? 1

4. Translate :— 1

(*a.*) Legati ex oppido ad eum venerant oratum, ut sibi ignosceret suæque vitæ consuleret.

(*b.*) Quod consilium et nostris militibus spem minuit et hostes ad pugnam alacriores effecit, quod non sine summo timore id factum videbatur.

(*c.*) Postquam lux certior erat et Romani in arcem confugerant conticiscebatque paulatim tumultus, tum Hannibal Tarentinos sine armis convocari jussit.

(*d.*) At milites, quanquam itinere et prœlio fessi erant, tamen intenti obviam hostibus procedunt.

5. Give the names of any ten of the eminent commanders whose lives Nepos has written, stating when and where they were born and died. 5

LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner—Mr. H. Stephen.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Decline fully *canis*, *domus*, *vis*, *respublica*, and *jusjurandum*. Decline together in the plural *eques Romanus*, *meus filius*, *bos piger*, and *dives senex*. What classes of nouns have the ablative in *i*? 5

2. Decline *duo* and *unusquisque*, and the plurals of *idem* and *aliquis*. What are the other adjectives and pronouns declined like *unus*? Compare the adjectives *juvenis*, *nequam*, *integer*, *humilis*, and *maledicus*. 4

3. Conjugate the Present Indicative, Imperfect Subjunctive, and the Imperative of *prosum*, *nolo*, *fero*, and *fio*. Give the other compounds of *sum* with their meanings. What are the verbs having monosyllabic Imperatives Active? 5

4. Give the perfect, supine, and infinitive of *flecto*, *reddo*, *gigno*, *cano*, *quaero*, *lecesso*, and *nosco*, and of the two compounds of *nosco*. Distinguish the meanings of the present, perfect, and pluperfect of *nosco*. Give all the parts of the verb *do* which are formed from the perfect. What are the verbs which have only the perfect and the parts formed from it? 6

5. Explain the uses of the Gerund and Gerundive with examples. Give the deponent verbs which govern the ablative. After what class of verbs must the accusative and infinitive construction be used? Distinguish in meaning *timeo ne videat*, and *timeo ut videat*. 4

Translate into Latin :—

(*a.*) Two thousand men—he teaches me Greek—genius is better than learning—he came home with me—he was born at Rome, educated at Athens, and lived many years at Car- 5

thage—I wanted to know what you were doing—I have no doubt that it is so.

(b.) (1.) We are preparing arms not that we may attack others, but that we may defend our own country. 5

(2.) Nobody is so brave but he sometimes feels fear.

(3.) Do you prefer to live in the city or in the country?

(4.) When this war is finished, we shall be able to enjoy peace.

(5.) Nothing could prevent him from seizing the supreme power.

(c.) Solon, having been invited to a feast, sat silent for a long time. Another guest, who had talked very much, wondering at the silent stranger, asked his neighbour who he was, and whether he was silent because he wanted words, or because he was foolish. Solon, hearing what he was saying, answered: "No fool ever was silent at a feast." 6

SANSKRIT.

Examiners— { BABU NARSINGHACHANDRA MUKERJEE.
,, KAILASCHANDRA DATTA.
PANDIT RAMAMISRA SASTRI. }

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

(Preference will be given to answers worded in Sanskrit.)

1. Explain fully :— 15

(a.) परिश्रान्तः पिपासार्तः आससाद मुनिं वने ।
गवां प्रचारेष्वासीनं वत्सानां मुखनिःसृतम् ।
भूयिष्ठमुपयुञ्जानं फेनमापिबतां पयः ॥
तमभिद्रुत्य वेगेन स राजा संशितव्रतम् ।
अपृच्छदनुवध्याय तं मुनिं क्षुत्क्षामान्वितः ॥
भो भो ब्रह्मन्नहं राजा परीक्षिदभिमन्युजः ।
मया विद्धो मृगो नष्टः कच्चित् दृष्टवानसि ॥
स मुनिस्तं तु नोवाच किञ्चिन्मौनव्रते स्थितः ।
तस्य स्कन्धे मृतं सर्पं क्रुद्धो राजा समासजत् ॥

(b.) ततस्तौ तत्र संरब्धौ राजमानौ मुहुर्मुहुः ।
शरैराशीविषाकारैस्तक्षाते परस्परम् ॥

(c.) स उपाध्यायेनानुज्ञातो भगवानुतङ्कः क्रुद्धस्तक्षकं प्रतिचिकीर्षमाणो हस्तिनापुरं प्रतस्थे ।

(d.) नैतदनुरूपं भवतः, क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण एष मार्गः, धैर्यधना हि साधवः । किं यः कश्चित् प्राकृत इव विक्लवीभवन्नात्मानं न रक्षति ।

(*e.*) यस्यां वसति विश्वेशो महाकालवपुः स्वयम्।
गिरिशलौकत-कैलास-निवास-व्यसनो हरः॥

2. Derive विद्या, निशितेन, आसीनं, संरब्धौ, आशीविषः and अतिचिकीर्षमाणः 5

3. Give the roots of ततक्षाते and क्षणत्ति and their past participles (क्त) 4

4. Why was the ancient city of *Hastinápura* so called? Can you say in what part of India Hastináspura was situated? 3

5. Turn into the passive form the first three lines of extract (*a*). 4

6. Parse the words underlined in the above extracts. 4

सेवितव्यो महावृक्षः फलच्छायासमन्वितः।
यदि दैवात् फलं नास्ति छाया केन निवार्य्यते॥

7. Explain the connection of the above lines with the main story. What moral would you derive from the *śloka?* 5

भयं भयानामपहारिणि स्थिते
मनस्यनन्ते मम कुत्र तिष्ठति।
यस्मिन् स्मृते जन्मजराान्तकादि-
भयानि सर्वाण्यपयान्ति तात!॥

8. Turn the above into simple prose using as few words of the text as possible. 4

(*a.*) Explain the *samása* in जन्मजरान्तकादिभयानि. 4

(*b.*) Who is referred to by यस्मिन्? 2

(*c.*) Decline जरा and जन्म 5

(*d.*) Give the roots of स्मृते and अपयान्ति and their third person singular in any two forms of the past tense that you may be aware of. 5

9. Translate into English:— 10

अथैकदा कृष्णचतुर्दश्यां रात्रौ सकरुणं क्रन्दनध्वनिं स राजा शुश्राव। तं श्रुत्वा राजा ब्रूते कः कोऽत्र द्वारि। तदा तेनोक्तम् देव! अहं वीरवरः। राजावाच क्रन्दनानुसरणं क्रियताम्। वीरवरोऽपि यथाज्ञापयति देवः इत्युक्त्वा चलितः। राज्ञा चिन्तितम् अयमेकाकी राजपुत्रो मया सूचीभेद्ये तमसि प्रहितः न तदुचितम्। अहमपि गत्वा निरूपयामि किमेतदिति।

10. Render the following sentences into Sanskrit:— 10

It is a beautiful picture. You are certainly mistaken.

Now almost every town has its daily newspaper. Many years have passed since his death. Nothing can exceed his kindness. Observe the moon to-night. We shall proceed no further in this business.

BENGALI.

Examiners— { BABU NRISINGHACHANDRA MUKERJEE.
,, KAILASCHANDRA DATTA.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

যুবাগণ ! স্থির হও ; পুরুষোচিত কার্য্য কর। চল্লিশ জন একবারে একজন নিদ্রিত, নিরস্ত্র, নিঃসহায় ব্যক্তিকে আক্রমণ করিও না। ইহাতে তোমাদের দেহ অপবিত্র হইবে, করস্থিত শাণিত অসি কলঙ্কিত হইবে, এবং অন্তিমে অনন্ত পদ প্রাপ্তির আশায় জলাঞ্জলি দিতে হইবে। আমরা অদ্য যে আহ্লাদে, যে তৃপ্তির আশায়, এই অমানুষিক কার্য্য সাধন করিতে প্রস্তুত হইয়াছি, সে আহ্লাদ, সে তৃপ্তি কখনও চিরস্থায়ী হইবে না ন্যায়যুদ্ধে প্রবৃত্ত হও, প্রকৃত বীরত্বের সম্মান রক্ষা কর। সাবধান, কখনও ন্যায়ের অবমাননা করিও না, কখন নীতির মস্তকে পদাঘাত করিও না, এবং কখন নিদ্রিত পুরুষ সিংহের শরীরে অস্ত্র প্রবেশিত করিও না।

2. Give English equivalents of the following :— 5

লোকাতীত, নিশীথ, অধিনায়ক, মৌখিক, পদ্ধতি, অদৃষ্টচর, আকর্ষণ।

3 Render the following into idiomatic Bengali :— 5

Yes. Let it be so. How do you do? "What ails thee." Krishnadasa is no more. He looks poorly. The prisoners are likely to get off.

4 Derive and explain :— 5

অপত্য, অন্তরায়, ভুজঙ্গ, সিংহ, ব্যাঘ্র, পুরাণ, বৃহস্পতি, নক্র, পরাস্ত, ইন্দ্র, পুত্র।

5. Explain fully :— 20

(*a*) পরমার্থের আশা না থাকিলে শিষ্যেরা পঞ্চভূতের রূপ রস গন্ধাদির আলোচনায় পরিশ্রম করিতেন না।

(*b*) গোতম এবং কণাদ বেদের অপরিচিত পদার্থজ্ঞানকে অপবর্গের আবশ্যক কারণ কহাতে বস্তুতঃ শ্রুতিতে একপ্রকারে অশ্রদ্ধা প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন।

(c) কিন্তু সেই বিদ্যারূপ প্রভাকর পরে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অধিক তেজঃপুঞ্জ হইয়া খরতর রশ্মি বিস্তার দ্বারা অজ্ঞানাচ্ছন্ন যামিনীর অবসান ও অবিদ্যাতিমিরজালের উচ্ছেদ করিবেন।

(d) কি ধর্ম্মতত্ত্বে, কি ব্যবহারতত্ত্বে সর্ব্বত্র বেদের প্রমাণে তর্কাবসান হইত।

(e) সংসার মিথ্যা, মায়ামরীচিসদৃশ, এবং জাতিজরামরণ হইতে রক্ষার্থ নির্ব্বাণ মুক্তিসাধনে তৎপর থাকা উচিত।

(f) মুমুক্ষু লোকেরা মৃত্যুপথ দিয়া ভবার্ণব উত্তীর্ণ হইতে পারেন।

(g) যদি লোকে বিষবৃক্ষ করয়ে রোপণ,
আপনি কাটিলে দোষ বিধিনিরূপণ।

6. Explain clearly the allusions contained in the following quotations :— 10

(a) ঐ মহীপাল ব্রহ্মশাপের ভয়ে প্রাণপ্রিয়া মহিষী ও বংশধর পুত্র পর্য্যন্ত বিক্রয় করিয়া আপনি চণ্ডালত্ব স্বীকার করিয়াছিলেন।

(b) জতুগৃহ সজ্জা করি, অগ্নি তাহে দিল,
পরমায়ু ছিল যেই, সেই প্রাণ বাঁচিল।

(c) করিতাম শিশুকালে, কেলি তার সনে,
বিষ খাওয়াইলা মাতা, মারিবার মনে।

7. Expound the *samâsas* in the following :— 5

মহাপীড়িত, লব্ধপ্রতিষ্ঠ, পরমাত্মভূত, শালপ্রাংশু, চিরবৈরভাবাপন্ন, ধর্ম্মচ্যুত, পুরুষোচিত।

8. Give, in as few words as possible, the principal traits of Sivaji's character as described in your text-book. 5

9. Write a letter in Bengali to a friend of yours on the subject of the recent change introduced by your University with regard to the time of holding the Examinations. 10

ARABIC.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (a.) Translate into English :— 14

و اما المنافع التي فيها فانها تفتت حصى الكلى و تقوى
الا معاء و تنفي الهم و تحرك الكرم و تحفظ الصحة و تعين

علي الهضم و تصحّ البدن و تخرج امراض من المفاصل
و تنقي الجسم من الاخلاط الفاسدة و تولد الطرب و الفرح
و تقوّي الغريزية و تقوي الكبد و تفتّح السدد و تحمّر الوجه
و تنقي الفضلات من الرأس و الدماغ و تبطئ بالشيب و لولا
الله عزّوجل حرّمها لم يكن على وجه الرض ما يقوم مقامها *
و اما الميسر فهو القمار * قال فايّ شيئ من الخمر احسن
قالت ماكان بعد ثمانين يوما او اكثر و قد اعتصر من عنب
ابيض و لم يشبه ماء لاشيء على وجه الارض مثلها * قال
فاخبريني عن افضل الفواكه قالت الرمان و الاترج * قال
فاخبريني عن افضل البقول قالت الهندبا * قال فما افضل
الرياحين قالت الورد و البنفسج *

(b.) Write out the first seven lines (down to ما يقوم مقامها) of the above passage, with the vowel-points, and explain their syntactical construction. 5

2. (a.) Write down the Arabic numerals from one to thirty. 3

(b.) Inflect the perfect, future, and imperative of رمي and the same tenses of the باب استفعال of رمي. 3

(c.) How are the diminutive and superlative nouns formed in Arabic? 3

3. State what you know of هارون الرشيد. 4

4. (a.) Translate into English or Urdu :— 16

أُنْظُرْ الى ما ترى يا ايها الرجلُ
كُنْ على حَذَرٍ من قبلِ تَرْتَحِلُ
و قَدِّم الزادَ من خَيرٍ تَفُوزُ به
فكلُّ ساكنِ دارٍ سوفَ يَرْتَحِلُ

وَانْظُرْ الى مَعشرٍ زانُوا مَنازِلَهم
وَصَبَّحُوا فى الثَّرى رَهْنًا بما عَمِلُوا
بَنَوْا فما نَفَع البُنيان و ادَّخَرُوا
لم يُنْجِهم مالُهم لمَّا انقَضَى الأَجَلُ
كم أَمَّلُوا غيرَ مَقْدُور لُهم فمضَوْا
الى القُبُورِ ولم يَنفَعْهم الأَمَلُ
و اسْتَنْزَلُوا من اعالي عِزّ رُتْبَتِهم
لذُلِّ ضِيْقِ لُحود ساءَ ما نزَلُوا
فجاءهم صارخٌ من بعد مَا دُفنُوا
اين الأَسرَّةُ و التيجانُ و الحُلَلُ
اين الوجوهُ التي كانت مُحجَّبةً
من دُونها تُضرَبُ الأَسْتارُ و المُثُلُ
فافصَحَ القبرُ عنهم حَسْبَ سائلهم
امَّا الخُدُود فعنها الوردُ مُنْتَقَلُ
قد طال ما اكلُوا يوما وما شَرِبُوا
فاصبحُوا بعدَ طِيبِ الأكلِ قد اكُلوا

(*b.*) Parse in full the 3rd and 4th baits of the above extract, using the technical terms of the Arabic Grammar. 5

5. Define سعتل, and state how many kinds there are. 3

6. (*a.*) Inflect هذا and الذي, masculine and feminine, singular, dual, and plural. 3

(*b.*) Explain the final ن in تسمعن and تحلين. 1

(*c.*) Distinguish between the use of لو and ان. Give examples. 3

7. Translate into Arabic, and give the vowel-points :—

(*a.*) Do not break the promise you made yesterday. 1
(*b.*) To-morrow I shall start for a journey. 3
(*c.*) I see five female figures standing before me.
(*d.*) He is coming to fight with me with fifteen persons.
(*e.*) He has no one to take care of him.
(*f.*) This house is very finely built.
(*g.*) I have not seen him. Have you not seen him ?

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :— 15

* یکي آهنین پنجه در اردبیل *
* همین بگذر انید پیلک زبیل *
* نمد پوشي آمد بجنگش فراز *
* جواني جهان سوز پیکار ساز *
* به پرخاش جستن چو بهرام گور *
* کمندي به کتفش بر از خام گور *
* به پنجاه تیر خدنگش بزد *
* که یك چو به بیرون نرفت از نمد *
* دلاور در آمد چو دستان گرد *
* بخم کمندش در آورد و برد *
* به لشکر گهش بر در خیمه دست *
* چو دزدان خوني به گردن به بست *
* شب از غیرت و شرمساري نخفت *

* سحر گه پرستاري از خيمه گفت *
* تو کاهن بناوک بدوزي و تير *
* نمد پوش را چون فتادي اسير *
* شنيدم که ميگفت وخون ميگريست *
* ندانی که روز اجل کس نزيست *
* من آنم که در شيوهٔ طعن و ضرب *
* برستم در آموزم آداب حرب *
* چو بازوي بختم قوي حال بود *
* سطبرئ بيلم نمد مي نمود *
* کنونم که در پنجه اقبيل نيست *
* نمد پيش تيرم کم از بيل نيست *
* بروز اجل نيزهٔ جوشن درد *
* ز پيراهن بي اجل نگذرد *

(b.) Who was Bahram Gor? Was this his real name? 2

(c.) Explain the use of the prefix بهٔ (1) before nouns, (2) before verbal forms, giving examples. 3

(d.) Give the etymology of all the compound words (الفاظ مرکب) contained in the above passage. 5

2. Parse (in Persian) the following two verses :— 5

* پس ای خاکسار گنه عنقريب *
* سفر کرد خواهي بشهر غريب *
* بران از دو سر چشمهٔ ديدهٔ جوی *
* ور آلايشي داني از خود بشوی *

3. What is the difference between همين and همي ; باو and بدو ; باآن and بدان ; باين and بدين ? 3

4. State the various modes of forming the plural number Persian, exemplifying each. 3

5. Give the life of سعدي (in Persian prose), stating his real name. 6

6. (*a.*) Translate into English :—

کاروانیان را بلاف او دل قوي گشت و بصحبتش شادماني کردند وبزاد و آبش دستگیري واجب دانستند * جوانرا آتش معده بالا گرفته بود و عنان طاقت از دست رفته * لقمهٔ چند از سر اشتها تناول کرد ودمي چند آب در پي آشامید - تا دیو درونش بیار امید وخوابش در ربود وبخفت * پیر مردي جهاندیده در کاروان بود - گفت ای یاران من ازین بدرقهٔ شما اندیشناکم بیش از آن که از دزدان - چنان که حکایت کنند - که اعرابي را در مي چند گرد آمده بود - بشب از تشویش دزدان تنها در خانه خوابش نمیبرد * تا یکي از دوستان پیش خود خوانده تا وحشت تنهائي بدیدارش منصرف کند *

(*b.*) Explain the forms بیان , گویان امدادان تنهائي , کاروا. 2

(*c.*) Give the etymology and meanings of تشویش , تعدي and مثاني . اغاني , صحابا , مهابت , تعبیه . 5

7. Is there any difference between بودم and مانده بودم ? 1

8. Translate into Persian :— 16

Moorshud Cooly Khan possessed very extensive learning, and paid great respect to men who were eminent for their piety or erudition ; he wrote with great elegance, and was a remarkably fine penman ; his skill in arithmetic enabled him to scrutinize all accounts himself ; he signed all orders and accounts with red ink ; he was a brave soldier, a liberal benefactor, upright and just in all his dealings, the steady protector of the weak ; so that during his government the meanest peasant was secured from injustice and oppression.

URDU.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English :— 14

* فکر معادیان جسے شام و سحر نہین *
* حیوان سمجھتے ہین ہم اوسے وہ بشر نہین *
* سرکش کو باغ دہر مین نیکي کا پہل کہان *
* دیکھو کہ سرو مین کبھي ہوتا ثمر نہین *
* انسان گُہرھي علم و فن اسمین ہی آب و تاب *
* بے آبرو ہی آدمي کو عام گو نہین *
* کیون سب خریدتے ہین دُر آبدار کو *
* بے آب کا خرید تا کوئي گُہر نہین *
* دل صاف ہی وہ جسمین کہ ایمان کا نور ہی *
* اندھا ہی جسکي آنکھہ مین نور بصر نہین *
* علم و تواضع وھنر و داد و یاد حق *
* جس شخص مین یہ وصف نہین وہ بشرنہین *
* ہر شی مین یارو جوہر ذاتي کو ہی قیام *
* دیکھو فروغ بخش ہمیشہ قمر نہین *
* ظالم جو ہی کبھو نہ کبھو نامراد ہو *
* ہوتا نہال ظلم کبھي بار ور نہین *
* غفلت سے باز آ ہوسِ سیم و زر کو چھوڑ *
* دار فنا ہی شیریہ سونے کا گھر نہین *

2. (*a.*) The Infinitive in Urdu may be used as Imperative. Give examples, both affirmative and negative.

(*b.*) State (in Urdu) what you know of سامری and دجّال. 6

3. (*a.*) Explain the following verses (in Urdu) :— 5

* چشم نے کي مدتون گردش تو پايا ايک تل *
* رزق انسان کو مقدر سی سوا ملتا نہين *
* دي جو محتاجون کو ديناهو کہ فرصت هے ابهي *
* ڈهونڈهتا هی خاک مين قارون گدا ملتا نہين *
* گمرهي خود منزل مقصود کي هی رہ نما *
* خضر ملجاتے هين جسکو راستہ ملتا نہين *

(*b.*) Scan the following *bait*, and name the بحر. 2

جفا پيشہ ستمگر فتنہ خوهی * براي رنج هرکس حيلہ جوهی

4. Translate into English :— 15

غم کي ايک کتاب جب اُسنے کهولي تب وہ چتري لونڈي بولي مهاراج معلوم نهوا کہ سُکنتلا کو يک بيک راہ مين سے کوئي چهلاوا تها جو يون چهلکر ليگيا پهر ظاهر نهوا جو کيا هوگئي تب راجاے کها ميںکا پری جو اُسکي ما تهي اڑا کر ليگئي جب اُسنے اُسے اِس حالت سے ديکها کہ اِدهر مين نے مُنهہ نہ لگايا بيمروتي سے پيش آيا هرچند وہ منت و زاري سے کس کس طرح جتا جتاکر اور ياد دلا دلاکر کہتي رهي آنسوؤن کي هر ايک آنکهہ سے اُسکي نديان بہتي رهين تب بهي مين نے غفلت سے کچهہ پروا اُسکی احوال پر نہ کي آدهر مُني کے دو نو چيلون نے بهي يہہ حالت ديکهہ چهوڑ کر گهرکي راہ لي مهر مادري سے اوس ماہ لقا کو اُسکي ما نے اُس بلا سے نجات دي چيري اِس بهيد سے

آگاہ ہوکر بولي اختیار کي باگ ہاتھہ سے ندیجئے اور تھوڑے
سے دنون صبر کیجئے اُمید قوي ہی کہ تمہارا اُسکا ملاپ
ہوگا جسکي یہہ حالت بیان کي کیونکر اُسے بغیر تمہارے
کل پڑیگي جب تمہارے چاہت مین اُسکي بیقراري اور نالہ
و زاري اُسکي ما دیکھیگي کب اُسے گوارا ہوگا کہ وہ بسمل
تڑپ تڑپ کر یون جان دی *

5. How many Arabic words are there in the 1st and 4th questions? Mention them, with their Urdu equivalents. 5

6. (*a.*) Is a noun in any way modified when followed by an adjective qualifying it? 2

(*b.*) How many حروف تشبیہ are there in Urdu? Write them down, with examples. 4

(*c.*) Explain the use of یو, with examples.

7. Correct the following passage :—

اور نخاص کے بازار کا ترز ہی جدا - فزا اُسکی فزای آلم
سے ہی بڑا - سحن اُسکا اقصام کے چارپلئے سے مالا مال .
زمین اُسکا نہایت صاف بلّا ڈھال - کوئي گھوڑا کے مول تول
کے لئے ہات لانا ہی - کوئي گھڑھي ٹٹو چکاتے ہین - غرظ
میلا کے سا دھرم اور چھڑیون کا سا ہجوم ہر روج صوای
جُمّہ کے دو پرہ تک رہتے ہین *

8. Translate into Urdu :—

The representations of the Raja were so sensibly felt by the emperor that he immediately deposed the Vazier: and as the throne of Akbar was at no period so shaken as by the rebellion here described, the emperor found himself under the necessity of begging the services of old omrahs who were in disgrace, or had retired from the court in disgust. Aazim Khan Mirza Koke, a nobleman of great repute, was requested to take the command of 5000 horse, and to proceed, as governor, to Behar. The emperor went himself to the house of Shereif Khan Atke, and, having conferred on him an honorary dress, invited him to return to court, and assist him with his counsels.

HINDI.

Examiner—PANDIT RAMAMISRA SASTRI.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English:

सुनहु महीपति मुकुटमणि। तुम सम धन्य न कोउ।
राम लषण जिनके तनय। विश्वविभूषण दोउ।
पूजन योग न तनय तुम्हारे। पुरुषसिंह तिहुँ पुर उजियारे।
जिनके यश प्रताप के आगे। शशि मलीन रवि शीतल लागे।
तिन कहँ कहिय नाथ किमि चीन्हे। देखिय रवि कि दीप कर लीन्हे।
सीयस्वयंवर भूप अनेका। सिमिटे सुभट एकतें एका।
शंभुशरासन काहु न टारा। हारे सकल भूप बरियारा।
तीनि लोक महँ जो भट मानी। सब की शक्ति शंभुधनु भानी।
सकै उठाय शरासुर मेरू। सोउ हियहारि गयउ कर फेरू।
जेहि कौतुक शिवशैल उठावा। सोउ वेहिस पराभव पावा।

2. (*a.*) What is meant by पुरुषसिंह? Is it a compound? if so so what compound is it? 2

(*b.*) Explain the allusion in the last line. 4

(*c.*) Parse नाथ in the fifth line काहु in the seventh, and कौतुक in the last. 3

(*d.*) What sort of a noun is निपुणाई? Give three other examples of words similarly formed. 2

(*e.*) Give the meanings of उरिण, परिकर, हाटक, रूपशास्त्र, रूषा, सुमनदृष्टि, तिमिर, व्यंगवचन. 4

(*f.*) Give the roots of द्विज, शरासन, उपमा, समिध. 3

3. Render the following into *Khari boli* or ordinary Hindi prose: 8

इन्ह देखि नाहर बोल्यो तुम कहा मांगतु हौ। इननि कही स्वामी तुम अहार के लिये नित आतु हौ अधिक मारतु हौ अल्प खातु हौ। यातें हमरी यह प्रार्थना है कि हम तिहारे खैवे कौं एक जन्तु नित ह्यां ही पठ्ठाय जेहैं। तुम परिश्रम जिन कियौ करौ। उनि कही अति उत्तम। ऐसे वे बाघतें वचन करि आये। आगे जाकी बारी आवे सो आय वह खा जाय। ऐसे कितेक दिन पाछे एक बुढे ससा की बारी आई। तब वा ने अपने जीमें विचार्यो

कि मेरे सरीर छोटी है। यासों वाको पेट न भरगी। तद हमारे और भाइयन कौं खायगी। तातें हमारे कुल तो एक दोइ बारीमें हीं पूरो करैगी। याते आपने जीवतु ही याको नास करौं तो भलो।

4. Explain the simile in the following lines: 5

अरुणोदय सकुचे कुमुद। उडुगण जोति मलीन।
तिमि तुम्हार आगमन सुनि भये नृपति बलहीन।
उपसव नखत करहि उजियारी। टारि न सकहि चाप तमभारी।

5. Explain:

(a.) पुरसोभा अवलोकि सुहाई। लागे लघु विरंचि निपुणाई। 2
(b.) आसु भवन सुरतरु तर छोई। सहकि दरिद्रजनित दुख सोई। 2
(c.) शशिकरसम गिरा तुम्हारी। मिटा मोह शरदातप भारी। 3
हरि अवतार हेतु जेहि होई। इदमित्थं कहि जाइ न सोई।
(d.) कह्यो है जो मनि पाय बांधिये औ काच सिर तोऊ काच सो 2
काच अरु मनि सो मनि।
(e.) तातें या वनतें अनत जाय बसिये सो भल्यो। 1
(f.) बार बार मुनि विप्रवर कहा राम सनमान। 7
बोले गुरुपहित सरस सि तुम्ह बन्धुसम बाम।
निपटऊ द्विज करि जानऊ मोही। मैं अस विप्र सुनावऊं तोही।
चाप स्रुवा शर आहुति जानू। कोप मोर अतिघोर हुताशनू।
समिध सेन चतुरङ्ग सुहाई। महा महीप भये पशु आई।
मैं तुहि परशु काटि बलि दीन्हा। समरयज्ञ जग कोटिन कीन्हा।

6. Translate into English: 15

आनि सुअवसर सीय तब। पठवा जनक बुलाइ।
चतुर सखी सुन्दर सकल। सादर चलीं लिवाइ।
सीयशोभा मही आइ बखानी। जगदम्बिकारूप गुणखानी।
उपमासकल मोहि लघु लागी। प्राकृत नारि अङ्ग अनुरागी।
सीय वरणिते हि उपमा देई। कवि कहाय अपयश को लेई।
जो पटतरिय तीय सम सीया। जग अस युवति कहां कमनीया।
गिरामुखर तन अर्द्ध भवानी। रति अति दुखित अतनु पति जानी।
विष वारुणी बन्धु प्रिय जेही। कहिये रमासम किमि वैदेही।
जौं छवि सुधापयोनिधि होई। परमरूपमय कच्छप सोई।
शोभा रजु मन्दर शृङ्गारू। मथै पाणिपङ्कज निज मारू।

इति विधि उपजै लक्षि जवसुन्दरतासुखमूल ।
तदपि सकोचसमेत कवि कहहिं सीय समतूल ।

7. Translate into Hindi the following lines; 5

The simple-minded Aryan people, whose whole religion was a worship of the wonderful powers and phenomena of nature, had no sooner perceived that this liquid had power to elevate the spirits, and produce a temporary frenzy, under the influence of which the individual was prompted to, and capable of, deeds beyond his natural powers, than they found in it something divine; it was to their apprehension a god, endowing those into whom it entered with god-like powers.

URIYA.

Examiner—BABU RAMPRASANNA MUKERJEE TARKARATNA.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ଅଛ ଦୀନତାକୁ ଦେଖି । 16
କୁମୁଦିନୀ ଅଲପ ହସିଲା ନୋଇ ସୁଖୀ ॥
ଉଲୂକ କୋଳାହଳ ନ ଶୁଣିବ ବୋଲି ।
ପଦ୍ମିନୀ ଅଳିବ୍ୟାଜେ ବିଷକୁ ଦେଲା ଗିଳି ॥
କୁମୁଦଗନ୍ଧବନ୍ଧୁ ଗନ୍ଧବହ ହୋଇ ।
ଅସିଲା ମନ୍ଦେ ମନ୍ଦେ ଜଳଥୁ ଜଳ ବହି ॥
ତାରାମାନେ ତାରତର ବେଶ ହୋଇ ।
ବାହାରିଲେ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକୁ ପାଞ୍ଚେଷ୍ଟି ସିବା ପାଇ ॥

a. Explain fully the above passages divesting the figures.

b. In what case is ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ? Parse ପାଞ୍ଚେଷ୍ଟି.

c. What is the difference between ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ and ଦୀନବନ୍ଧୁ?

d. What is meant by ମନ୍ଦେ ମନ୍ଦେ ? How does the phrase come to bear the meaning it does ?

2. ତାହା ଶୁଣି ଜନକକୁମାରୀ ସୁକୁମାରୀ । 16
କହିଲେ ସେ ବାଣୀକ କରଣ ସ୍ୱନ କରି ॥
ରାକ୍ଷସମାନେ କାମରୂପୀତ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।
କରୁପେ ମୁ ଜାଣିବ କରୁଅଛି ଭୀତ ॥

ଅସୁରଙ୍କର ମାୟା ଅସୁରମାନେ ସିନା ।
ଜାଣିବ ତୁମ୍ଭେ କିପାଁ ହୋଇଅଛୁ ବଣା ॥
ଯେଉଁଯେ ସାଧଙ୍କର ଗୋଡ଼କୁ ସାଧମାନେ ।
ଜାଣନ୍ତି ଆନ ନ ଜାଣଇଟି ଅନୁମାନେ ॥
ତୁମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ଦାସ ପାଇ ମୁହିଁ ।
ରହିଛି ମୋର ଜ୍ଞାନ ଦେହରେ ଆଉ ନାହିଁ ॥
ଏଉଁଯେ ସୀତା ବାଣୀ ଶୁଣି ରାକ୍ଷସୀଏ ।
ଛଡ଼ା ହେଲେ ସେଠାରେ ଥରାଇ କେତେ କାଏ ॥
କେତେ ଅସୁରୀଏ ବିସ୍ମୟ ହୋଇଲେ ।
କି କଥା ହେଲା ବୋଲି ବଚନ କହିଲେ ॥
କେତେ ଯାଇ ରାବଣ ଆଗରେ ଯୋଡ଼ି କର ।
ଜଣାଇଲେ ଚରଣ ଦେଶରେ ଦେଇ ଶିର ॥
ଅଶୋକ ବନ ମଧ୍ୟେ ବାନର ବଳି ଆର ।
ସୀତାଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ କଥା ହୋଇଲା ଅପାର ॥
ଯଗ୍ରବାର୍ତ୍ତ ଆମ୍ଭେ ହରଣ ସୁଲୋଚନା ।
କି କହିଲା କେବେ ସେ ହୋଇଲା ବିମନା ॥

a. Translate the above into English.

b. What is the literal meaning of ବଣା ?

c. Write the purport of the 7th and 8th lines.

d. In what sense is ତ used in the 3rd line ?

e. Account for ଏ in ରାକ୍ଷସୀଏ. Where is it generally used ? Write the word in its proper form.

f. Expound *somas* in ହରଣ ସୁଲୋଚନା and parse ଯଗ୍ରବାର୍ତ୍ତ.

g. How is the word ରାବଣ formed ?

3. (*a.*) ଆପଣ ଯେଉଁ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମଶାସ୍ତ୍ରପ୍ରଭାବରେ ଏହି ଅତ୍ୟ-
ଲୈଶ୍ୱର୍ଯ୍ୟରୂପ ମଦକାରଣ ଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱୀୟ ଅମ-

ଓଡ଼ା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି, ସେହି ଜ୍ଞାନଜ୍ୟୋତି ଦ୍ୱାରା ହୃଦୟର ଅଜ୍ଞାନ ତିମିର ଦୂରୀକୃତ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

(b.) ମୂଢ଼ମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରିୟ ନାଶରେ ହୃଦୟର ଶଲ୍ୟ-ସ୍ୱରୂପ ବୋଧକରି ଥାନ୍ତି, କିନ୍ତୁ ବିଚକ୍ଷଣ ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନଙ୍କ ପକ୍ଷରେ ଏହି ଅକିଞ୍ଚିତ୍କର ସଂସାର କେବଳ କ୍ଲେଶା-କର ମାତ୍ର ଅଟେ । ସେମାନେ ଇଷ୍ଟନାଶ ହେଲେ ଶୋକର କଥା ଦୂରେ ଥାଉ, ବରଞ୍ଚ ହୃଦୟର ଶଲ୍ୟୋଦ୍ଧାର ହେଲା ଏହି ବିବେଚନା ମାତ୍ର କରନ୍ତି, ଯେ ହେତୁରୁ ଏହି ଅସାର ସଂସାରକୁ ଆସି ସାରବସ୍ତୁ ବ୍ରହ୍ମୋପାସନାରେ ମନୋନିବେଶ କର-ବାକୁ ଅବକାଶ ପାନ୍ତି ।

(c.) ଯେଉଁ ପୁରୁଷ ଗଳାରେ ପୈତିକ ଚିହ୍ନ ଯଜ୍ଞୋ-ପବୀତ ଏବଂ ହସ୍ତରେ ମାଢ଼ ଚିହ୍ନ ଭୀଷଣ ଶରାସନ ଧାରଣ କରି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସହିତ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟମଣ୍ଡଳ ଅବା ସର୍ପ-ବେଷ୍ଟିତ ଚନ୍ଦନତରୁତୁଲ୍ୟ ଶୋଭାମାନ ହୋଇଅ-ଛନ୍ତି । ଯେ ଏକ ବିଂଶତି ବାର ପୃଥିବୀକୁ ନିଃକ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟା କରି ଯେମନ୍ତ ତହିଁର ସଙ୍ଖ୍ୟା ରଖିବା ଲାଗି ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଶ୍ରବଣରେ ଅକ୍ଷମାଳା ସଂସ୍ଥାପନ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି । ଯେ ରୋଷପରବଶରେ ପିତାଙ୍କ ଆଜ୍ଞା ପାଳନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ମାତୃହତ୍ୟାର ଶଙ୍କା ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ ପୂର୍ବକ ଅତି ଅକ-ରୁଣ ଭାବରେ ବେପମାନ ଜନନୀଙ୍କର ଶିରଶ୍ଛେଦନ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ; ଯେ ପିତୃବଧ-ଜନିତ-କୋପରେ ରାଜ-ବଂଶର ନିଧନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଦୀକ୍ଷିତ ହୋଇଅଛନ୍ତି ।

a. Explain the senses of extracts (a) and (b).

b. What is meant by ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମଶାସ୍ତ୍ର? Account for ଦୂ in ଦୂରୀକୃତ.

c. Translate into English the extract (*c*).

d Name the person who is alluded to in (*c*) and give some of his principal accounts.

e. How is ପୈତୃକ formed? Give the etymological analysis and meaning of ଯଜ୍ଞୋପବୀତ.

f. What is meant by ରାଜବଂଶ in ରାଜବଂଶନିଧନ? Does it mean a particular ରାଜବଂଶ?

g. What kind of verb is କରଥାନ୍ତି in (*b*)? Point out its object.

h. Explain *somas* in ପିତୃବଧଜନିତକୋପରେ and derive ମୂଢ଼, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମ, ଶରାସନ and ନିଧନ।

4. ହର୍ଶେଲ ତତ୍କାଳଜୀବୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ୨ ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍ବିଦଗଣ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗଣନୀୟ ହୋଇଥିଲେ। ଆଉ ପଣ୍ଡିତ ସମାଜରେ ଏବଂ ନୃପତିସନ୍ନିଧାନରେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ପାଇଥିଲେ। ୧୮୧୭ ସାଲେ ଯୁବରାଜ ଚତୁର୍ଥ ଜର୍ଜ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ନାଇଟ ପଦ ପ୍ରଦାନ କଲେ। ହର୍ଶେଲ ପ୍ରଥମେ ସେନାବିଭାଗୀୟ ଊର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ଏକ ଦରିଦ୍ର ବାଳକ ମାତ୍ର ଥିଲେ; ମାତ୍ର ବହୁମଙ୍ଗଳ ହେତୁଭୂତ ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍ବିଦ୍ୟାର ଶ୍ରୀବୃଦ୍ଧି ବିଷୟରେ ଦୀର୍ଘ-କାଳ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଗଭୀରମୁଖୀ ଆୟାସ ପରିଣତ ସ୍ୱୀକାର କରିବାରୁ ପରିଶେଷେ ଏହିରୂପେ ପୁରସ୍କୃତ ହୋଇ-ଥିଲେ। ହର୍ଶେଲ ପରଲୋକ ଗମନର କେତେ ବରଷ ପୂର୍ବ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆକାଶମଣ୍ଡଳ ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ବହିର୍ଭୂତ କରିଥିଲେ ନାହିଁ। ଅନନ୍ତର ୧୮୨୨ ସାଲ ଆଗଷ୍ଟ ମାସ ୨୫ ତାରିଖରେ ଏକାଶୀତି ବୟଃ-କ୍ରମ ସମୟେ ଲୋକଯାତ୍ରା ସମ୍ବରଣ କଲେ। ସେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ବୟସ ସହିତ ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଏବଂ

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ଉତ୍ତରାଧିକାରୀମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଚୁର ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ରଖି ତନୁତ୍ୟାଗ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ପରିବାର ତାହାର ଅପ୍ରମିତ ଧନସମ୍ପତ୍ତିପରି ତାହାର ଧୀଶକ୍ତିର ମଧ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତରାଧିକାରୀ ହୋଇଅଛନ୍ତି ।

a. What is meant by ତଳାଳଙ୍ଗୀ and ତୁର୍ଯ୍ୟସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ?

b. Give the masculine form of ଗଣ୍ଡାସୂଷୀ. How is this word formed ?

c. What is meant by ଲୋକଯାତ୍ରା ସମ୍ବରଣ କଲେ ? Give two synonyms of ଲୋକଯାତ୍ରା in the same literal sense.

d. Give the different meanings of ତନୁ with examples.

e. Translate into English the sentences commencing with ଅନନ୍ତର and ending with the word ହୋଇଅଛନ୍ତି.

f. In what case is ଆକାଶମଣ୍ଡଳ in ଆକାଶମଣ୍ଡଳନିର୍ଲକ୍ଷଣର ? Undo *sandhi* in ନିର୍ଲକ୍ଷଣ ।

5. Write a short essay on 'Self-improvement' in your own vernacular. 10

BURMESE.

Examiner—Rev. G. D'Cruz.

N. B.—*The figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give in English the substance of the following passages :—

(*a.*) သူကြီးမိဘ။ဆရာစသား။ရသခင်။ ကျေးဇူး ရှင်တို့ ။ပြစ်ထင်မောင်းမဲ ။ရှည်ဂုတ်ဆဲလည်းဝမ်း ထဲယုန်ယုန်ယုန်လျှင်ကျ။်သို့။ဆိုတုံမဝံ့။ စောင်းမာ နှိုက်ခ်ို့။ကြောက်.ရ်ိုသေ။သည်းခံထွေဖြင့်၊ ကောင်။ထွေနှလုံး။ဂ်ည်စေမင်း။

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(b.) ပြည်တဲ့အရေး။ ပေါက်ကီ်နှင့်ကျေးသို့။ ကြီ 6
တွေးလှည့်ကာ။မသိသာတည့်။အရောမြင်မြင်။ ဖြေ
စ်ခင်ကာ။ တိုင်ပင်မပြတ်။ ကျွန်မှုးမတ်နှင့်။ ကျပ်ဒီ
တတ်ဟူရော။ ပညာမျှားသား။ ပုဏ္ဏားရေဟန်း။ ရှေ
တွင်ဝန်း၍။ ကိန်းခဏ်းတွက်လာ။ အခါမေးမြှ။
ကောင်း၏ဟူလည်း။ ကျင့်မှုမမှ။ အဝလေ့ဖြင့်။
စေ့စေ့မကင်း။ရှိစေမင်း။

(c.) စေ့မြေ့သိပ်သည်း။ ရွှေရွှေဆည်းလော၊ စရ 6
ည်းအိုးခွက်။ ကြို၊ စွာလျက်ထည့်။ စည်ဆက်ကျ
မျှား။ ပြည့်သောလားသို့ပြားဏ်နည်းတုံး။ မှတ်ကျ
င့်သုံး၍။ခြုပုံ။တောင်ပို့။ကို့သည်ချင်းရော။ လူလိ ဗ္ဗာ
တို့။ဥစ္ဆာဆည်းထွေ။တတ်လှစေလော့။

2. Give the mood and person of တိုင်ပင်။ in the sen- 6
tence မဖြစ်ခင်ကတိုင်ပင်ပြတ်။

3. Parse သည်းခံထွေဖြင့်။ 6

4. What word should be used for သား in the expressions 6
ဆရောစသား and ပညာမျှားသား when written in prose?

5. Would the sense be altered in any way if the particle 6
လည်း were omitted in the expression အခါမေးမြှကောင်
ဏ်ဟူလည်း။?

6. Give the meaning of the word ဟူ. How does it differ 6
from ဟု?

7. Explain the point of resemblance in the comparison ပြည်တဲ့အရေး and ပေါက် နှင့်ကျေးသို့။

8. With what noun does the verb ကျ in the sentence 6
စည်ဆက်ကျမျှား။ agree? Point out the objective case governed by the verb ဆည်းလော။ in the sentence ရွှေ ရွှေဆည်းလော။

BURMESE.

Examiner—Rev. G. D'Cruz.

N. B.—*The figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.*

Translate the following into English:—

(*a.*) ၅ါ်သူသည်ငကိုအမျက်ထွက်ဘူးလေပြီ။ ။ 6
။၅ါ်သူသည်ငကိုနှိပ်စက်ဘူးလေပြီ။ ။၅ါ်သူသ
ဉ်ဥစ္စာကိုယူဘူးလေပြီးဟူ၍ အညှိုးဖွဲ့သောသူ
အား။ရန်မည်သည်ကားမပြောမ်ကုံ။ ငကိုသို့ပြုပါ
လေသည်။ ငကိုသို့ဆိုပါလေသည်ဟူ၍။ ရန်ညှိုး
မ.ဖွဲ့သောသူအား။ ရန်သည်ပြောမ်၏။

(*b.*) လောကဓ္ဓခပ်သိမ်းစုံသောအရာမှာ။ အဖေါ် 6
အဖက်ရှိလျှင်။ ညင်းခုံခြင်းဖြစ်ရခြင်းကားအမြ
တည်း၊ အဖေါ်မရှိတယောက်တည်းနေသောသူ
အားအဘယ်သူလာ၍။ ညင်းခုံခြင်းကိုပြုလေအုံ့ခ
ည်။

"(c.) အစားလျှင်သော်အရင်ရောက်၏။ ။ခရိုးမ 8
င်သော်ကြီတိုင်းမြောက်၏။ အစားပုပ်သော် အ
လုပ်ကြာ၏။ ။အသွားချုပ်သော်နေ့ရက်ကွာ၏။
တော်တည်ဘိုမှန်ကန်တရားသဖြင့် ကျင့်ပါ၏ဆိုစေ။
သစ္စာမှန်ခဲသည်။ ။အရေးဂ္ဂိမှ။ အကျော်ရသည်။
။အရှယ်လိုက်ဝတ်စားမှ။ တင့်တယ်သည်။

ARMENIAN.

Examiner—Mr. T. Malcolm.

1. Decline—

Բարձր . Գոյն . դա .

2. Congugate—

Շարժեմ .

3. Translate—

Երուանդ արքակոնի 'իմոլէ՝ յեժ մահուան Յոհաստրկայ թագաւորեցաց 'ի տեղի նորա , սակը այր յաղթանդամ և որ տեայ յայժ , և ուներ հայեցուածք ահաւոր և դաժան , մինչ և ոչ ինչ քաջասիրտ մարդոյ երկնչիլ 'ի հայեցուածոյ նորա , ուստր սաղնգ ահաւորասլիք և զչեր . զոյգի բարս , և զխանարհ կերոց ալաղարուլիք , միանգամայն և զաւասաձեռնուլիք , որով և նաւքան զթագաւորելն իսկ սիրելի լեալ առ ամենեսեան՝ յանկոյց յինքն զսիրտ ամենեցուն : Երայ ասաւրս անդ Յոհաստրկոյ բաղում մեծամեծ գործս ցաւցեալ՝ և եղև երևելի և առաջին 'ի նախարարս հայոց , արայ վա 'ի մեռանել սանատրկայ փոխանակ թագաւորելոյ 'ի միոյ յորդւոց նորա . միաբանեալ նախարարացն թագաւարեցուցին զնա լինքն զերուանդ առանց թագադիր լինելոյ ասպետին բագրատունոյ :

4. Parse—

'Ի գալ ամին միւսոյ ապստամբեցաւ 'ի ամբատայ քեղարդի նորա գակիկ արծրունի իշխան վասպուրական աշխարհի, և գնաց առ Յուսուփ ոստիկան պարսից՝ ամ մասանէլ զՍմբատայ :

5. Give the meanings of the following words :

Երաձիչտ, եր սանակ՝ գծդմեխ, թափիզ. թաքաւր. ապուս, խորշ. խորշակ. խորշիլ. ծնատ. կուինզ. հիւան. հիւր. մեքենայ. յոդ. պզպեն. հրեշտակուժի. երամ. երակ. ձերպ :

FRENCH PROSE AND GRAMMAR.

Examiner—Rev. Fr. E. Lafont, S. J.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English :—

Juan Peres engagea Coulomb à accepter pour quelques jours un asile ou du moins un lieu de repos, dans l humble monastère, pour lui et pour son enfant. Pendant ce court séjours le prieur communiqna a ses amis de la ville, voisins de Palos, l'arrivée et les aventures de l'hôte par qu'il était visité. Il les pria de venir au convent s'entretenir avec l'étranger, de ses conjectures, de ses intentions et de ses plans. 15

2. Translate into French :—

In his own mind, Columbus wanted to complete the globe, which seemed to him to lack one of its halves.

In the spring of 1471, about midday, two travellers on foot, seemingly tired and worn out by a long journey, stopped to rest under the portico of the small convent called Santa Maria de Rabida. 15

3. Give the future tense of *fonder, fondre, croire, aller, proposer.* 10

4. Give the adverbs corresponding to the following adjectives—*confus, obscur, complet, éloquent, vif.* 10

5. Write the comparative and superlative of *bon, bien, mauvais, mal, beaucoup.* 10

6. Give the primitive (principal) tenses of: *sait, crains, fait, vois, agit.* 10

7. State the rules for the place of the personal pronoun when used as direct or indirect object in a sentence. 10

Give an example in each case.

FRENCH COMPOSITION.

Examiner—REV. FR. E. LAFONT, S. J.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Write a letter to one of your friends relating a trip on the river to the Sandheads or to Chandernagore. 20

2. Give a graphic description of the reception given in Calcutta to Lord and Lady Dufferin. 10

3. Construct two sentences to show how *shall* and *will* are rendered into French, when they denote a future at hand, and translate: I will go and do it at once; and 10

When I come to India I shall stay for a week in Calcutta.

TRANSLATION.

Examiners—
- COL. H. S. JARRETT.
- BABU KUNJALAL NAG.
- „ RAMPRASANNA MUKERJEE.
- „ RAMAMISRA SASTRI.
- „ RAMPRASANNA MUKERJEE TARKARATNA.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate the following passages into your own vernacular:—

(*a.*) Clive was in a painfully anxious situation. He could place no confidence in the sincerity or in the courage of his confederate; and, whatever confidence he might place in his own military talents, and in the valour and discipline of his troops, it was no light thing to engage an army twenty times as numerous as his own. Before him lay a river over which it was easy to advance, but over which, if things went ill, not one of his little band would ever return. On this occasion, for the first and for the last time, his dauntless spirit, during a few hours, shrank from the fearful responsibility of making a decision. He called a council of war. The majority pronounced against fighting; and Clive declared his concurrence with the majority. Long afterwards, he said that he had never called but one council of war, and that if he had taken the advice of that council, the British would never have been masters of Bengal. But scarcely had the meeting broken up when he was himself again. He retired alone under the shade of some trees, and passed nearly an hour there in thought. He came back determined to put everything to the hazard, and gave orders that all should be in readiness for passing the river on the morrow. The river was passed: and, at the close of a toilsome day's march, the army, long after sunset, took up its quarters in a grove of mango-trees near Plassey, within a 14

mile of the enemy. Clive was unable to sleep; he heard through the whole night the sound of drums and cymbals from the vast camp of the Nabob. It is not strange that even his stout heart should now and then have sunk, when he reflected against what odds, and for what a prize, he was in a few hours to contend.

(*b.*) A young officer had so far forgotten himself in a moment of irritation, as to strike a private soldier who was full of personal dignity and distinguished for his courage. The laws of military discipline forbade to the injured soldier any practical redress. He could look for no retaliation by acts. Words only were at his command; and, in a tumult of indignation, as he turned away, the soldier said to his officer that he would make him repent it! This wearing the shape of a menace, naturally rekindled the officer's anger, and intercepted any disposition which might be rising within him towards a sentiment of remorse, and thus the irritation between the two young men grew hotter than before. Some weeks after this a partial action took place with the enemy. A redoubt, which has fallen into the enemy's hand, must be recaptured at any price, and under circumstances of hopeless difficulty. A strong party has volunteered for the service; there is a cry for somebody to head them; you see a soldier step out from the ranks to assume this dangerous leadership; the party moves rapidly forward; in a few minutes it is swallowed up from your eyes in clouds of smoke. At length all is over; the redoubt has been recovered; that which was lost is found again; the jewel which had been made captive is ransomed with blood. Crimsoned with blood, the wreck of the conquering party is relieved, and at liberty to return. From the river you see it ascending. The officer in command rushes forward with his left hand raising his hat in homage to the blackened fragments of what was once a flag; whilst with his right hand he seizes that of the leader, though no more than a private from the ranks. But wherefore is it now when suddenly they wheel into mutual recognition, suddenly they pause? This soldier, this officer—who are they? O reader! once before they had stood face to face,—the soldier it is that was struck; the officer it is that struck him. Once again they are meeting; and the gaze of armies is upon them. As one who recovers a brother whom he had accounted dead, the officer sprang forward, threw his arms around the neck of the soldier, and kissed him; whilst on *his* part the soldier, stepping back, and carrying his open hands through the motions of the military salute to a superior, makes this immortal answer, that answer which shut up for ever the memory of the indignity offered to him: "Sir," he said, "I told you before, that I would *make you repent it.*" 14

2. Render the following idiomatically into your vernacular:

(*a.*) I wish I could get him to write some lines in my book. 2

(*b.*) It is some years since we met. 1

(*c.*) I am too old to cultivate new friendships. 2

(*d.*) I pledged my affection to you when we were children. 2

(*e.*) Keep close to me.

(*f.*) Weather permitting, we shall go to the country on Thursday. 2

(*g.*) There is no one but believes in his honesty. 1

(*h.*) I would the gods had made thee more kind. 1

HISTORY.

Examiners— { MR. W. YOUNG.
{ BABU GIRIJABHUSHAN MUKERJEE.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give a short narrative of the rise and fall of Buddhism in India. What traces has it left on the present religion of India? 5

2. Give a short account of Muhammad of Ghor's conquests. Wherein did his expeditions to India differ from those of Mahmud of Ghazni? 5

3. Enumerate, as fully as you can, the causes of the following:— 3

(*a.*) The Decline of the Mughal Empire;
(*b.*) The overthrow of the Marathas;
(*c.*) The downfall of the Portuguese power in India;
(*d.*) The downfall of the French power in India.

4. Give a brief outline of the last Maratha war (1817-18) with its results. 5

5. Sketch as clearly and briefly as you can the Mutiny of 1857 with its causes, suppression, and final results. 6

6. Write short explanatory notes (not exceeding four lines each) on the following:—*The Petition of Right. Gunpowder Plot. The Baitle of Bannockburn. The Loss of Calais. The Spanish Armada. Magna Charta. The Repeal of the Corn Laws. Catholic Emancipation. The Union of England and Scotland. The Restoration.* Give dates. 5

7. Narrate the chief events of the reign of Edward I. 5

8. What is meant by "The Hundred Years' War"? What led to it? Name the chief battles with dates. What were the final results of the war? 5

9. Give a concise account of the chief events in English history between the years 1625 and 1660. 6

10. What led to the American War of Independence, and what were its results? 5

11. Who were the following:—George Stephenson; Sir Rowland Hill; Francis Drake; Sir Walter Raleigh; John Wilkes; John Hampden; Sir Louis Cavagnari; Kanishka; Ferdousi Ahmed Shah Durani? 5

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners— { BABU SYAMACHARAN GANGULI.
„ BENIMADHAB DE.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Show as accurately as possible the position of the chief towns in the basins of the Indus and the Ganges by drawing :— 6
(*a.*) A map of the Indus with its tributaries.
(*b.*) A map of the Ganges with its tributaries.

2 If a ship were to sail along the coast from Amoy to Karachi name in order :— 6
1st. The chief seaports that would be passed.
2nd. The mouths of the principal rivers.

3 Describe briefly the Empire of Japan; its climate, people, animals, vegetable productions, trade, and chief towns. 5

4. Name the principal States of the German Empire with the chief town in each.

5 Name one river and three towns in each of the following countries ; give the general direction in which each river flows, and mention some fact concerning as many towns as you can —Italy, Spain, Belgium, Persia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Australia, Brazil, Canada. 6

6 Write explanatory notes on : The Pilgrim Fathers ; Maoris ; Geysers ; Flamingo ; Mormons ; Mahogany ; Armadillo ; Lapps ; The Khedive ; Magyars ; Hovas ; Copts. 6

7 In what countries are the following towns : Lima ; Cardiff ; Honolulu ; Kiev ; The Hague ; Merv ; Smyrna ; Batavia ; Aurangabad ; San Francisco ; Limerick ; Belize ; Algiers ; Baltimore ; Wick. 5

8. If a few lumps of ice are placed in a glass of water, it is found that in a few minutes the outside of the glass is wet. What is the cause of this ? How is dew formed ? What is a cloud ? 6

9. What is meant by "climate" ? Show clearly how the climate of any country is modified (1) by its Latitude, (2) by its elevation, and (3) by its distance from the Ocean. 6

10. How is a delta formed ? How does it happen that sometimes the river in a delta is higher than the surrounding country ? 5

11. What are glaciers ? What are some of the most remarkable effects traceable to them ? 5

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First Examination in Arts.

1885.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What does Milton propose as the object or motive of "Paradise Lost"? Quote passages from the first book of the poem in which he endeavours directly to fulfil that object. 3 3

2. Explain fully the expressions:—*Bullion dross; a covered field; sublimed* with mineral fury; *horrid* front; the *offensive* mountain: perilous *edge of battle;* ransacked *the centre; Dorian mood.* 4

3. Write out in simple prose and in *indirect* narration:— 9

If thou beest he—but O how fall'n! how changed
From him, who in the happy realms of light
Cloth'd with transcendent brightness did'st outshine
Myriads though bright—if he whom mutual league,
United thoughts and counsels, equal hope
And hazard in the glorious enterprise,
Join'd with me once, now misery hath join'd
In equal ruin: into what pit thou seest,
From what highth fall'n; so much the stronger prov'd
He with his thunder: and till then who knew
The force of those dire arms? Yet not for those
Nor what the potent Victor in his rage
Can else inflict, do I repent or change
(Though chang'd in outward lustre) that fixt mind
And high disdain from sense of injur'd merit,
That with the Mightiest rais'd me to contend.

4. In what sense does Milton use the following words? Quote in each case the line in which the word occurs: 6

Affront, recollecting, unmoved, passion, fame, impious, admire, oblivious.

5. Parse the words in italics, and discuss the correctness of the usage in each case:— 9

(*a.*) His form had not yet lost
All *her* original brightness—
. . . . . and the thunder
Perhaps hath spent *his* shafts—
The mind is *its* own place—

(*b.*) If thou *beest* he—

(*c.*) . . all but less than *he*—
Belial came last, than *whom* a spirit more lewd—

(*d.*) Since *created man*—

(*e.*) . . to be weak is *miserable,*
Doing or *suffering*—

6. Show what was the purpose of Goldsmith in writing "The Traveller," and compare his motive with that of other English poets who have written on similar subjects. 6

7. Explain fully:

(a.) Theirs are those arts that mind to mind endear,— 1
For honour forms the social temper here.

(b.) Creation's mildest charms are there combined: 1
Extremes are only in the master's mind.

(c.) Till half a patriot, half a coward grown. 3
I fly from petty tyrants to the throne.

(d.) Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage, 1
And even the story ran that he could gauge.

(e.) The robe that wraps his limbs in silken sloth 1
Has robbed the neighbouring fields of half their growth.

(f.) O luxury, thou curst by Heaven's decree, 1
How ill exchanged are things like these for thee!

8. Macaulay says that "The Deserted Village" resembles the picture of a landscape where August is mixed with January and a frozen river introduced into a harvest scene. Explain this criticism. 4

9. Give in simple prose the meaning of:—

(a.) And with that gallant pastime reft, 2
Were all of Douglas I have left.

(b.) The Saxon scourge, Clan-Alpine's pride, 3
The terror of Loch Lomond's side,
Would at my suit, thou know'st, delay
A Lennox foray—for a day.—

(c.) A blither heart, till Ellen came, 1
Did never love nor sorrow tame,

(d.) But still, as if in parting life, 2
Firmer he grasped the cross of strife.

10. Describe and explain the Stranger's dream of "perils, pains, and woes." 7

11. Ruskin has remarked on the "prominence of *colour*" in Scott's descriptions of scenery. Quote passages from the "Lady of the Lake" in support of this criticism. 8

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. A. C. Edwards.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Narrate very briefly the experiences of the Ten Thousand Greeks during their Retreat from Cunaxa to the Euxine. 8

2. Compare the different ways in which the character of Socrates is treated by Xenophon and Plato respectively. State the views of Socrates on the subject of natural theology and his theory of the Beautiful. Briefly describe the course of his trial. 2 2 3

3. With what object was the Cyropædia written? Discuss 1. 1½
its literary merits. Criticise Xenophon's system of education. 1½
With what modern writer's system would you compare it? 1

4. Notice the principal influences by which Southey's 4
character was moulded. Cite instances of his generosity. 4

5. "Southey did not wade so far; he stepped down calmly 4
"until the smooth waters touched his waist; dipped seven
"times and returned to the bank; it was a beautiful and an
"elevating rite; but the waves sing with lyric lips only in the
"midmost stream, and he who sings with them, and as swift
"as they, need not wonder if he sink after a time faint, breath-
"less, delighted." Express the meaning of the above passage
divested of metaphor. Give some account of Southey's
political opinions. 4

6. "He seems to sum up in himself *all* the leading 4
"characteristics of the Elizabethan age." Illustrate this
remark (*fully*) by instances of Raleigh's many-sidedness. Give 4
some particulars concerning each of the leading men at
Elizabeth's Court.

7. Relate the incidents of the *Island Voyage*. What were 4. 2
the causes of Raleigh's being committed to the Tower by
Elizabeth and James respectively? Describe his views re- 3
garding Prince Henry's marriage.

8. Explain the following passages, noticing all allusions:—

(*a.*) A little girl whose pleasure in pricking a wind-bag, 2
literary, political, or religious, was only over-exquisite.

(*b.*) If Dirk Hatteraick had run ashore a hundredweight 2
of the Acta Sanctorum duty-free, the king's Laureate was not
the man to set the sharks upon him.

(*c.*) But those who accept of the feast of life freely, who 3
enter with a bounding foot its measures of beauty and joy,—
glad to feel all the while the serviceable sackcloth next the
skin—will recognise in Southey an instructed brother of the
Renunciants' rule.

(*d.*) He did not believe in "peace beyond the line." 1

(*e.*) "The prince," he said, "could find roses elsewhere; 1½
he need not trouble himself about this Spanish olive."

(*f.*) The Satrap promptly gave Anaxibius the cold 1½
shoulder.

(*g.*) He was then put to death pour encourager l'autre. 1½

(*h.*) He had in Scillus a charming souvenir of his adven- 1½
tures with the Cyreian army.

9. Consider the character of Milton's works, and his in- 4
fluence on subsequent writers. Name and indicate the scope 4
of the chief satirical works in English that you are acquainted
with.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, AND PLANE GEOMETRY.

Examiner—PANDIT LAKSHISANKAR MISRA.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. The debts of a bankrupt amount to Rs. 21345 and 4 As., and his assets consist of property worth Rs. 9167, 10 As. and 8 Ps. and an undiscounted bill of Rs. 5130 due 4 months hence, simple interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. per annum. How much in the rupee can he pay his creditors? 4

2. Divide—

$$2x^3 - 6x + 5 \text{ by } \sqrt[3]{2}x + \sqrt[3]{4} + 1.$$ 4

If $x - a$ divide $x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + \ldots + p_n$ without remainder, prove that $a^n + p_1 a^{n-1} + \ldots + p_n = 0$. 4

3. Solve the equations :—

(i.) $$\frac{x+2}{1+2x} + \frac{3x+4}{3+4x} = \frac{x-2}{1-2x} + \frac{3x-4}{3-4x};$$ 3

(ii.) $$y+z : z+x : x+y :: a : b : c$$ 3

$$(y+z)^2 + (z+x)^2 + (x+y)^2 = 1.$$

4. If α and β be the roots of the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$, prove that $\alpha + \beta = -p$ and $\alpha\beta = q$. 3

If the ratio of the roots of the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$ be equal to that of the roots of $x^2 + p_1 x + q_1 = 0$, shew that $p^2 . q_1 = p_1^2 . q$. 4

5. Prove that the number of combinations of $x + y$ things taken x together is equal to the number taken y together. 2

If the number of combinations of n things taken r together be equal to the number taken s together, either— 3

$$r = s \text{ or } r + s = n.$$

6. Investigate the order of magnitude of the Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical mean between two given numbers. 3

7. Write down the rth term of the expansion of $(a - x)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$. 2

8. Construct a parallelogram equal to a given triangle and having one of its angles equal to a given angle. 3

Make a triangle equal to a given parallelogram and having one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle. 4

9. If the internal angles of any parallelogram be bisected, prove that the four bisecting lines form a rectangle whose diagonals are parallel to the sides of the parallelogram. 4

10. The difference of the squares on two right lines is equal to the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of the lines. 3

11. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary. 3

Through each of the points of intersection of two circles, right lines are drawn cutting one circle in points A and B and the other circle in points C and D. Prove that AB is parallel to CD. 4

12. In any right-angled triangle, any rectilineal figure described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of two similar and similarly described figures on the sides. 4

CONIC SECTIONS, TRIGONOMETRY, AND LOGARITHMS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define a *parabola.* 4

A sphere of radius $\sqrt{3}$ feet is inscribed in a hollow right circular cone, and a plane is drawn touching the sphere so that the section of the cone is a parabola; if the semi-vertical angle of the cone is 30°, find the length of the latus rectum of the parabola.

2. If QV is the ordinate to the diameter PV of a parabola, show that $QV^2 = 4\ FP.\ PV$. 8

If the chord of contact of the tangents from T to a parabola cut the axis in N, prove that the perpendicular distance of T from the directrix is equal to the distance of N from the focus.

3. Show that the tangent at any point P on an ellipse makes equal angles with the focal distances FP, F′P. 8

If the tangent and normal at P meet the minor axis in T and N respectively, prove that the points F, P, T, F′, N lie on a circle.

4. In the ellipse if CP is conjugate to CD, then is CD conjugate to CP, and $CP^2 + CD^2 = CA^2 + CB^2$. 4

5. Give the trigonometrical definition of an angle. 5

Express the angle described by the minute hand of a clock between 7 o'clock and 24 minutes to 10 in the different modes of measuring angles.

Find a general expression for the circular measure of all angles which contain an exact number both of degrees and grades.

6. Find sin 60° and cot 135°. 5

Express the cosine and tangent of an angle in terms of the sine.

The angle A is greater than 90° but less than 180°, and $\sin A = \frac{2}{3}$; find cos A.

If $\tan \theta = -1$ what is the general value of θ?

7. Prove geometrically that— 6

$$\sin (A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B,$$

A and B being both positive angles less than 90° and A greater than B.

Show that—

(1.) $\text{Tan}\,(A + B) = \dfrac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$.

(2.) $\text{Cos}\,3A = 4\cos^3 A - 3\cos A$.

(3.) $\text{Sin}\,\dfrac{A - B - C}{2} \sin \dfrac{B - C}{2} + \sin \dfrac{A + B - C}{2} \sin \dfrac{B + C}{2}$

$$= \sin B \sin \frac{A}{2}.$$

8. In any triangle ABC, prove that—

$$\tan \frac{B - C}{2} = \frac{b - c}{b + c} \cot \frac{A}{2}.$$ 6

If $b = 134$, $c = 97$, $A = 43°$, find B and C, having given log 3·7 = ·5682017; log 2·31 = ·3636120; L cot 21° 30′ = 10·4046025; L tan 22° 7′ = 9·6089503; L tan 22° 8′ = 9·6093124.

9. Prove that the diameter of the circle circumscribing the triangle ABC $= \dfrac{a}{\sin A} = \dfrac{b}{\sin B} = \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$. 10

Circles are described passing through the angular point A of the triangle ABC and touching the side BC in the points B, C, respectively; show that the area of the circumscribed circle is a mean proportional between the areas of these circles.

Show also that the radius of the circle passing through A and touching BC at its middle point is—

$$\frac{2(b^2 + c^2) - a^2}{8b \sin C}.$$

10. Expand $\log_e (1 + x)$ in a series of ascending powers of x. 4

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hector.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate:— 15

Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem tædis et robore secto
Ingentem struxere pyram: cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices, et aena undantia flammis

Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis, et unguunt.
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Conjiciunt: pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium! et subjectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur
Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.
Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit;
Reliquias vino, et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynæus aeno.
Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
Spargens rore levi; et ramo felicis olivæ,
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque,
Monte sub aerio: qui nunc Misenus ab illo
Dicitur, æternumque tenet per sæcula nomen.

(*a.*) Give a brief account of Roman funeral rites.
(*b.*) Remark on the construction of the words in italics.
(*c.*) Point out an instance of Zeugma.

2. Translate:— 9

Quis te, Magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus? aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ? parvoque potentem
Fabricium? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

When did the various Romans mentioned in this passage flourish, and for what are they famous?

3. Translate and remark on the construction in the following:— 6

(*a.*) Itque reditque viam.
(*b.*) Advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
(*c.*) Quatuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos constituit.
(*d.*) Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.
(*e.*) Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum.
(*f.*) Pariter gressi per opaca viarum.
(*g.*) Quisque suos patimur Manes.

4. Scan, marking the quantities of the syllables:— 3

(*a.*) Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens.
(*b.*) Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura, cadentique.
(*c.*) Desuper ostentat: dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.
(*d.*) Deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo.

5. Where were Cumæ (explain Euboicis oris Cumarum); Gnosia tellus; Syrtes; Xanthus; Velis; Marpessa; Mæotia tellus; Mycenæ; Cures: Caieta? 3

6. Who was the Cumæa Sibylla? Trace the part she plays in the VIth Book. 5

7. Translate into Latin:— 9

Augustus ruled the Roman world from B. C. 30 to A. D. 14, and the Romans were happy under his rule after all their wars. His reign was the time in which the great Roman writers flourisned. It was in in his honour that Publius Vir-

gilius Maro wrote his poem of the Æneid, to tell the great deeds of Æneas, who founded Alba and from whom the Julian family, to which Julius Cæsar belonged, was said to have sprung.

8. Translate :— 10

At pius Æneas dextram tendebat inermem
Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat :
" Quo ruitis ? quæve ista repens discordia surgit ?
O cohibete iras ! ictum jum fœdus, et omnes
Compositæ leges ; mihi jus concurrere soli ;
Me sinite, atque auferte metus. Ego fœdera faxo
Firma manu ; Turnum jam debent hæc mihi sacra."
Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,
Ecce, viro stridens alis allapsa sagitta est,
Incertum, qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta ;
Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne,
Attulerit. Pressa est insignis gloria facti ;
Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hector.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate :—

(*Pro Archia VII.*) Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, 8
sed tamen est certum quid respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse sine doctrina, et naturæ ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos et moderatos et graves *exstitisse fateor ;* etiam illud *adjungo*, sæpius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego hoc contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem *accesserit* ratio quædam confirmatioque doctrinæ, tum illud nescio quid præclarum ac singulare solere exsistere.

(X.) Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset : quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo *subjecisset*, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus, quas tum *vendebat*, jubere ei præmium *tribui*, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetæ duxerit aliquo tamen præmio dignam, hujus ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset ?

2. Parse and give the principal parts of the verbs italicised. 5
Give the etymology and literal meanings of *illustres*, *vendebat*, *præmium*, *longiusculis*, *stimulis*, and *judices*. Account for the moods of *respondeam* and *fecisset*, and for the case of *animo*. Give the Latin for ; a man of genius, a man of great eloquence. Give the other verbs conjugated like *soleo*.

3. What were the privileges of the *civitas Romana*, and the 3
conditions of holding it ? What were the claims of Archias,

and on what grounds were they disputed? What were the *civitates fœderatæ* and what was the *Lex Silvani et Carbonis?*

4. Translate:—

(*Pro Milone IV.*) Est igitur hæc, judices, non scripta, sed 12
nata lex: quam non *didicimus*, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, *hausimus*, *expressimus*, ad quam non docti sed facti, non instituti sed imbuti sumus, ut si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum *incidisset*, omnis honesta ratio esset *expediendæ* salutis. Silent enim leges inter arma nec se exspectari jubent, quum ei, qui exspectare velit, ante injusta pœna *luenda* sit, quam justa repetenda. Quapropter hoc *maneat* in causa, judices; non enim dubito, quin probaturus sim vobis defensionem meam, si id *memineritis*, quod *oblivisci* non potestis, insidiatorem jure interfici posse.

(XXX.) Nec vero quisquam aliter arbitrari potest, nisi qui nullam vim esse ducit numenve divinum, quem neque imperii nostri magnitudo, neque sol ille, nec cœli signorumque motus, nec vicissitudines rerum atque ordines movent, neque, id quod maximum est, majorum nostrorum sapientia, qui sacra, qui cærimonias, qui auspicia et ipsi sanctissime coluerunt, et nobis, suis posteris, prodiderunt. Est, est profecto illa vis, neque in his corporibus, atque in hac imbecillitate nostra inest quiddam, quod *vigeat*, et sentiat, et non inest in hoc tanto naturæ tam præclaro motu. Ea vis igitur ipsa, quæ sæpe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes *attulit*, illam perniciem *exstinxit* ac *sustulit*.

5. Parse and give the principal parts of the verbs italicised, 8
stating what cases of nouns they require. Decline *vis*, *opes*, and *quiddam*. Account for the mood of *vigeat*. In what senses is *qui* used with the subjunctive in direct speech? Give the Latin for: there are some who think the earth flat; happy youth, to have found in Homer the herald of thy valour. Translate and explain the case constructions in: erat nihil cur prosperato opus esse; ante diem xiii. Kalendas Febr. Turn the passage silent—posse into Oratio obliqua.

6. Explain briefly the position of political parties at Rome 4
at this crisis. What was peculiar about the position of Pompeius at the time of Milo's trial? State briefly the peculiar circumstances of the trial, and its result.

7. Translate:—

Et in hoc loco laudas Milonem, et jure laudas. Quem enim 8
unquam virum tam immortali virtute præditum vidimus: qui nullo præmio proposito præter hoc, quod jam contritum et contemptum putatur, judicium bonorum, omnia pericula, summos labores, gravissimas contentiones inimicitiasque suscepit; qui mihi unus ex omnibus civibus videtur re docuisse, non verbis, quid oporteret a præstantissimis viris in republica fieri, et quid necesse esset? Hoc sentire prudentiæ est: facere, fortitudinis: et sentire vero et facere, perfectæ cumulatæque virtutis est. (*Pro Sestio* 86.)

8. Translate into Latin:—

(*a.*) The question is, which of them was the first to attack 12
other. Clodius was not worthy to be made prætor. But he

had no doubt that when Milo was dead he would be elected. On the other hand, what cause had Milo for seeking the death of Clodius? Clodius could not have prevented him from being elected at the next consular election.

(*b.*) A very poor countryman discovered one night that robbers had broken into his house and were searching for plunder. Without being at all alarmed he rose and said to them, "I do not know what you expect to find in my house at "midnight, when I myself can find nothing in it by clear day "light."

SANSKRIT POETRY.

Examiner—BABU BIRESWAR CHATTERJI.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain in Sanskrit the following *s'lokas*, naming and expounding the *samásas* and making full grammatical notes. 25

(*a.*) रसान्तराणीकरसं यथा दिव्यं पयोऽश्नुते ।
देशे देशे गुणेष्वेवमवस्थास्वमविक्रियः ॥

(*b.*) सन्तानकमयी दृष्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी ।
सन्नकलीपचाराणां सैवादिरचनाऽभवत् ॥

(*c.*) वामनाश्रमपदं ततः परं
पावनं श्रुतमृषेरपेयिवान् ।
उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टिता
न्यस्तरत्नमपि बभूव राघवः ॥

(*d.*) तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं रामो रामावबोधितः ।
आत्मानं ममचे तस्मादेकनेत्रव्ययेन सः ॥

(*e.*) भूभेदमात्रेण पदाग्रघोषः
प्रसंगयां योनजयं चकार ।
तस्याविलाभ्रः परिमुद्रितेनो-
भौमो मनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयम् ॥

(*f.*) लङ्केश्वरप्रणतिभङ्गदृढव्रतं तत्
वन्द्यं युगं चरणयोर्जनकात्मजायाः ।
ज्येष्ठानुवृत्तिजटिलस्य शिरोऽस्य साधो-
रन्योन्यपावनमभूदुभयं समेत्य ॥

(*g.*) साध्वस्त्यागोऽपि वैदेह्याः पत्युः प्राग्वंशवासिनः ।
अनन्यजानेः सैवासीत्सम्भाव्या हिरण्मयी ॥

2. Translate into English :— 9

उपस्थितां पर्व्वमपास्य लक्ष्मीं
वनं मया साधमसि प्रपन्नः ।
तदास्पदं प्राप्य तयातिरोषात्
बोढ़ास्मि न त्वद्भवने वसन्ती ॥
निशाचरोपद्रुतभक्षकाणां
तपस्विनीनां भवतः प्रसादात् ।
भूत्वा शरण्या शरणार्थमन्यं
कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने ॥
किंवा तवात्यन्तवियोगभीरुं
कुर्य्यामपेक्षां हृतजीवितेऽस्मिन् ।
स्याद्रक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेज-
स्त्वदीयमन्तर्गतमन्तराशः ॥

3. Reproduce the passage of the *Raghuvanśa* of which the following is a free English version, or retranslate the English version into Sanskrit :— 10

"That fig-tree mark, with leaves of emerald green,
And fruit like rubies shining bright between :
Dost thou remember how thy prayer was prayed
For me, sweet love, beneath its friendly shade ?
Now see the waves of Jumna's stream divide
The fair-limbed Ganga's heaven-descended tide ;
Distinct, though joined,—bright gleaming in the sun,—
Like pearls with sapphires mixed, the rivers run.
Thus, intertwined, the azure lotus through
Crowns of white lilies pours its shade of blue :
Thus 'mid the swans that float on Mánas lake
Shine the dark gold-shot glories of the drake :
As though on Earth's fair brow, with hues more dark,
A line of ochre crossed the sandal mark :
Or like the Moon, whose silver radiance steals
Through the dark cloud that half its face conceals :
Or as a row of Autumn clouds, between
Whose shifting ranks the blue of heaven is seen :
Or Siva's body with white ashes round
Whose form a serpent's sable coils are wound."

4. In what sense are the following words used in the *Raghuvanśa* ? Give their etymology :— 8

परिवेत्ता, न्यास, मोह, वरूथिनी, प्राध्वम्, स्तनन्धय, दायाद, अपवाद, अपचार and पारिप्लव,

5. What parts of the verb are the following ? Give their roots and the forms in indicative present third person singular 8

(लट्—ति) and imperative second person singular (लोट्—हि) of any three of them.

अभनक्, अम्बयुङ्क्, पप्रथे, अचिणोत्, जहौ, शिश्ये, जहार, प्रजिघाय and अध्यासते.

SANSKRIT PROSE.

Examiner—BABU GOLAP CHUNDER SARKAR.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain the following passages :—

(*a.*) मातापितृसहस्राणि पुत्रदारशतानि च ।
युगे युगे व्यतीतानि कस्य ते कस्य वा वयम् ॥

(*b.*) अनेन महापुरुषविनिपातपिशुनाः सर्वं समन्तात् समुद्भवन् भुवने भूयांसो भूपतेरभावाय भवमुद्भावयन्तो भूतानां महोत्पाताः ।

(*c.*) स तु ससम्भ्रममपनीय चरणयुगलमवनमितनुरभयकरविधृतवपुषमवनिगतशिरसमुदनयत् मातरम् । दुर्निवारताञ्च शुचः समवधार्य्य, कुलयोषिदुचिताञ्च श्रेयसीं तामेव मन्यमानः क्रियां, कृतनिश्चयाञ्च तां ज्ञात्वा तूष्णीमधोमुखोऽभवत् । अभिनन्दति हि शोकातरापि कुलीनता देशकालानुरूपम् ।

(*d.*) In what sense are the words शत and सहस्र used in the passage (*a*) ? 1

(*e.*) What is the meaning of the dative case (चतुर्थी) in the word अभावाय in the passage (*b*) ? 1

(*f.*) Parse तूष्णीम् in (*c*). 1

2. Write explanatory comments in Sanskrit on the following :— 8

दृष्ट्वा च प्रथमदुःखसंपातमध्यमानमतिराशङ्कित एव भागधेयेभ्यः समभवत् । अन्तकपुरगतमेव च पितरममन्यत । निराकृत इव चान्तःकरणेन क्षणमासौत् । अवधूतस्य धैर्येण चेतोकृतः क्षोभेण रिक्तीकृतो रत्या विषयीकृतो विषादेन पावकमयमिव हृदयमुद्दहन् विषमविषदूषितानीव मुह्यन्तीन्द्रियाणि बिभ्राणः तमसा रसातलमपि विशेषयन् शून्यत्वेनाकाशमप्यतिशयानो नाविन्दत कर्तव्यं, पस्पर्श हृदयेन प्रियमुत्तमाङ्गेन च गां ।

3. (*a.*) Translate the following into English :— 12

अपि च सर्वप्रजापुष्टैः सकलभुवनतलपरिपालनार्थमुत्पाद्यमानानां भवादृशां जन्मग्रहणोपायः पितरौ, प्रजाभिश्च बन्धुभिर्मा राजानः न ज्ञातिभिः तदुत्तिष्ठ पुनरेव कुरु सर्वाः क्रियाः, कुलाचारे च त्वयाद्यमपि सुखमुपयोक्ष्ये पथ्यं इत्येवमभिहितस्य चास्य धन्यस्येव हृदयमतितरां शोकानलः सन्दुधुक्षे । क्षणमात्रं स्थित्वा पिता पुनः पुनराहारार्थमादिश्यमानो ध्रुवलग्नहृदयतनार चकार च चेतसि अकाण्डे कल्पं समुपस्थितो बन्धो वज्रपातः। सामान्योऽपि तावच्छोकः सोढुं, मरणं अनुपदिष्टौषधो महाव्याधिः, अभस्मीकरणोऽग्निप्रवेशः, अनुपरतस्यैव नरकवासः, निर्ज्योतिरन्धकारवर्षः, अशकलीकरणं शकचदारण, अव्रणो वज्रसूचिभेदः, किमुत विशेषान्वितः, किमत्र करवाणीति ।

(*b.*) Account for the dual number in पितरौ in the third line. 1

(*c.*) Explain the reason for what is expressed in the sentence beginning with इत्येवम् and ending with सन्दुधुक्षे । 3

(*d.*) Exhibit the *samásas* in the last three lines of the above extract. 1

(*e.*) Give the root of अवततार and its third singular लट् (present tense). Is there any difference in meaning between करोमि and करवाणि ? 2

4. Paraphrase the following extract :—

विषण्णलोकलोचनप्रत्युद्गता चोपहृत्य कुट्टिमन्यस्तहस्तयुगला गलन्तीभिः सिञ्चन्तीव शुष्यन्त दग्धदीधितिधाराभिः आधूसरमधरं विज्ञापितवती देव । परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व जीवत्येव भर्तरि किमपि अध्यवसितं देवेति । ततश्च तदपरमाकर्ण्य च्युतइव सत्त्वेन द्रुतइव दुःखभाराद्भग्नइव चिन्तया आकुलितइव तापेनाक्रान्तइव वातकलाप्रतिपत्तिरासीत् । आसीच्चास्य चेतसि प्रतिपन्नसंज्ञस्य वज्रमोऽपि हृदये दुःखाभिघातो निपतन्नग्निनेव लोहप्रहारः कठिन कृतभुजमुत्थापयति न तु भस्मसात्करोति मे निरनुक्रोशस्य कार्यं इत्युत्थाय च नरनाथोऽन्तः पुरमगात् ॥

5. Translate the following into Sanskrit :— 10

A land of tyrants, and a den of slaves,
Here wretches seek dishonourable graves,
And calmly bent, to servitude conform,
Dull as their lakes that slumber in the storm.
Heavens ! how unlike their Belgic sires of old !
Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold ;
War in each breast, and freedom on each brow :—
How much unlike the sons of Britain now !

ARABIC.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English : 30

و من اضاع جنده فى السلم * لم يحفظوه في لقاء الخصم
و ان من لا يحفظ القلوبا * يخذل حين يشهد الحروبا
و الجند لا يرعون من اضاعهم * كلا و لا يحمون من اجاعهم
و اضعف الملوك طرا عقدا * من غره السلم فاقصى الجندا
و الحزم و التدبير روح العزم * لا خير في عزم بغير حزم
و الحزم كل الحزم فى المطا وله * و الصبر لا في سرعة المزاوله
و فى الخطوب تظهر الجواهر * ما غلب الا يام الا الصابر
لا تياسن من فرج و لطف * و قوة تظهر بعد ضعف
فربما جاءك بعد الياس * روح بلا كد و لا التماس
فى لمحة الطرف بكاء وضحك * و ناجد باد و دمع منسفك
تنال با لرفق و با لتاني * مالم تنل بالحرص و التعني
ما احسن الثبات و التجلدا * و اقبح الحيرة و التبلدا
ليس الفتي الا الذي ان طرقه * خطب تلقاه بصبر و ثقه
اذا الرزايا اقبلت و لم تقف * فثم احوال الرجال تختلف
فكم لقيت لذة في زمني * فاصبر الان لهدي المحن
و الموت لا يكون الا مرة * والموت احلى من حيواة مرة
اني من الموت على يقين * فاجهد الان لما يقيني

(*a.*) Name this metre. Scan the first, eighth and seventeenth lines, dividing the feet (اجزآء), and point out any deviations that may occur from the perfect measure.

(*b.*) Parse لا تياسن. What is the tense called, and what is its peculiarity? What other form of it is there? How is it chiefly used?

(*c.*) Decline الفتى through its three cases and with

vowel-points. (1) with the article, (2) without the article, (3) with a following pronoun.

(*d.*) Exemplify similar changes in nouns ending in و and ى

2. Translate into English: 28

مشاورة

عقل الفتى ليس يغني عن * كعفة اخود لا تغني عن الرجل
ان المشاور اما صائب غرضا * اومخطئ ليس منسوبا الى الخطل
لا تحقر القول يلقيك الحقير به * فالنحل و هو ذباب طائر العسل
ولا يغرنك ود من اخي امل * حتى تجربه في غيبة الامل
اذا العدو احاجته الاخا علل * عادت عداوته عند انقضا العلل
لا تجزعن لخطب مابه حيل * تغني والا فلا تعجز عن الحيل
لاشئ اولى بصبر المرء من قدر مضى * لابد منه وخطب غير منتقل
لاتجزعن على مافات حيث عدته * و لا على فوت امر حيث لم تنل
فليس تغني الفتى فى الامر * اذا تقضت عليه عدة الاجل
وقدر شكر التقى لله نعمته * كقدر صبر الفتى للحادث اللجل
و ان اخوف نهج ما خشيت به * ذهاب حرية او مرتضى عمل
لا تفرحن بسقطات الرجال ولا * تهزا بغيرك و احذر صولة الدول
فلا السفل
ان تامن الدهر ان يعلي الدو * تستا من الدهر ان يلقيك في
احق شئ برد ما يخالفه * شهادة الدهر فاحكم صنعة الجدل
و قيمة المرء ما قد كان يحسنه * فاطلب لنفسك ما تعلوبه وصل
اطلب تدل لذة الادراك ملتمسا * او راحة الياس لا تركن الى الوكل
وكل داء دواء ممكن ابدا * الا اذا امتزج الاقتار بالكسل
و المال صنه و رثه العدو ولا * تحتاج حيا الى الاخوان فى الاكل
و خير مال الفتى مال يصون به * عرضا و ينفقه فى صالح العمل

(*a.*) Point the first line. What conjugations of the verb غني have the same meaning? Can it be used with another

preposition than عن, and if so, would it alter the sense? Show how.

(b). What is the meaning of وما أغني عنكم من الله من شيء

(c). Translate—

كلانا غنيء عن اخيه حياته
ونحن اذا متنا اشد تغانيا

3. Show in the measure of فعل what the metre of the above extract is, and how named. 16

(a.) What variations are permitted in the last foot of each hemistich?

(b.) What differences of meaning are represented by the two forms of the verb اعن, line 13? 32

(c.) Explain the construction اطلب تنل and صلتيما Scan the line.

4. Translate into Arabic—

1. Of a month that doth not belong to thee, do not count the days.

2. A tyrannical Sultan is better than constant anarchy.

3. The one-eyed person is a beauty in the country of the blind.

4. Those are the best riches that are spent in the proper place.

5. The best generosity is that which is quick.

6. Blessed is the man who knows his power and abstains from doing evil to others.

7. A certain person tied up an ox by a well. The animal fell. Sprinkle some water upon him, said a man. "Let us first"—replied another, "get some out of the well and sprinkle upon him."

8. The eye-witness observes what the absent does not see.

5. Translate into English— 14

• فقال النرجس وهذا فضلي من الشواهد • فقال الورد ما يصفرمنا الا الحاسد • فقال النرجس لم تزل عين كل شي احسنه • فقال الورد لا تستوي السيئة ولا الحسنة • فقال النرجس دهيت منك الحجة • و انصحت الى المحجة • فانا على القدر ولى الفضل الاحمد • بحضوري في مقام المقر الشهابي احمد • وانا المويد بفضل ظاهر لا يختفي • بحضوري في حضرة مولانا قاضى القضاة الحنفي •

فقال الورد و هذا مما يويد كلامي • و يرفع في الفخر مقامي • فكم بلغت بحضرة المخدوم مقصودي •

(a.) Explain بحضوري مقام المقر الشهابي احمدفي

(b.) What do you know of the school or sect represented by الحنفي ?

ARABIC.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English as literally as you can. 16

قيل روى ليلة و لد كان شئا شبيه الحوذة ترا اي طائرا في عنان الجو • ثم سقط الى فضاء الدو • ثم انبت على الارض وانتشر • وتطاير منه مثل الجمر والشرر • وتراكم حتى ملأ البدو والحضر • و قيل لما سقط الى الارض ذلك السقيط • كانت كفاه مملوتين من الدم العبيط • فسالوا عن احواله الزواجر والقافة • و تفحصوا عن تاويل ذلك من الكهنة و اهل العيافة • فقال بعضهم يكون شرطيا • و قال بعض ينشأ لصاحراميا • و قال قوم بل قصابا سفاكا • و قال آخرون بل يصير جلادا بقاكا • و تظافرت هذه الاقوال • إلى ان آل امره الى ما آل • و كان هو و ابوه من الفدادين • ومن طائفة اوشاب لا عقل لهم و لا دين • و قيل كانا من الحشم الرجاله • والاوباش البطاله • و كانت ما وراء النهر ماواهم • و تلك الضواحي مشتاهم • و قيل كان ابوه اسكافا فقيرا جدا • و كان هو شابا حديدا جلدا • ولكنه لما كان به من القلة يتحرم • و بسبب تلك الاجرام يتضرر ويتضرم • ففي بعض الليالي سرق غنمة و احتملها • فضربه الراعي في كتفه بسهم فابطلها • و ثنى عليه باخرى في فخذه فاخطلها • فازداد كسرا على فقره • و لو ما على شره • و رغبة في الفساد

و حنقا على العباد و البلاد • و طلب له في ذلك الاضراب
و النظراء • و عشي عن ذكر الرحمن فقيض له من الشياطين
القرناء •

2. Point the word انبت What is its verbal root and conjugation (باب) ? Give the 3rd pers. sing. Preterite (ماضي) of its remaining derived conjugations. 10

3. Give the exact meanings and derivations of الزوا جرو القافة and their singulars or plurals, as the case may be. 7

4. (*a.*) Parse قيض and عشي in the last sentence. Explain any allusion that may be here intended. From what source is the idea drawn and is it altered in the expression ? 15

(*b.*) What other meanings has the verb عشا ? Translate عشي عليه also لا يعشي الا بعد ما يعشو

5. Translate into English : 14

دود القز دويبة اذا شبعت من المرعي طلبت مواضعها
بين الاشجار و الشوك و مدت من لعابها خيوطا دقاقا
و نسجت على نفسها كبا مثله كيس ليكون مسربالها من
الحر و البرد و الرياح و الامطار و نامت الى وقت معلوم
بالهام الله تعالى و اما كيفية اقتنائها فمن عجائب الدنيا
و هي انهم اول الربيع ياخذون البرز و يشدونه في خرقة
و تجعل تحت ثدي امرأة لتصل اليها حرارة البدن الى
اسبوع ثم ينثر على شيء من ورق التوت المقصوص
بالمقراض ليتحرك الدود و تاكل من ذلك الورق ثم لا تاكل
ثلثة ايام و يقال انها في النومة الاولي ثم ترجع الى الاكل
فتاكل اسبوعا ثم تترك الاكل ثلثة ايام و يقال انها في النومة
الثانية و هكذا في المرة الاخري و يقال انها في النومة
الثالثة و بعد النومات يطلق لها من العلف لتاكل كثيرا
و تشرع في عمل الفيلجة فيظهر عند ذلك على ظهرها شيء
مثل نسج العنكبوت و يزداد شيئا فشيئا فاذا مطر في هذا

الوقت مطر يلين الفيلجة برطوبة النداوة و تثبقها الدودة
و تخرج منها و قد نبت لها جناحان فتطير و لا يحصل شي
من الابريسم و اذا فرغت الدودة من عمل الفيلجة عرضت
على الشمس لتموت الدودة فيها و يحصل من الفيلجة
الابريسم و يترك بعض الفيلجات لتثقبها الدود و تخرج
و تبيض و بيضها يحفظ للسنة الأتيه في ظرف نقي من
الخزف او الزجاج و الثياب الابريسمية تنفع من الحكة و الجرب
و لا يتولد فيها القمل *

6. Explain دويبة. What are the rules for the formation of diminutives? Give examples. What are the diminutives of قاض - اسم - اخت - بنت - ابن ? 12

7. What is the difference between اول الربيع and ربيع الاول 8

Are any words in the above extract of Persian origin? Name them if any.

8. How are the genders of nouns distinguished in Arabic? Give a list of such nouns which, though they do not come under the ordinary rules, are considered feminine.

9. Translate into Arabic, giving the vowel-points.

Men long believed that the earth was flat, and it was natural that they should think so, for wherever we advance, it extends before us and we do not perceive that in moving forward, we are perambulating the surface of a globe. It required many generations of observation to attain to a belief in this truth, and many facts were required to convince us; some of them, however, are easy to verify. If we stand on the shore of the sea when it is calm, we see before us a vast plain of water. Suppose a ship to leave the shore, we shall see it apparently diminish in size as it recedes, till it reaches the line where the water seems to end and unite with the vault of the sky. This line is called the horizon. The ship will recede no further but will seem to sink into the water, first the hull then the sails and the masts. 25

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a.*) Translate the following extract into English, adding explanatory notes, so as to render the meaning of each verse clear :— 12

* صبحدم چون دردمد دل صور شيون زاى من *
* آسمان صحن قيامت گردد از غوغاى من *

* گوش اهل آسمان و حلقهٔ ماتم یکیست *
* شیونم تا بر کشید آهنگ ها یا های من *
* مصر ویران کرد و رو در وادی ایمن نهاد *
* رود نیل شوق یعني گریهٔ موسای من *
* زان دل شوریده را بر تارک خود مي نهم *
* کاشیان مرغ مجنون شد دل شیدای من *
* زان ملایک چون مگس جوشندم از هر سو که هست *
* چشمهٔ لذت کشا هر موی غم پالای من *
* کام جان را تازه کردي ای غم لذت سرشت *
* ني غلط گفتم چه غم ای من وای سلوای من *
* در خمار احتیاجم زانکه ایزد دور داشت *
* بادهٔ کام دو کون از جام استغنای من *
* آسمان دریوزه کرد و آفتابش کرد نام *
* لعلی از آویزهٔ گوش شب یلدای من *
* منت بازیچهٔ عیسی مکش بهر حیات *
* ارزش مردن به پرس از نفس مرگ آرای من *

(*b.*) Explain the allusion contained in the above extract. 3

2. (*a.*) Is there any verb in Persian which does not signify either present, past or future tense? Give examples, if you know. 1

(*b.*) Give the meaning and etymology of— 2

الله , تبارک , حبذا , استفتحوا , شناء . تلافي , مرحبا , مکافات , مشیت

3. (*a*) Explain the allusions (in Persian) contained in the following *baits* :— 4

* بطائر ارلي سنج بے اثر نغمه *
* بلن تراني هم ذوق وعدهٔ دیدار *
* بعشوهٔ که زلیخا برید ازو کف دست *
* بفتنهٔ که مسیحا گذید از و سر دار *
* بناقه که بلیلي خیال مجنون برد *

• بآن کرشمه که لیلي برو نمرد نثار •
• بآن دروغ که فرهاد ازو شهادت یافت •
• بآن ترانه که منصور را کشید بدار •

(*b.*) Parse and scan any of the above four *baits*, naming the بحر to which it belongs. 2

4. (*a.*) Translate into English, with special references to the the 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 10th *baits* :—

جهان پهلوان نصرة الدین که هست
بر اعدای خود چون فلک چیرهٔ دست
مخالف پس اندیش و او پیش بین
بد اندیش کم مهر و او بیش کین
خداوند شمشیر و تخت و کلاه
سه نوبت زن و پنج نوبت پناه
برستم رکابي روان کرد رخش
هم اورنگ پیرای هم تاج بخش
شهانرا ز رسمي که آئین بود
کلید آهنین گنج زرین بود
جز او کاهن تیغ روشن کند
کلید از زر و گنج آهن کند
اگر سایه بر آفتاب افگند
در ان چشمهٔ آتش آب افگند
اگر ماه نورا براتي دهد
ز نقص کمالش نجاتي دهد
فلك وار بر هر که بندد کمر
بر آب افگند چون زمینش سپر
بر یزد در اشوب چون میغ او
سر تیغ کوه از سر تیغ او

(*b.*) Write what you know of هاروت and ماروت 2

5. Explain the forms of— 2

سرین گاه , آسمان , سراسیمه , خوابنیده , ارجمند .

6. (*a.*) Explain the following verses, with their allusions (in Persian), and parse the last verse, using the technical terms of the Persian grammar :— 5

کسی کو برد برتر و خشک زنج
زما هی درم یابد از گاو گنج
چو برجیس در جنگ هر بد گمان
کمان دارم و بر ندارم کمان
چو زهره درم در ترازو نهم
ولي چون دهم بی ترازو دهم

(*b.*) Give the life of Nizami. 3

(*c.*) Explain the terms اضافت , فك , واو معدوله , اماله , and give examples. 3

(*d.*) Nizami styled his king Nusratuddin as طرفدار پنجم , who were the other four طرفداران ? 1

7. Translate into Persian :—

In the year 427, the Sultan entered the mountainous region of Sewalic, and invested the supposed impregnable fortress of Hansi, which he took by storm on the sixth day. In this place he found immense treasures, which he despatched to Gizne. He then proceeded in person to Sunput, a celebrated place of Hindu worship, situated only forty miles from Dehli: here, although he met with no opposition, he nevertheless consigned the idols and their temples to destruction. After thus evincing his intolerant zeal, he returned to Lahore; and having established his son Mujdood as governor of that province, he proceeded to Gizne. 11

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—MAULVI AHMAD.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :— 11

اگر هیکل پیل بر پشه کشد و پیکر شیر در دیدهٔ مور نگارد
بزور قلمش یکي بر گوی زمین خرطوم چوگان سازد و دیگري

باداز کوهان گاو آسمان پنجه با زد - صفت ماني وبهزاد
که بادراک زمانش خجالت و انفعال نکشیدند و گرنه چه
رو ها مي ساختند - یاقوت و صیرفي نیز اگرمي بودند چون
واو سر در پیش وچون شین عرق برجبین مي نمودند - قلم
ها یکقلم خط بسرخود داده اند که اگر تیغ صرف برتارک
خورند پا درراه انحراف نه نهاده سر برخط دیگران نه نهند -
طاءس قلمش برفرق لفظ و معني چتر افراخته - و بهٔ انشان
پای از دوائر و نقط دام و دانهٔ همای نگاه ساخته - از تبسم
دندانهٔ سین یاسمن را دندان به گلبرگ لب پنهان - و از افتاد
حلقه ها سر چاه ذقن سبزهٔ خط خس پوش - و صفای
مژگان با وجود برهمزني عالم زیروزبر گشته زیروزبور او -
و خال خود بعشق نقطه داغي به سوخته که مرهم کافور
در انداختن سیاهیش سعید تواند گردید -

(b.) Point out all the Arabic words in the above passage, and give their etymology. 4

2. (a). What do you understand by پاس اقتضای مقام — 4
— نشست ردیف - کرسي نشیني ترکیب - بست قافیه
تنگ ورزی حروف.

(b.) How is اسم تفضیل formed in Persian? 3

(c.) Give the different meanings of— 2

دم, سواد, ادا, تشریف, پاس, ساز, تقریب
شور, آهنگ.

3. Explain the following passage in Persian :— 4

میفرمایند اگر نقلي محتاج بتکرار شود قائل زودفهم
بنارسائي وارسد اگرچه سامع دیر رس باشد - همچنین اگر
پیش از تمام شدن سخن سررشتهٔ فهمیدن بدست نماید سامع
بفکر نا تمامي خود افتد اگرچه قائل ژولیده بیان باشد *

4. (a.) Translate into English, explaining the idea of each فقرة carefully :—

سجدهٔ شکر را بر جبین نیاز بار منتهاست که اجزای پریشان
مقال دورگردان بساط حضور را برشتهٔ نظر تامل شیرازهٔ پیرائی
اقبال تحسین میفرمانید - و اوران خزان فرسای مهجوران
گلشن قرب را از توجه حفظ الغیب به گلدستگیها می ستانید -
چه قدر ،ماغ معنی سراغ برین خزف ریزها کلفت صداع کشد
تا شرم تامل عرقی بعرض گوهر آرد - و بچه دقت شوق
حقیقت ذوق برین کلام آشفتگی نظام پیچد - تا سعی اندیشه
اش نا چار قابل ربط شمارد - فضل ایزدی مزد این اکرام قوت
طبعی و امداد باطنی عطا فرماید - رباعی بیدل هر چند شور
نظم بیش است • گروا رسم اندیشه خجالت کیش است •
در سلک سخنور آن گهر های مرا • چون ژاله همان آب
شدن در پیش است •

(*b.*) Mention the idiomatic meanings of— 2

— انگشت بر لب زدن - مغز در پ—وست کشین
موشگافی - صبح طرازی - انگشت بر حرف نهادن.

5. (*a.*) Define اضافت تحقیقی, with examples. 2

(*b.*) How many اسم ظرف are there in Persian? 2

Mention, with examples.

(*c.*) Give examples of اضافت تشبیهی ,حرف تصغیر and الف وصل. 3

6. (*a.*) Translate into Persian :— 12

When the emperor was informed of the death of Meer Joomla, and the unsuccessful termination of the expedition to Assam, he was greatly distressed, and sent the Prince Mohammad Moazzam to condole with the family of the deceased chief, and to assure his son Ameer Khan of the imperial favour and support: but the enemies of Aurungzeb were of opinion that he was much pleased with the event, as he was excessively jealous of the abilities, and much feared the ambition, of that great man.

(*b.*) The eloquence of the ambassador, and the justness of his representation, together with a wish of terminating the war, induced Monaim Khan to accede to the proposal; and he agreed that if Daood Khan would in person make the request, he would comply with his wishes, and strongly recommend his case to the consideration of the emperor.

PALI.

Examiner—PROFESSOR EM. FORCHHAMMER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English— 10

Kiccho manussapaṭilābho, kiccha*m* maccāna jīvita*m*,
Kiccha*m* saddhammassavana*m*, kiccho buddhāna*m* uppādo.
Sabbapāpassa akara*n*a*m*, kusalassa upasampadā,
Sacittapariyodapana*m*; eta*m* buddhāna sāsana*m*.
Dullabho purisājaññо, na so sabbattha jāyati;
Yattha so jāyati dhiro, ta*m* kula*m* sukham edhati.

2. Give the case and number of— 5

maccāna
buddhāna*m*
maccuno
sabbadukkhā (pamuccati)
abbhā (mutto va candimā)
attā (hi attano nātho)

3. Parse the following gātha—

Attanā va kata*m* pāpa*m*, attaja*m*, attasambhava*m*,
Abhimatthati dummedham, vajira*m* v' amhamaya*m* ma*n*i*m*.

4. Define the meaning of ga*n*hāti, when connected, severally, with the prepositions *pari*, *pati*, *ud* (as ugga*n*hāti), *ni* (as nigga*n*hāti), *apa*, *ā* (as āgahito), *anu* (as anuga*n*hāti), *sam* (as sanga*n*hāti)? 5

5. Give some examples of the attanopada forms of the verb karoti. 2

6. What is the general rule for the formation of the future tense, and how can such forms as kāhāmi, kāhasi be explained. 4

7. Expound the compound words in—

Anekajātisamsarā*m* sandhāvissa*m* anibbisa*m*, 4
Gahakāraka*m* gavesanto, dukkhā jāti punappuna*m*.

8. Explain the "pp" in punappuna*m*; the "*r*" in punar eva and the "d" in etad avoca. 3

9. Decline the noun arahā in the singular and plural. 4

10. Dispose the following verse in prose order—

Vā*n*ijo va bhaya*m* magga*m* appasattho, mahaddhano, 4
Visa*m* jivitukāmo va, pāpāni parivajjaye. 4

11. Translate into Pāli:—

He speaks and acts like a man endowed with wisdom.
It is an old saying (or law) that anger cannot be assuaged by anger. 10
He is a just and virtuous man, who seeks not to acquire wealth by unlawful means.
This merchant travels about with merchandize of great value.

PALI.

Examiner—PROFESSOR EM. FORCHHAMMER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English— 10

Manussā "hiyyo amhākam nivitthakhandhāvāratthānam ev' etam, dārūdakam pi no khīnam, idāni'mhā natthā" ti sakatāni mocetvā parivattakena thapatvā matthake mandapam katvā attano sakatassa hetthā anusocantā nipajjimsu.

2. Explain the sandhi of— 5

ev'etam
dārūdakam
idāni'mhā
natthā ti
punar eva
ganhissāmā'ti
ahosin ti

3. What case is usually governed by hetta? 2

4. Analise the following compounds:— 7

dārūdakatelatandulādīni
samuddagamanasadisam
arunuggamanavelāya
lolakacchaputávānijena
sañjatabalavasoko.
jalapathakammikena

5. Give the derivation of the following verbs:— 8

khīnam
natthā
mocetvā
thapetva
nipajjimsu
labhissatha.

6. What case is usually governed by the verbs: 8

vandati
ganhāti
orohati
nisīdati
oloketi
parihāyati
paripūrati.

7. Translate into correct English the following Pali idioms— 8

Sā rājānam āha: devena mayham puttassa jātakāle varo dinno, puttassa me rajjam dehîti.

Rājā "mayham dve puttā aggikhandhā viya jalamānā vicarantîti.

(Sā āha) "amma mayam duggatā, kim datvā, ganhissāmā'ti.

8. Translate into Pali— 8

Though the priest saw him, he did not rise from his seat.

When he had arrived in the city, he went into the presence of the teacher, and exchanged the civilities of friendship with him.

Be not afraid, my friend, I take you under my protection and will walk about with you.

9. Enumerate (in Pali) the Pañcasīlas. 2

10. Give the names of the Buddhas of the present kappa. 2

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Examiner—Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. How do you conceive the constitution of matter? Account for the various states in which water is found in nature. 5

2. What is meant by *inertia*, and give two cases of each kind of inertia? 5

3. Explain fully with diagrams the construction, effects, and principles of Brahma's hydraulic press. 7

4. Describe and explain the conditions of the various movements of the Cartesian diver. 3

5. Give three different methods for the determination of the specific gravity of solid bodies. 5

6. Describe the way in which the ordinary mercurial thermometer is made and graduated. 5

7. What is meant by evaporation, ebullition, latent heat, specific heat, and spheroidal state? 5

8. Give the ordinary theory of the formation of dew, and say how the dew-point is determined. 5

9. Describe the various parts and explain the action of Watt's double-acting engine. 7

10. In how many different ways is heat propagated? Give one example of each. 3

LIGHT AND ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—Mr. E. F. Mondy.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define the following terms: "Opaque," "Translucent," "Luminous," "Shadow," "Penumbra," "Intensity," "Ray," and "Pencil." Describe a Phometer and state its uses. 5

2. A pencil of light meets the surface of a transparent medium. What change does it undergo? Name the different kinds of mirrors and lenses, and define the terms "Principal and secondary axes and foci," and "Virtual and real images" as applied to mirrors and lenses. 6

3. Show by sketches the arrangement of lenses in an astronomical telescope, a terrestrial telescope, and a microscope, and give reasons for each. 6

4. What is a magnet and a magnetic substance? How are they distinguished? Define the poles of a magnet, and describe their reciprocal action. 5

5. What are "conductors," "non-conductors," and "insulators," in electricity? Describe experiments showing that electricity accumulates on the surface of bodies, and discuss the influence of points on electrified conductors. 6

6. What is electrical induction? Describe the action of the "Plate Electrical Machine," and of the "Leyden Jar." 6

7. Describe Wollaston's and Daniell's voltaic cells. What is the defect of the former and its cause, and how is it removed in the latter? 5

8. State, fully, the action of a current on a magnet, and show how this is utilized in the constrution of a glavanometer. 5

9. Describe a solenoid and an electro-magnet, and state the Theory of Magnetism based upon their behaviour towards magnets. 6

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Mann, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Mention any traditions pointing to foreign influence on the early civilization of Greece. What were the chief bonds of union among the independent communities of ancient Greece? Describe the constitution and functions of the Areopagus. Explain:—*Panathenæa, pentathlon, Syssitia, Olympiad.* 6

2. What were the reforms introduced by Clisthenes? Mention any subsequent changes in the Athenian constitution. 4

3. Assign, on an outline map, the position of the chief Greek colonies in South Italy and Sicily. Give, in each case, the date of foundation and the name of the mother-city. What were *Cleruchies* as distinguished from regular colonies? 4

4. (A.) Tell *briefly* the story of the Athenian expedition to Sicily. Sketch the character of Alcibiades. 6

(B.) Give some account of the constitution and history of the Achaean league.

5. Describe the Acropolis of Athens, indicating the position of its most famous buildings. Give, in particular, a short description of the Parthenon. What are the "Elgin marbles"? 5

6. Write brief notices (1) of Phocion, (2) of Anaxagoras. Mention some event connected with each of the following places; Cynoscephalæ, Arbela, Pydna, Arginussæ, Olynthus. 5

7. Sketch the origin and growth of the Greek drama. Explain the terms *dithyramb, Satyric drama, tetralogy.* What were the distinguishing features of the old and new Attic comedy, and who were the most celebrated writers of the two schools? 5

8. (A.) Give the titles, and state the functions, of the higher Roman magistrates in the republican period. Who were the Decemviri? 5

(B.) Indicate the character of the struggles between the Patricians and the Plebeians, and point out the importance of the Licinian laws.

9. What was the first Roman province? What countries subsequently became Roman provinces, and when? How were the provinces at first governed, and what changes were introduced in their administration by Augustus? 4

10. (A.) Give some account of the Gracchi, and their attempts at reform. What was the aim of an Agrarian law? Mention any occasions when Agrarian laws were proposed or passed. 6

(B.) Sketch the changes introduced by Dio[illegible] the government of the empire.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

LOGIC.

Examiner.—MR. R. PARRY.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What are the mental processes concerned in Logic? Explain its definition as the science of the necessary laws or forms of thought; describe the pre-eminence attaching to it as a science. 5

2. What is a *term*? Distinguish concrete and abstract terms; also general and collective terms. Give examples of the fallacies arising from confusing the latter; also instance the confusion frequently occurring between concrete and abstract terms. 5

3. Explain intension and extension of terms; state and illustrate the law connecting these quantities. 6

State and comment upon Mill's view of connotative and non-connotative terms.

4. What terms are distributed in each of the propositions A, E, I, O? Show the relations of these propositions to each other. 5

How are *indefinite* propositions to be regarded? Point out the ambiguity attaching to the word "*some*," and show by an example its correct meaning in Logic.

5. State the rules of valid conversion. 6

Point out the mistake often made in contrapositive conversion.

Give the logical character of each of the following propositions:—

a. Only the brave deserve the fair.
b. I shall not all die.
c. No one is always happy.
d. One kind of metal at least is liquid.
e. Not many of the metals are brittle.

6. What are the *Predicables?* Explain genus and species in the double meaning of extension and intension. Distinguish the logical use of these terms from their use in natural history. Distinguish *difference* and *property;* and explain peculiar, generic, and specific property, giving examples. 6

7. Distinguish between logical and other kinds of division, and show by examples how the rules both of logical division and definition are violated. 6

8. Prove that two particular premises prove nothing. Show why AEI, IEO, IEA, EAI are not valid. 6

Reduce any two moods of the Imperfect figures by the Indirect method.

Explain:—"Logicians have thought that each figure was best suited for certain special purposes."

9. Name the irregular and compound syllogisms. Give an example of a dilemmatic argument. Why are such arguments more likely to be fallacious than not? Show that canons of syllogism may be stated either in hypothetical or categorical form; and that violations of the rules of hypothetical syllogism are categorical fallacies. 7

Give an example of an *intensive* syllogism.

10. Classify fallacies. Test the following arguments, stating each in complete logical form:— 8

a. A's advice ought to be rejected because his character is not good.

b. I cannot assist you, because I do not deem it right to encourage beggars.

c. Every man has a right to inculcate his own opinions; therefore a magistrate is justified in using his power to propagate his own religious views.

d. The change you advise cannot be for our good, because it is contrary to the institutions of our ancestors.

e. A successful author must either be very industrious or very talented; Gibbon was very industrious, therefore he was not very talented.

BOTANY.

Examiner—MR. P. BRÜHL.

FIRST PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe the leaves given to you with respect to outline, character of base, apex, and margin. 5

2. How would you prove that stamens and carpels are modified leaves? 5

3. How do vessels originate? 3

4. Give a sketch of the parts of a wheat-flower.. 7

5. How would you distinguish a rhizome from a root? 3

6. When are you entitled to assert that certain parts of a flower have been suppressed? Give some examples of suppression. 6

7. How would you show that plants exhale oxygen when exposed to sun-light? 5

8. Describe a mango. 6

9. What are the sources of the carbon and nitrogen assimilated by plants?

10. Explain the terms growing-point, internode, bud, ovule, tuber. 5

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. P. Brühl.

Second Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Assign to each of the inflorescences given to you its proper name. 5

2. In what different forms are reserve-materials stored up in plants? 5

3. When do you say that certain individual plants belong to the same species? 5

4. State clearly what is meant by transpiration, assimilation, and respiration? 6

5. Define the terms of which the fruits given to you are examples. 6

6. What are the functions of sepals and petals? 5

7. Write down the diagnostic characters of the order of Malvaceæ. 5

8. How would you distinguish between a monocotyledonous and a dicotyledonous plant? 7

9. Explain the terms · involucre, syngenesious, didynamous, caducous, diclinous, and mention the name (vernacular or scientific) of any plants in the description of which you would have to use those terms. 6

B. A. Examination.

1885.

ENGLISH.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Mention the earlier narratives on which the play of Hamlet is based. 2

Prove the truth of Johnson's remark :—"If the dramas of Shakespeare were to be characterised, each by the particular excellence which distinguishes it from the rest, we must allow to the tragedy of Hamlet the praise of variety." 8

How is Hamlet's tardy fulfilment of his father's injunction to be accounted for? 4

2. Give a precise account of the transaction described in the following lines, and add notes on the words printed in Italics. 7 5

Our last king
Whose *image* even but now appear'd to us
Was, as you know, by Fortimbras *of* Norway.
Thereto *prick'd on* by a most emulate pride
Dar'd to the combat; in which our valiant Hamlet
(For so this side of our known world esteem'd him)
Did slay this Fortinbras; who by a seal'd *compact*
Well ratified by *law and heraldry*
Did forfeit, with his life, all those his lands
Which he stood seiz'd of, to the conqueror:
Against the which a *moiety competent*
Was gaged by our king; which had return'd
To the inheritance of Fortinbras,
Had he been vanquisher; as by the same *co-mart*
And *carriage of the article design'd*
His fell to Hamlet.

3. Annotate the following extracts :—

(*a*.) The moist star 2
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse.

(*b*.) At his warning,
Whether in sea or fire, in earth or air,
The extravagant and erring spirit hies
To his confine.

(*c.*) Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin, 3
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd ;
No reckoning made, but sent to my account
With all my imperfections on my head.

(*d.*) Well, God 'ield you. They say the owl was a baker's 3
daughter. Lord, we know what we are, but we know not what we may be. God be at your table.

(*e.*) This quarry cries on havock.

4. What date is commonly assigned to the Tempest, and on 3
what grounds? Narrate the events which may have probably 4
suggested the title and several of the incidents of the Tempest.
Quote any passages of the Tempest that have relation to the 3
literature of the time.
Give evidence of the popularity of the play from the writings 3
of Jonson and Fletcher.

5. Elucidate the following passages with short notes :—

(*a.*) When we were boys, 4
Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dewlapp'd like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh? or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find
Each putter-out of five for one will bring us
Good warrant of.

(*b.*) On the bat's back I do fly 2
After summer merrily.
Merrily, merrily shall I live now
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.

(*c.*) He's in Arthur's bosom, if ever man went to Arthur's 4
bosom. 'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any chrisom child; 'a parted even just between twelve and one, e'en at the turning of the tide.

(*d.*) *O Dieu vivant!* shall a few sprays of us, 3
The emptying of our father's luxury,
Our scions, put in a wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their grafters?

6. "Samson Agonistes represents the wreck of Milton, his 13
party, and his cause." Point out any striking allusions in this drama to the life and times of the poet.

7. Write notes on the following extracts :—

(*a.*) But I 5
God's counsel have not kept, his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,
Weakly at least, and shamefully; a sin
That Gentiles in their parables condemn,
To their abyss and horrid pains confin'd.

(*b.*) But he, though blind of sight, 5
Despis'd and thought extinguisht quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd

From under ashes into sudden flame,
And as an evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame villatic fowl; but as an eagle
His cloudless thunder bolted on their heads.

8. Write a brief notice of the life and writings of Thomas Gray. Point out the train of reflections indicated in the Elegy written in a Country Churchyard, and the Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College. 6 7

ENGLISH.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hewlett, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. State the occasion and the purpose of Milton's writing the *Areopagitica*. 5

Give the origin of the title and discuss its appropriateness. 4

Relate, with some fulness of detail, Milton's historical review of the conduct of various governments regarding the publication of books, giving special prominence to his account of the origin and growth of the licensing system. 6

What arguments does Milton use to show that the licensing of books is (1) the greatest discouragement and affront that can be offered to learning and to learned men, (2) an undervaluing and vilifying of the whole nation, (3) a reflection of disrepute upon the ministers? 6

2. Explain each of the following passages, and show its full force in the argument of which it forms part:—

(*a.*) I know they are as lively and as vigorously productive, as those fabulous Dragon's teeth. 2

(*b.*) And perhaps it was the same politick drift that the Divell whipt *St. Jerom* in a lenten dream for reading *Cicero*; or else it was a fantom bred by the feaver which had then seis'd him. 3

(*c.*) *Plato*, a man of high authority indeed, but least of all for his commonwealth, in the book of his laws, which no city ever yet received, fed his fancie with making many edicts to his ayrie *Burgomasters*, which they who otherwise admire him, wish had been rather buried and excus'd in the *genial* cups of an *Academick* night sitting. 4

(*d.*) Methinks I see her as an eagle nursing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purifying and unsealing her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance. 3

(*e.*) Give her but room, and do not bind her when she sleeps, for then she speaks not true, as the old Proteus did. 2

3. Sketch the character of King James II. as seen in his conduct:—(1) towards Monmouth after the Battle of Sedgemoor, (2) before Londonderry, (3) in the Battle of the Boyne. 6

4. Give the substance of Macaulay's criticism of (1) Milton's poetry, (2) Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, (3) Lord Chatham's eloquence, (4) Lord Byron as a dramatist. 16

5. Describe the visit of Peter the Great to England. 5

Show in what respects the following statement concerning him is true :— 6

"His journey is an epoch in the history, not only of his own country, but of ours, and of the world."

6. Contrast according to Macaulay the English Revolution of the seventeenth century with the Continental Revolutions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. 6

Compare Burke's and Macaulay's views of the effects of the English Revolution. 4

7. Describe the manufacture and the defects of the currency in the seventeenth century. 8

8. Write explanatory and illustrative notes on each of the following extracts :—

(*a.*) A Highland bard might easily have found in the year 1689 subjects very similar to those with which the war of Troy furnished the great poets of antiquity. 3

(*b.*) Place Ignatius Loyola at Oxford. He is certain to become the head of a formidable secession. Place John Wesley at Rome. He is certain to be the first general of a new society devoted to the interests and honour of the church. 4

(*c.*) The Puritan was made of two different men, the one all self-abasement, penitence, gratitude, passion, the other proud, calm, inflexible, sagacious. 3

(*d.*) A historian such as we have been attempting to describe would indeed be an intellectual prodigy. In his mind, powers scarcely compatible with each other, must be tempered into an exquisite harmony. 4

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.
Rev. J. Hewlett, M. A.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

1. Describe the performance of a play in Shakespeare's time, —the theatre, the stage the costumes, the audience, &c. Illustrate your description from Hamlet's remarks to the players. Explain the direction,—Enter Prospero above, invisible. 6 3 3

2. Point out, after Dowden, the four periods of Shakespeare's dramatic authorship. What internal evidence is there of the date of the production of Henry V.? How does Dowden describe and contrast the characters of Hamlet, Prospero, and Henry V.? 4 2 6

3. Mention the poems from which the following extracts are taken. Elucidate the extracts with short notes.

(*a.*) Eight times emerging from the flood 4
She mew'd to every watery god
Some speedy aid to send:—
No dolphin came, no nereid stirr'd,
Nor cruel Tom nor Susan heard—
A favourite has no friend.

(*b.*) At bughts, in the morning, nae blythe lads are scorning— 6
Lasses are lonely and dowie and wae;
Nae daffin', na gabbin', but sighing and sabbin',
Ilk ane lifts her leglin and hies her away.

4. Explain the following passages line by line:—

(*a.*) Well is it that no child is born of thee. 4
The children born of thee are sword and fire,
Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws,
The craft of kindred, and the godless hosts
Of heathen swarming o'er the northern sea.

(*b.*) The wrath which forced my thoughts on that fierce law, 3
The doom of treason and the flaming death,
(When first I learnt thee hidden here) is past.

(*c.*) I thought I could not breathe in that fine air, 5
That pure severity of perfect light—
I wanted warmth and colour, which I found
In Lancelot—now I see thee what thou art,
Thou art the highest and most human too,
Not Lancelot nor another.

(*d.*) The great brand 4
Made lightnings in the splendour of the moon,
And flashing round and round, and whirl'd in an arch,
Shot like a streamer of the northern morn,
Seen where the moving isles of winter shock
By night, with noises of the northern sea.

5. Describe the political crisis which led Burke to write his Thoughts on the Present Discontents. 4

Criticise his elaborate description of his so-called Double Cabinet system, showing how far it is an historical reality, and how far a rhetorical artifice. 8

Give the substance of his arguments in defence of party. 3

Compare them with Macaulay's in favour of party government. 3

How far did Burke through life remain faithful to the theory of party advocated by him in the Present Discontents? 2

6. What use does Burke make, in the Present Discontents, of his reference to (1) Lord Chatham, (2) Lord Bute, (3) the Middlesex election, (4) the Civil List debts, (5) a Triennial Parliament? 5

7. Give in brief Macaulay's account of the disadvantages and the advantages of civilisation to the mass of the people. 5

On what occasion did Macaulay advocate in Parliament the duty of the State to educate the common people? 1

Mention the chief arguments of his speech on this subject. 4

8. Name and characterise the class of poetry to which that of Macaulay belongs. 3

Give the dates, the causes, and the results of the battles of Moncontour and Ivry. 2

State the purpose and the general contents of the poem *Virginia*. 3

From what poem is each of the following extracts taken? Give the general meaning of the context and explain all the allusions.

(*a.*) Alas! we must leave thee, dear desolate home, 2
To the spearmen of Uri, the shavelings of Rome
To the serpent of Florence, the vulture of Spain,
To the pride of Anjou, and the guile of Lorraine.

(*b.*) So stalked he when he turned to flight, on that famed Picard field. 1
Bohemia's plume, and Genoa's bow, and Cæsar's eagle shield.

(*c.*) Ho! Philip send for charity thy Mexican pistoles, 2
That Antwerp monks may sing a mass for thy poor spearmen's souls.
Ho! gallant nobles of the League, look that your arms be bright;
Ho! burghers of St. Genevieve, keep watch and ward to-night.

(*d.*) "Tribunes! we will have Tribunes!"—rose with a louder swell: 2
And the chair tossed as tosses a bark with tattered sail,
When raves the Adriatic beneath an Eastern gale,
When the Calabrian sea-marks are lost in clouds of spume,
And the great Thunder-cape has donned his veil of inky gloom.

ENGLISH.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hewlett, M. A.

First Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give some account of Marlowe, showing accurately his place as an author in the history of the English drama. 3

What were the sources of the plot of his play Doctor Faustus? 2

What new contributions did he make to it? 2

Describe the portions of the play which tell of Doctor Faustus' contract with Lucifer, his visit to Rome, his interview with the Emperor, and his last days. 4

Explain each of the following passages, showing your acquaintance with the speaker and with the context:

(*a.*) From Venice shall they drag huge argosies, 2
And from America the golden fleece
That yearly stuffs old Philip's treasury.

(*b.*) But tell me, hath every sphere a dominion or *intelligentia?* 2

Give the meanings of the following italicised words: *pichadevaunts, staves-acre, guilders,* Dutch *fustian, snipper-snapper.* 2

2. Give the original plan of the Faerie Queene. 4

How much of it remains unexecuted? 1

Relate in detail the stories summarised in the following stanza, and explain their allegories: 5

Then gan the dwarfe the whole discourse declare:
The subtile traines of Archimago old;
The wanton loves of false Fidessa fayre,
Bought with the blood of vanquisht Paynim bold;
The wretched payre transformed to treen mould:
The house of Pride with perilles round about;
The combat he with Sansjoy did hould;
The luckless combat with the gyaunt stout,
Wherein captiv'd of life or death he stood in doubt.

3. Describe the parts played by magic in Doctor Faustus, the First Book of the Faerie Queene, and the Tempest. 3

Account for the greater prominence of this element in the poetical fiction of the Elizabethan age than in that of later times. 2

How far does it diminish the permanent human interest of the poems under consideration? 2

By whom and on what occasion were the following lines spoken. Explain the allusions: 2

O it is monstrous, monstrous!
Methought the billows spoke and told me of it;
The winds did sing it to me; and the thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ pipe, pronounced
The name of Prosper: it did bass my trespass.

4. Compare the Faerie Queene and Samson Agonistes in respect of their reflecting the histories of the times in which they were written. 5

What models did Spenser and Milton follow in the composition of these poems? 2

Explain the structure of the Spenserian stanza. 1

Point out and account for the peculiarities of Spenser's style. 2

Give the meanings of the italicised words in the following lines:

(*a.*) From every work he challenged *essayne.* 1
(*b.*) All in a *kirtle* of discoloured *say.* 1
(*c.*) His sparkling blade about his head he *blest.* 1
(*d.*) The *housling* fire did kindle and provide. 1

Elucidate the following passage by explaining the comparison and referring to the context: 3

So virtue, given for loss,
Depress'd and overthrown, as seem'd,
Like that self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay erewhile a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd,
Revives, reflourishes, then vigorous most
When most unactive deem'd;
And though her body die, her fame survives
A secular bird ages of lives.

5. Discuss with regard to the dramatic unities the design of each of the following plays: Doctor Faustus, Hamlet, Henry V., the Tempest, and Samson Agonistes. 4

Show what advantages or disadvantages result from the neglect of those unities in favour of some other unity in any of these dramas. 2

Analyse the character of Hamlet, and illustrate your analysis with quotations. 5

Sketch the character of Fluellen, and discuss its place in the poetical design of the play Henry V. 4

Show how far each of the following extracts illustrates the character of either the speaker or the person spoken of:

(*a.*) Your bait of falsehood takes this carp of truth: 2
And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With windlasses and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.

(*b.*) Consideration, like an angel, came 2
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.

(*c.*) Master Fer! I'll fer him, and firk him, and ferret him. 1

6. Group the principal poems of Milton according to the periods of his life in which they were written. 2

Point out in the tone and the style of Samson Agonistes, indications of its being the last written of his poems. 4

7. When did Gray, Collins, Burns, and Cowper respectively flourish? 2

Mention the characteristics of the poetry of each. 3

Give the name and the general purport of the poem, from which each of the following extracts is taken. 2

Elucidate the meaning of each extract by discussing the allusions, or explaining the difficult words, and by referring to the context:

(*a.*) 'Tis said, and I believe the tale, 2
Thy humblest reed could more prevail,
Had more of strength, diviner rage,
Than all which charms this laggard age,
E'en all at once together found
Cecilia's mingled world of sound.

(*b.*) Hark, his hands explore the lyre! 2
Bright-eyed Fancy hovering o'er,
Scatters from her pictured urn
Thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

(c.) A daimen icker in a thrave 1
'Sa sma' request.
(d.) Now they're crouse and canty baith. 1
(e.) There all thy deeds, my gentle Mary, shine, 2
And since thou own'st that praise, I spare thee mine.

8. Point out features in Guinevere and the Passing of Arthur which justify the high estimation in which Tennyson's poetry is held. 4

Show from the context the meaning of the following passage: 2

Henceforward too, the powers that tend the soul,
To help it from death that cannot die,
And save it even in extremes, began
To vex and plague her.

ENGLISH.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

Second Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What objections were urged in Sir Philip Sidney's days against the poetic art? How does he reply to those objections? 5

How does he define poetry; and how does he estimate its value as compared with philosophy, history, and jurisprudence? 5

Give his remarks on the contemporary English drama. 2

2. Write short notes on the following extracts:—

a. He sheweth himself a passionate lover of that unspeakable and everlasting beauty to be seen by the eyes of the mind only, cleared by faith. 3

b. Our erected wit maketh us know what perfection is, and yet our infected will keepeth us from reaching unto it. 3

c. The ending end of all earthly learning being vertuous action, those skills that most serve to bring forth that have a most just title to be princes over all the rest. 2

d. By what conceit can a tongue be directed to speak evil of that which draweth with it no lesse champions than Achilles, Cyrus, Æneas, Turnus, Tideus, and Rinaldo? 3

e. Yet confess I alwayes that as the firtilest ground must be manured, so must the highest flying wit have a Dædalus to guide him. 2

3. Sketch the history of the regulation of the press up to the time of the Long Parliament. From what date has the press been free? 6

At what period of his life, and under what personal circumstances, did Milton publish his pamphlet for the liberty of unlicensed printing? At what stage had he arrived in his religious opinions? What limits does he fix to the toleration of opinions? Compare the limits proposed by Jeremy Taylor and Locke. Explain the title of the pamphlet. 7

4. Elucidate the following extract with short notes, and with references to the history of the times :— 10

And who shall silence all the airs and madrigalls that whisper softnes in chambers? The windows also and the balcone's must be thought on; there are shrewd books with dangerous frontispieces set to sale; who shall prohibit them? Shall twenty licencers? The village also must have their visitors to enquire what lectures the bagpipe and the rebbock reads ev'n to the ballatry and the gammuth of every municipal fidler, for these are the countryman's *Arcadia's* and *Monte Mayors*. Next, what more nationall corruption, for which England hears ill abroad, then household gluttony? who shall be the rectors of our daily rioting? and what shall be done to inhibit the multitudes that frequent those houses where drunk'-nes is sold and harbour'd? Our garments also should be referr'd to the licencing of some more sober work-masters to see them cut into a lesse wanton garb.

5. In what terms does Burke describe the king's endeavour to reassert the right of choosing ministers? 8

Reproduce Burke's picture of the debasement and servility of the Lower House. 4

Mention the remedies proposed by various sections of the Opposition. Give Burke's remarks on these. What remedy does he suggest himself? 8

How does he vindicate party or connexion in politics? 2

6. Explain the following passages, with advertence to the history of the time :—

a. As a foundation of this scheme, the Cabal have established a sort of Rota in the Court. 3

b. If they suffer this power of arbitrary incapacitation to stand, they have utterly perverted every other power of the House of Commons. 4

c. Our office correspondence has lost all pretence to authenticity. British policy is brought into derision in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms. 4

d. This debt of the Civil List was all along argued upon the same footing as a debt of the State, contracted upon national authority. 4

7. Write short notes on the following extracts, and mention the writings from which they are severally taken :—

a. The poetry of Milton differs from that of Dante, as the hieroglyphics of Egypt differed from the picture-writings of Mexico. 3

b. He ate at Streatham Park as he had been used to eat behind the screen at St. John's Gate, when he was ashamed to show his ragged clothes. 2

c. Though Miss Burney was the only woman of her time who could have described the death of Harrel, thousands might have been found more expert in tying ribands and filling snuff-boxes. 2

d. Epic poems, which any skilful and dispassionate critic would at a glance have perceived to be almost entirely modern, and which, if they had been published as modern, would instantly have found their proper place in company with Black- 3

more's Alfred and Wilkie's Epigoniad, were pronounced to be fifteen hundred years old, and were gravely classed with the Iliad.

e. Lord Byron's women, like his men, are all of one breed. 2

8. "Let us think of quietly enlarging our stock of true and fresh ideas, and not, as soon as we get an idea or half an idea, be running out with it into the street, and trying to make it rule there. Our ideas will, in the end, shape the world all the better for maturing a little." Give Matthew Arnold's view of the strength and weakness of English character, and illustrate this view with quotations from his writings. 13

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.
REV. J. HEWLETT, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Sketch briefly the lives of Chaucer, Bacon, Locke, and Addison. 3

Name their principal writings, and give a summary of the purpose and contents of each. 5

Trace their influence in the formation of English schools of thought and literature. 6

2. Describe—

(*a.*) The change from the critical to the romantic type of English poetry. 3

(*b.*) The improvements introduced by Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon into the method of writing history. 3

(*c.*) The growth of the English novel from its commencement to the present time. 5

3. Trace the history of the Arthurian legends. 4

Contrast in fulness of detail the Spenserian with the Tennysonian Arthur. 5

Quote from memory passages in the first book of the Faerie Queene, and in Guinevere and the Passing of Arthur, to illustrate the difference. 2

4. What are the various kinds of evidence for determining the chronological order of Shakespeare's writings? 3

Discuss fully the different verse-tests. 4

Select two of the Comedies, two of the Tragedies, and two of the Historical Plays, and determine, by the evidence you cite, to which period of Shakespeare's career of authorship each of these belongs. 4

To which periods would you assign the plays from which the following extracts are taken?

(*a.*) And being rich, my virtue then shall be 1
To say there is no vice but beggary.
Since kings break faith upon commodity,
Gain, be my lord, for I will worship thee.

(*b.*) That opportunity 1
Which then they had to take from us, to resume

We take again. Remember, sir, my liege,
The kings your ancestors, together with
The natural bravery of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks unscaleable.

(c.) To this I am most constant 1
Though destiny say, No. Be merry, gentle,
Strangle such thoughts as these with anything
That you behold the while.

5. After the Conquest the English language passed through three stages of transition on its way to becoming modern English. Characterise these three periods, and mention the chief writers in each. Exemplify and account for the bilingualism of King's English. 7

6. Write historical and etymological notes on the following words:—street, Welsh, Dutch, brethren, children, breeks, mousie, huckster, fishmonger, Cheapside, handiwork, ballast, business, jeopardy, blemish, cherish, farrier, messenger, rhyme, talented. 10

7. Write notes on the following passages, and refer to the context in which they occur:—

(a.) S. Paule himselfe, who (yet for the credite of poets) alledgeth twise two poets, and one of them by the name of a prophet, setteth a watchword on philosophy, indeede upon the abuse. So dooth Plato upon the abuse, not upon poetrie. 6

(b.) He entertains him, gives him gifts, feasts him, lodges him; his religion comes home at night, praies, is liberally supt, and sumptuously laid to sleep, rises, is saluted, and after the malmsey, or some well-spic't bruage, and better breakfasted than he whose morning appetite would have gladly fed on green figs between Bethany and Jerusalem, his religion walks abroad at eight, and leaves his kind entertainer in the shop trading all day without his religion. 8

8. Explain the following remarks:—

(a.) At Soli, I imagine, they did not talk of solecisms; and here, at the very headquarters of Goliath, nobody talks of Philistinism. 5

(b.) The grand reaction against the rule of the heart and imagination, the strong return towards the rule of the senses and understanding, is in the eighteenth century. 6

(c.) Will Macaulay be saved, in the sweep and pressure of time, for his light's sake, as Johnson has been already saved by two generations, Joubert by one? I think it very doubtful. 5

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Dr. G. Thibaut.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define and classify sensations. State and exemplify Hamilton's law regarding the reciprocal relation of Sensation 10

and Percepation. Clearly explain Mansel's doctrine that external and internal intuitions constitute the matter of intuitive consciousness.

2. State Mill's theories regarding the origin of the ideas of extension and of a material world. How have these theories been criticised? 11

3. State the different opinions which have been held concerning the distinction of primary and secondary qualities of bodies. 9

4. Clearly distinguish between presentative and representative knowledge in Mansel's sense. Show in what sense it can be maintained that presentative knowledge is not possible without representative knowledge. 12

5. Accurately define the terms Realism, Nominalism, Conceptualism. Reproduce the substance of Berkeley's argumentation in favour of Nominalism and of Mansel's remarks thereon. 11

6. State the different classes of the so-called necessary truths. Discuss the question whether the necessity of a judgment precludes its having been the outcome of experience. 14

7. Indicate the different ways in which Reid on the one side and Kant on the other side tried to meet the Scepticism of Hume. Clearly point out the difference between the *à priori* elements of knowledge as represented on the one side by Kant, on the other side by the pre-Kantian dogmatists. 14

8. Discuss the question on what principle we choose certain qualities of objects for abstraction and combination in Concepts. 9

9. "It appears to be a law of our mental activity that that "about which we predicate anything is a whole complete ob-"ject of intuition or a class of such objects unified; and that "which we predicate of it is some quality or collection of quali-"ties whether belonging to it exclusively or found also through-"out the objects of a larger class of which it is thus recognised "as part." Discuss this statement. 10

BAIN'S MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—Dr. C. Baumann.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. State briefly the chief peculiarities of Bain's Mental Science and point out the excellencies claimed for this system. Give your own opinion of its adequacy and consistency. 12

2. Define what is meant by *muscular feelings*, and enumerate what kinds of knowledge we obtain through muscular exercise both on the physical and mental side. How are our first ideas of space acquired? 12

3. "Infinite space is an incompetent, irrelevant, impossible conception." Discuss the argument in favour and against this statement. 8

4. What is meant by a law of association? What phenomena may be explained by this law, whether acting singly, or in conjunction with the results of other mental powers? 10

5. What, according to Bain, is the true meaning of the assertion that the sun exists? Something more is commonly meant. Does this additional meaning, as some say, involve an absurdity? What is the distinction between the ideal and the actual? 10

6. Explain precisely what Bain's view is of perception. How is our knowledge of distance obtained? How do Mill and Bain respectively explain this phenomenon? 12

7. What arguments are severally put forward by Berkeley, Reid, and Mansel to prove a material world? 12

8. Distinguish between the Intellect and the Emotions, and give a classification of the latter, together with a definition of each. 12

9. Define carefully the emotion of the Beautiful; discuss Plato's, Aristotle's, and Ruskin's ideas on the subject. 12

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Dr. C. Baumann.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define ethics. Point out the topics discussed in this branch of philosophy, and its relations to psychology and metaphysics. 5
What is the standard by which the rectitude of actions is measured? Criticise the utilitarian view of the moral standard. 8

2. Discuss the nature of the moral faculty. On what grounds has it been regarded (*a*) as a simple and original, (*b*) as a compound and derivative, power of mind? 12

3. State Aristotle's theory of pleasure, and add from Calderwood whatever may be required to complete this theory. Is pleasure the natural and normal end of human activities? 12

4. Are actions right and wrong by nature, or by convention and positive institution? Contrast the views of Hobbes and Cudworth, and of Bain and Calderwood. State the view of Samuel Clarke. 13

5. Define motive. State the relation of motives to the will (*a*) on the necessitarian, (*b*) on the libertarian hypothesis. Classify the lower and higher motives or springs of action. 13

6. Prove and account for the fact that our nature does not work in harmony with the guiding and controlling powers. 12

7. What is the source of obligation? State the views represented respectively by Bain and Calderwood. Discuss the view of Darwin that persistent desire is the ground of obligation. 12

8. Show that our knowledge of the divine nature is not merely negative. Point out the positive elements of this knowledge supplied by speculative morality. 13

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Dr. G. Thibaut.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Bain considers the customary classification of the faculties of the intellect to be bad "because the parts do not mutually exclude each other." Examine this assertion, and state and criticise Bain's own classification of the mental functions. 10

2. Give a sketch of the chief theories held regarding our primary knowledge of extension. Point out the objections which have been raised against the theory of the associational philosophers. 13

3. What constitutes the object of perception in the systems of (1) Berkeley, (2) Hamilton, (3) Mill? 9

4. Discuss the chief questions involved in Berkeley's theory of Vision from the standpoint of the instinctive as well as the experiential theory. 10

5. Describe the operations of the constructive imagination, and illustrate its working from the domains of science and art. Specially show how Bain accounts for the constructions of the fine arts. 10

6. Distinguish with Mansel between the matter and the form of thought. Compare Mansel's derivation of the forms of thought with Kant's derivation of the categories. Kant says, "Conceptions without perceptions are empty; perceptions without conceptions are blind." Explain. 14

7. "If Locke had rightly weighed the difference between necessary truths, or those which are known by demonstration and those truths which we arrive at by induction, he would have perceived that the necessary truths can only be demonstrated from the principles implanted in the mind, the so-called innate ideas; because the senses teach indeed what takes place, but not what necessarily takes place." Discuss this position of Leibnitz, and show its influence on the development of modern philosophy. 14

8. Write a short history of English associationalism. Characterise the new stage on which it has entered, owing to the idea of evolution. 10

9. Characterize the types of philosophical speculation designated by the terms empiricism, dogmatism, scepticism, critical philosophy. 10

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Dr. G. Thibaut.

Second Honour Paper.

Questions 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, *are to be answered by those students only who have taken up* Pure Logic; *questions* 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, *by those only who have taken up* Natural Theology.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Indicate the principal influences to which the rise of Modern Philosophy is due; state and shortly characterize its great periods. 9

2. Descartes had by his definitions of mind and matter rendered the interaction between body and soul inconceivable. Show how he himself and the chief philosophers influenced by him, Malebranche, Spinoza, Leibnitz, attempted to overcome the difficulty thus created. 9

3. Distinguish between Understanding and Reason in Kant's sense. Indicate Kant's derivation of the Ideas of Reason. Discuss the psychological paralogism and the cosmological antinomies. 12

4. Give a concise sketch of the philosophical movement from Kant to Hegel. The systems of Fichte and Hegel have been characterized as subjective Idealism and absolute Idealism respectively; justify these designations. 12

5. Shortly characterize the stand-point of the so-called Psychological School in France (Royer Collard, Maine de Biran, Cousin). 8

6. Characterize the view Ueberweg takes of the nature of Logic, and contrast it with the view of (1) those philosophers who treat Logic as a purely formal science, and (2) those who identify it with Metaphysics. 11

7. Which are the relations expressed in simple judgments? State the opinions of Hamilton and Mill on this point. Has Logic to take into account the Modality of Judgments? 10

8. Wherein lies the value of the Syllogism as a form of knowledge? Illustrate your answer by examples. Shortly state Mill's theory of the Syllogism. 10

9. Discuss the meaning, the proper expression, and the validity of the axioms of Contradiction and excluded third, and state the opinions held regarding them by the more important modern philosophers. 11

10. Define Induction; distinguish between perfect and imperfect induction, and give examples. 8

11. Define Pantheism in contradistinction to Theism. Which philosophical systems of European origin can be classed as pantheistical? "Widespread as Pantheism is, it has never been in itself the religion of any people." Examine this statement historically. 10

12. Distinguish the various kinds of final causes. What is to be understood by final causes if employed as arguments for the existence of God? What is the function of the teleological judgment in Kant's sense? 11

13. State and examine the so-called à priori or ontological arguments for the existence of God, specially the ontological argument as formulated by Anselm and Descartes, and criticized by Kant. Can Kant's criticism be invalidated? 11

14. Give a concise sketch of the contents of the first part of Butler's Analogy, indicating the assumptions with which Butler starts and the point he claims to have reached at the end. 9

15. "The beginnings of a righteous administration may beyond all question be found in nature if we will attentively inquire after them." Summarize the proofs adduced by Butler in favour of this statement. 9

MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—Dr. C. Baumann.

Third Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Compare ancient and modern Ethics generally with regard to (*a*) the questions discussed, (*b*) the definitions of the moral notions involved, and (*c*) the general method of treatment. 12

2. Contrast the intuitional and the development theory of Moral Science. 10

3. Define and discuss the question of obligation. What relation does obedience bear to obligation, and how would you distinguish between obedience in men and obedience in animals? 10

4. Compare the theory of Freedom of Will with Necessitarianism. 10

5. What arguments have been adduced to prove and disprove the existence of a future life? 10

6. What do you know of Kant's theory of happiness? Upon what does it rest, and how is its intensity measured? 12

7. Criticise Mill's theory of utility as a criterion of moral actions. 12

8. How does Paley explain the Moral Sense? Enumerate the chief arguments advanced by him to show that it is innate; and how are they answered? 12

9. Explain the several views that may be taken of the grounds and right measure of punishment in accordance with different ethical theories. Under what peculiar difficulties does the Utilitarian theory of punishment labour? 12

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Dr. Murray Thomson.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. How are the atomic weights of the elements determined, and how may the results of one method be controlled by others? 12

2. How is Bromine obtained? Give its properties, and write the formulæ of the compounds it forms with the non-metallic elements. 8

3. Give a short account of Frankland's experiments on flame at high altitudes. Explain the results he obtained. 4

4. How many litres of air are required for the complete combustion of six grammes of sulphur, and what volume of the products would be obtained at 0° C. and 760 mm.? 8

5. Give the names and the formulæ of the anhydrides which nitrogen and phosphorus form with oxygen. Also write the formulæ of the hydrates, in all their forms, which correspond to these. 6

6. Contrast the properties of ordinary sulphur and phosphorus with their chief allotropic varieties, and describe how the chief allotrope of phosphorus is obtained. 7

7. How are the potassic salts of hypochlorous and chloric acids prepared, and show, by equations, the changes which occur. 8

8. Describe fully the most delicate tests for arsenic and antimony. 10

9. How much each of chlorine and ammonia by volume at 15° C. and 740 mm. will 60 grammes of ammonic chloride yield? 8

10. Name the metals contained in the lead, copper, and iron groups, and in the groups of the alkali and alkaline earth metals. Select one metal from the alkaline earth and the copper groups, and give their respective tests. 10

11. How is cast iron converted into wrought iron and Bessemer steel? 10

12. How is the metal zinc extracted from its ores? Give the names and composition of the ores, and also the uses and advantages of the metal. 9

GENERAL IDEAS, HEAT, AND LIGHT.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define potential at a point, due to a distribution of electricity, and thence the expression $\Sigma \frac{e}{r}$ for its value. Show how the force at any point may be deduced from a knowledge of the potential. 7

2. Define elasticity. What is the distinction between the elasticity of constant temperature, and that of constant entropy in the case of gases? Prove that the measure of the former is equal to the pressure. 7

3. Define the co-efficients of linear, superficial, and volume expansion of a solid. Prove that the co-efficients of superficial and volume expansion may be taken as twice and three times that of linear expansion respectively. 4

The time of vibration of a pendulum varies as the square root of its length. A clock keeps correct time at 0° C., but loses 40 seconds per week at temperature 30° C. Find the co-efficient of linear expansion of the pendulum. 4

4. Define temperature. Explain very briefly the principles on which the measurement of temperature is based. Describe the air thermometer, and state in what respects it differs from a mercurial thermometer. 6

5. How is heat measured? Define the specific thermal capacity of a substance, and the latent heat of change of state. Show how these quantities may be obtained in any case by the method of mixtures. 5

Regnault defined the "total heat" of the vapour of water at $t°$ C. to be $606{\cdot}5 + 0{\cdot}305t$. Explain the meaning of the statement. Find how many pounds of steam at 100° C. and normal pressure must be blown into 150 lbs. of water at 30° C. to make the water begin to boil. 4

6. What is a saturated vapour? Describe fully any method with which you are acquainted by which the pressure of saturated aqueous vapour at different temperatures has been ascertained. 7

7 Describe briefly the more important parts of a Watt's steam engine, stating their relations to each other, and the parts they play in the working of the engine. 10

8. State the laws of reflection. Employ them to determine the position of the image of a very small luminous object formed by reflexion at a very small portion of a spherical surface. 5

A candle is placed in front of a convex spherical mirror whose radius is 18 inches, at a distance of 8 inches from the mirror. Where will the image of the candle appear to be to an eye situated in the axis of the mirror? What change would be produced in the magnitude of the image, by moving the candle to a distance of 4 inches from the mirror? 5

9. What is a lens? Obtain general expressions for the position and magnitude of the image of an object formed by a lens. 5

A sphere of glass, radius R has a concentric spherical cavity of radius r. A small pencil of parallel rays is directly refracted through the shell. Show that the distance of the focus from the centre of the sphere after emergence is $\frac{2Rr}{R - r}$ (the index of refraction being $\frac{4}{3}$). 6

10. Explain what is meant by the critical angle of a pair of media, and prove that its value is $\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\mu}$ (μ being the index of refraction). 3

11. What is meant by the Interference of Light, and give illustrations? 10

What is a diffraction grating?

Prove that a pure spectrum can be obtained by the use of a suitable diffraction grating.

12. What is polarized light? Describe very briefly any form of polariscope you have seen. State and explain the principles underlying the methods of obtaining Interference effects by means of polarized light, and describe fully the effects which can be obtained in any one case you choose to select. 12

MATTER AND MOTION, ELECTRICTY, MAGNETISM, AND SOUND.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define a vector. Prove that vectors can be added and subtracted. 3

2. Define work and energy. Prove that the kinetic energy of a system of two particles, masses A and B, is equal to that of a mass A + B, moving with the velocity of the centre of mass, together with that of the motion of the particles relative to the centre of mass. 7

3. State Kepler's Three Laws of Planetary Motion. Employing the first and second, deduce the direction and amount of the acceleration of a planet at any point of its orbit, and hence the law of force. 10

4. Explain what is meant by induction and conduction in electricity. What is a condenser? Calculate the capacity of a condenser consisting of two parallel plates electrified to given potentials, and the energy accumulated in it. 6

A plane condenser $\frac{1}{10}$ inch thick and having 100 inches surface is fully charged by eight turns of an electrical machine. How many turns would be necessary to charge one of 1,000 square inches surface, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick? Also compare the energy of the two condensers. 3

5. Describe the experiment of the Leyden Jar with moveable coatings, and state any inferences which can be drawn from the experiment. Discuss very briefly the part played by the dielectric in electrical phenomena. 7

6. Describe Oersted's fundamental experiment of the action of an electric current on a magnetic needle. State the general 10

law giving the magnetic force at any point due to a current, and thence deduce a formula for the deflection of the needle of a Tangent Galvanometer, when it is in equilibrium under the action of a steady current.

7 Define Electro-motive Force, Resistance, and Current. State Ohm's Law connecting these quantities. 8

Describe Wheatstone's Bridge briefly, and state the principle on which its ordinary use depends. Hence show how it may be employed to determine the resistance and electro-motive force of a voltaic cell or battery.

When the holes of 60 cells in series are joined by a short thick wire, the needle of a tangent galvanometer (whose resistance is 20 ohms) is deflected 45°, and when a resistance of 40 ohms is introduced into the circuit, the deflection sinks to 30°. Find the internal resistance of each cell. 4

8. State the laws expressing the character of the mutual action between two conductors carrying electric currents. Describe and explain fully any arrangement by which continuous rotation may be effected by the mutual action of two conductors carrying electricity. 3

9. What is meant by saying that a piece of iron is magnetized? How is the state of magnetization at any point of a magnetic mass specified or defined quantitatively? Describe briefly the various methods by which a piece of hard iron may be permanently magnetized. 8

10. How is the action of a magnet, and more especially the earth, estimated at any point external to its mass? Describe briefly how the earth's magnetic force varies from place to place on its surface at the same time, and how it varies from time to time at the same place. 10

11. Explain what is meant by undulatory motion. What quantities is it necessary to specify in order to dermine it fully? Give your reasons for believing that sound, physically, is a vibratory motion. 8

12. What are harmonic tones? Explain briefly the part they play in sound. What harmonic tones can be obtained from a stopped pipe, *i. e.*, a pipe closed at one end? 8

PHYSICS.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank.

First Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What is meant by a stationary wave? Illustrate your answer by the vibration of a finite string, fastened at one or both ends Prove that stationary wave motion can be produced by the combination of two wave motions in opposite directions of equal amplitudes, and wave lengths. 4

A tuning fork vibrates 512 times in a second. What is the length of a column of hydrogen (at temperature 30° C.) contained in a tube closed at one end which will most perfectly resound to the note? (The density of air referred to hydrogen is 14·42.)

2. Define beats, and state the conditions essential for their production. Prove, in any way you can, that if two notes whose vibrational numbers are m and n ($m \sim n$ being small compared with m or n) are sounded together the number of beats will be $m \sim n$ per second. 5

3. State the laws of single refraction, and employ them to determine the position of the image of a small luminous object by a small pencil, refracted at a spherical surface. Hence deduce an expression giving the position of the image, in terms of the distance of the object, and the focal length in the case of a lens. 5

From a cubic inch of glass $\left(\mu = \frac{3}{3}\right)$ the inscribed sphere is removed, a film of glass remaining at the points of contact. The cavity is filled with water $\left(\mu = \frac{4}{3}\right)$. A small luminous object is placed on the axis at a distance of 2 inches. Find the position of the image due to light refracted centrically through the tube. 4

4. What are the principles of least time and of reversion in Optics? Employ either principle to deduce the condition of minimum deviation in a prism, and thence deduce the relation $\mu \sin \frac{a}{2} = \sin \frac{D + a}{2}$ where D is the minimum deviation, a the angle of the prism, and μ the index of refraction. 6

Prove that the minimum deviation is given by $(\mu - 1)\,\beta$, when the angle β of the prism is small. 2

5. Explain what is meant by interference of light. What are the conditions necessary for complete interference of two wave motions passing through the same point? What is a diffraction grating? Show that a pure spectrum can be obtained by the use of a diffraction grating. Also show how the wave length of any particular kind of light in air may be determined by the employment of a diffraction grating. 10

6. Describe briefly Nicol's Prism and Fresnel's Rhomb, and the chief optical principles upon which the construction of each depends. State also the more important uses of each in experiments on polarized light. 6

7. Describe Sir William Thomson's attracted disc Electrometer, and prove that $V - V_1 = D \sqrt{\frac{8\pi F}{A}}$ where V, V_1 are the potentials of the two plates, D their mutual distance, A the area of each, and F the force of attraction. 6

8. State Ampere's Theory of Magnetism. Describe briefly the more important classes of experiments establishing the identity between magnetism and electrical currents. 8

9. Describe Wheatstone's Bridge. What are conjugate branches? State, and prove if you can, the relation which must obtain when two branches are conjugate. Show how Wheatstone's Bridge may be employed to determine the position of a fault. 8

Suppose the copper wire of a submarine cable to part at some point without any injury being done to the outer sheath of guttapercha. How could the position of the fault be determined by the tests made at the shore ends? 2

10. State the laws of electrolysis. Explain clearly what is meant by secondary actions in electrolysis, and give an example. 5

Three voltameters, one containing acidulated water, a second fused oxide of lead, and the third fused tetrachloride of tin, were joined in the same circuit with a strong battery. The weight of water electrolysed per minute was 1·1869 millegrammes. How much lead, tin, and chlorine was liberated per minute? 3

11. What are Induction Currents? State Lenz's Law, and describe any arrangement by which induced currents can be obtained by the action of terrestrial magnetism. 6

12. Describe Regnault's method of determining the density of a gas. 5

If the weight of a litre of dry air at 760 m.m. pressure, and and 0° C. be 1·2932 grammes, what will be the weight of a litre of moist air at pressure 735 m.m. and at 15° C., if the pressure of the aqueous vapour be 12 m.m.? (The specific gravity of aqueous vapour referred to air is $\frac{5}{8}$). 3

13. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? Describe any one method of obtaining its value. 5

14. It has been asserted that there is a tendency for energy to become dissipated as heat. Give six examples in illustration and confirmation of this statement. 5

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

Second Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain clearly what is meant by the terms absolute, latent, and active atomicity. Classify 30 of the most important elements according to their atomicities, giving specific examples in each case. 12

2. Explain the nature of flame or combustion, and also the theories which have been put forward as to the source of light 9

in luminous flames. Describe also Davy's safety lamp, and explain the principles on which its use depends.

3. Classify the more important oxyacids according to their basicity, and give the constitutional and graphic formulæ of the several oxyacids of phosphorus. Explain how you can theoretically determine the basicity of inorganic oxygen acids. 12

4. Give a clear description of the manufacture of cast-iron by the blast furnace, pointing out in what respects the modern methods differ from those formerly used. 9

5. If pass a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through an acid solution of the following substances; describe what chemical changes will occur in each case, giving equations for all chemical reactions: (*a*) Bismuth nitrate, (*b*) sodium chloride, (*c*) copper sulphate, (*d*) zinc chloride, (*e*) ferric chloride, (*f*) lead chromate, and (*g*) potassium permanganate. 9

6. How would you analyse qualitatively a solid substance containing the following ingredients:—Calcium fluoride, barium chloride, lead carbonate, ferric oxide, sodium chloride, and ammonium nitrate. 10

7. A silver salt of an organic acid gave the following results on analysis:—0·2065 gram salt gave 0·2025 gram of CO_2, and 0·076 gram H_2O; also 0·259 gram salt gave 0·12475 gram of silver; required the formula and molecular weight of the acid. 7

8. Explain the meaning of the terms polymerism, metamerism, and isomerism, giving clear and definite instances of their use. Give the graphic formulæ of the possible forms of propionic, butyric, and valeric acids. 10

9. Having at your disposal acetic acid and the other necessary chemicals, describe two methods by which you could transform this acid successively into propionic and butyric acids. 12

10. Describe the mode of preparation of the following substances: aniline, artificial alizarin, artificial urea, and mercaptan. Give also the graphic formulæ of these bodies. 10

MATTER AND MOTION, AND PROBLEMS IN PHYSICS.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank.

Third Honour ½ Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give Newton's Second Law of Motion, and Clerk Maxwell's modification of it. Explain the phraseology employed. 2

2. What is angular momentum? State and prove the principle of the conservation of angular momentum. 4

3. State the principle of the conservation of energy.

Find expressions for the kinetic and potential energies of the system, consisting of the sun and a planet. 6

4. What would be the strength of current sent through a line of copper wire, 500 miles long and ·24 inch thick, by a battery of 50 Daniell's Elements, E.M.F. and resistance of each being 1·12 volts and 3 ohms respectively? The resistance of a copper wire 1 foot long and ·001 inch in diameter is 10 ohms. 5

5. A tangent galvanometer is placed perpendicular to the meridian. The needle when it is not acted on by a current makes 30 oscillations per minute, and when acted on by unit current 32 oscillations per minute. Thence determine approximately what deflection would be produced by unit current if the galvanometer were placed in the usual position. 6

6. The melting point of lead is 326° C., its specific heat is ·03, and its lateral heat at fusion 5·37. What is the least height from which a piece of lead originally at 30° C. must be allowed to fall upon an inelastic plane in order to melt it, supposing that 85 per cent. of the heat generated by the blow to be given up to the lead? 5

7. Four convex lenses, whose focal lengths are a, b, b, a respectively are placed at intervals $a + b$, $2b\,\dfrac{a+b}{a-b}$ and $a + b$ on the same axis. Shew that a pencil of light after refraction through all four lenses diverges from the point from which it originally emanates. 8

8. An eye is placed close to the surface of a sphere of glass which is silvered at the back. The refractive index from air to glass being $\frac{3}{2}$, prove that the image which the eye sees of itself is $\frac{3}{5}$ of the natural size. 6

9. A telegraph wire is stretched between two posts 100 yards apart. Assuming that it is straight when at temperature 0°, and that the action of gravity may be neglected, find how much it will be elongated at temperature 40° C. (the coefficient of expansion being ·000012). Also, if it hangs in the arc of a circle, find how much the middle point will fall below the horizontal line joining the two extremities. 8

DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

General Honor ½ Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain fully why the process of induction is more difficult than that of deduction. 8

2. It is known of a certain class of things that— 8

(*a.*) Where the quality A is, B is not.

(*b.*) Where B is, and only where B is, C and D are.

What can we infer from those premisses of the class of things in which A is not present, but C is?

Of what method of reasoning is this an example? Illustrate the method by two other examples.

3. Show the analogy between Logical and Numerical terms, and that the law of commutativeness is equally true of quality and quantity. 8

4. In the analysis of quantitative phenomena state the various methods by which error may be eliminated, and give a full account of one of them. 8

5. What is a hypothesis? Of what value are hypotheses in science? What are the requisities of a good hypothesis? Illustrate your answer by examples. 8

6. Give a brief sketch of the Law of Error, stating its logical origin and its value and place in scientific reasoning. 10

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Chemical Physics.

1. State what you know with reference to the elasticity of solids, liquids, and gases. Describe the construction of an ordinary air-pump, and also of a Sprengel's Mercurial Air-Pump, and explain the principles on which they work. 10

2. How would you experimentally demonstrate the diffusion of liquids and gases, and what are the laws which govern such diffusion? 8

3. What are the general methods by which crystals can be produced? Explain the terms Isomorphism, Dimorphism, and Isodimorphism, and name some of the more important isomorphous groups of elements. 8

4. What is the law of the diminution of the intensity of light by distance, and how would you experimentally prove it? 7

5. Explain clearly what are meant by the terms Reflection, Refraction, and Dispersion of Light. How may the "index of refraction" be measured? 11

6. Describe the construction of a chemical spectroscope, and show clearly how it can be used for the detection of bodies (*a*) by emission spectra, and (*b*) by absorption spectra. 12

7. What influence has light on chemical attraction? Describe briefly the modern methods of Photography, and the principles on which Photography depends. 12

8. Explain clearly how you would construct and graduate an air thermometer, a spirit thermometer, and a mercurial thermometer. How would you construct a pyrometer? 10

9. State what you know with reference to the heat evolved during chemical action. Give a short summary of Favre and Silbermann's experiments on this subject. 12

10. What is meant by Electrolysis, and how can it be brought about? What are laws af Electrolysis? 10

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1 Name all the elements which form compounds with hydrogen arranging them according to their atomicities, and giving the graphic formulæ of the hydrides. 8

2. Define, giving carefully chosen illustrations—the terms, simple and compound radicals, acids, bases, normal, acid and basic salts 12

3. What are the usual sources of Phosphorus? Explain how it is manufactured, giving a clear account of the various decompositions which occur in its manufacture. 6

4. Explain what takes place when Chlorine gas is passed over the following substances when heated to redness:—(*a*) Iron, (*b*) Platinum, (*c*) Silicon, (*d*) Carbon, (*e*) Arsenic, (*f*) Alumina, (*g*) Boric oxide and charcoal. 11

5. How can ozone be prepared, and what are its properties? Explain clearly how its constitution has been proved. 9

6. Describe in detail the various methods which are employed to extract zinc, tin, and mercury from their principal ores. 12

7. Explain the general principles on which the present system of chemical nomenclature is founded. Also explain the rules which govern the modern system of chemical notation. 10

8. Describe fully the modern method of manufacturing sulphuric acid. 10

9 Describe fully the manufacture of bleaching powder, and show clearly how it acts as a bleaching and disinfecting agent. Explain the different views which have been held as to its constitution. 10

10. Describe the distinctive tests by which you would detect the presence of each of the following metals in solutions of their salts.—(*a*) Barium, (*b*) Strontium, (*c*) Cadmium, (*d*) Nickel, (*e*) Cobalt, (*f*) Chromium. 12

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. You are required to perform the qualitative analysis of a solid substance containing the following ingredients :—Barium carbonate, sodium sulphate, cupric chloride, magnesium chloride, and zinc chloride. State exactly how you would separate and individually recognize each constituent. 12

2. The following substances are heated with sodium hydrogen carbonate on charcoal in the reducing flame of a blowpipe ; state precisely what you would observe in each case :—Salts of (*a*) copper, (*b*) calcium, (*c*) tin, (*d*) zinc, (*e*) antimony, (*f*) cadmium, (*g*) mercury, (*h*) potassium, (*i*) bismuth, and (*j*) lead. 10

3. The analysis of an organic compound containing carbon, hydrozen, and oxygen gave the following experimental data :—0·300 gram of the substance when burnt produced 0·5738 gram of CO_2 and 0·3519 gram of H_2O—Vapour density of compound (compared with air = 1) was found to be 1·59.. Calculate the rational formula of the body. 12

4. Describe how you would perform the analysis of cane sugar. 7

5. Describe the methods which are used in the determination of the vapour densities of organic compounds. 8

6. Write out the constitutional and graphic formulæ of a member of each of the following families of organic bodies :—organic radicals, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, monobasic acids, anhydrides, ethereal salts, and organo-metallic bodies. 9

7. Describe the mode of preparation of acetone and of zinc ethyl. What are their properties ? Also give their graphic formulæ. 12

8. What is meant by monohydric, dihydric, and trihydric alcohols ? Give instances of each group, and explain what happens in each case on oxidation. 12

9. Describe certain processes by which organic bodies may be synthetically prepared from inorganic materials. 10

10. What are the forms of apparatus usually employed in fractional distillation ? What is the theory of fractional distillation ? 8

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. P. Bruhl.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe the specimens numbered 1, 2, 3. 18
2. Give the diagnostic characters of the orders to which these specimens belong. 10
3. By what characters can you distinguish the orders to which the following species belong? 10

   A. Annona squamosa, Annamirta cocculus;
   B. Gossypium arboreum, Theobroma cacao, Corchorus capsularis;
   C. Thunbergia alata, Tectona grandis, Ocymum sanctum.

4. In which respects do Cyperaceæ resemble Graminaceæ? In which respects do these two orders differ from each other? 8
5. Explain the terms Sorus, Indusium, Macrospore, Microspore, Archegonium, Antheridium. 9
6. Of what parts of a plant may tendrils be modifications? 9
7. State briefly Darwin's hypothesis on the origin of species. 9
8. State what you know about carnivorous plants. 9
9. What are the essential characters of the anatomy of a leaf? 9
10. What kinds of movements of protoplasm may be distinguished? 9

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr P Bruhl.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. State clearly what is meant by Alternation of Generations. Illustrate your statement by an example. To which structure in mosses does the endosperm of phanerogams correspond? 12
2. Describe the specimens numbered 4, 5, 6. 15
3. Distinguish between Suppression and Abortion: between Pleiomery and Pleiotaxy; between Cohesion and Adhesion. 6
4. Define Capsule, Syconus, Sorosis, Caryopsis, Berry. Of what indigenous plants would you use the fruits to illustrate these terms? 8

5. Under which types may the different modes of secondary increase in thickness of stems and roots be classified? 10

6. Give the life-history of the pollen-grain of an angiosperm. 10

7. How can the agriculturist prevent his soil from becoming exhausted? 9

8. Having made a longitudinal section through the growing point of the root of a phanerogamous plant, which regions can you distinguish under the microscope? 10

9. In what manner are leaves related to the axis from which they are derived? 10

10. When is the origin of lateral members said to be exogenous, when endogenous? 10

Distinguish between Lateral Budding and Dichotomy.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. P. Mukerji, B. Sc.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give a full account of the Tapeworm. 20

2. Compare the exoskeleton of the cockroach with that of the crayfish. 12

3. Give an account of the nervous system of the following animals: the Leech, the Earthworm, the Crayfish, and the Cockroach. Illustrate your statements with diagrams where you can. 30

4. Describe fully *one* of these animals; Anodonta (fresh-water mussel), Helix (common snail), Sepia, Octopus (cuttle-fish). 30

5. Explain the following terms: zoology, comparative anatomy, odontophore, haemal, neural, trachea, imago, siphon, cephalopoda. 8

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. P. Mukerji, B. Sc.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give the characteristic differences between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata. 20

Or Describe succinctly either the Frog or the Rabbit.

2. Compare the skull of the Frog with that of the Pike. 20

3. Give a diagram of the Brain and describe the functions of the several parts of it. 20

4. Give the names of the principal zoological regions and describe the chief characteristics of each. 20

5. Give an account of the order Marsupialia, containing the characteristic properties, the classification, and the geographical distribution of that order. 20

Or Show your acquaintance with the anatomy of *two* of these orders: the Carnivora, the Raptores, the Rasores, the Ophidia.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. P. Bruhl.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Why do plants require a constant supply of water; in what directions does the water flow in plants; and what forces are active in its movement? 10

2. Draw a diagram showing the circulation of the blood, and add some explanatory notes. 10

3. Mention some instances of retrogressive metamorphosis. Define antholysis, prolification, gemmation, peloria. 10

4. What are the sources of the hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and carbon, forming part of the vegetable tissues? 8

Which structures in plants and animals contain iron as a necessary constituent?

5. In what respects does the process of assimilation in plants resemble the digestion of food by animals; in what respects does it differ from the latter? 10

6. Give the life-history of the frog.

7. What are the functions of the liver, spleen, and kidneys? 12

8. What conditions tend to produce considerable differences of temperature in different parts of our bodies; and by what means is the temperature of our bodies maintained evenly? 10

9. Explain— 12

(*a.*) Why we see the images of external objects upright, notwithstanding their being inverted on the retina?

(*b.*) Why the sun appears much larger when near the horizon than when higher up in the sky?

(*c.*) Why in squinting we see the objects double?

(*d.*) Why in a stereoscope the eye seems to see a solid body instead of two pictures?

10. Give two or three remarkable instances of irritability in plants. 8

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—Mr. R. D. Oldham.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What are the meanings of the following terms; water-shed, rainfall, estuary, snow-line, trade-wind, waterspout, solstice? 9

2. A river in the upper part of its course receives affluents, in the lower gives off effluents; explain what is meant by this and the cause of the difference. 13

3. What do you understand by the terms "obliquity of the ecliptic" and "precession of the equinoxes," what would be the more prominent results of the disappearance of the first of these? 14

4. To what are clouds due? describe the different kinds of clouds? 12

5. Describe the formation of an atoll. 13

6. What are meant by cyclone and anticyclone in the North and South Hemispheres respectively; to what are the differences due? 14

7. What do you understand by a glacier and under what conditions is one formed? 12

8. A river flowing through a level plain pursues a crooked course and continually shifts its position; explain the cause and nature of this action. 13

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—Mr. R. D. Oldham.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define the following terms erosion, denudation, detritus, fault, homotaxis. 12

2. In what manner is the age of a stratum determined and to whom is the discovery due? 10

3. How would you determine the relative ages of two beds exposed near each other? Mention any precautions that must be observed. 12

4. Describe the form and structure of a typical volcano. 13

5. What are the principal types of cold water springs? Explain the theory of each. 11

6. What forms of surface do marine and subaerial denudation respectively tend to produce? How do you explain the difference? 11

7. What evidence would you look for to prove whether land near the sea coast was rising or sinking? 13

8. Give a brief history of the events illustrated by the section given you. 18

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—Mr. R. D. Oldham.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define clearly what is meant by cleavage in minerals and rocks respectively. 12

2. What is meant by overlap? Distinguish between it and ordinary unconformity. 11

3. To what is the word vein applied? How many distinct classes of veins are you acquainted with, and how are they formed? 12

4. Mention the families of cephalopoda and give their distribution in time. 14

5. What are the principal characteristics of the Palæozoic, Mezozoic and Camozoic faunas respectively? 14

6. Give a classification of rocks according to their mode of origin and mineral composition. 15

7. Describe the mineral composition of the following rocks, granite, syenite, diorite, diabase, basalt. 12

8. Name the specimens. 20

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. "Three forces acting in one plane on a rigid body have directions perpendicular to the sides of a given triangle, and each force is proportional to the side perpendicular to which it acts; show that if the forces all act inwards, or all act outwards, they will keep the body in equilibrium." Is this necessarily true? If not, correct it, and prove your modified proposition. 7

2. Determine completely the position and magnitude of the resultant of any number of parallel forces acting on a rigid body, and prove the formula $\bar{\varpi} = \frac{\Sigma P \varpi}{\Sigma P}$. 7

3. A uniform rod rests over a smooth horizontal rail with its lower end pressing against a smooth vertical wall; determine the position of equilibrium of the rod and the pressures against the wall and the rail. 8

4. A heavy triangular lamina of uniform thickness and density is suspended successively from the angles A and B, and two positions of any side are found to be at right angles to each other; prove that $5c^2 = a^2 + b^2$. 11

5. A roof ACB is wholly composed of beams forming isosceles triangles of which AB is the base; find the horizontal thrust on each of the side walls, the weight of the roof being W, and θ the angle which the roof makes with the horizon. 10

6. If two forces act on a material particle prove that the *algebraic* sum of their moments about *any* point is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point. 8

7. Determine the direction of the least force which will bring a body into the state bordering on motion up a rough inclined plane. 8

8. The arms of a false balance are unequal, and one of the scales is loaded; a body whose true weight is P appears to weigh Q when placed in the loaded scale and S when placed in the other scale; find the ratio of the arms and the weight of the mass with which the scale is loaded. 11

9. Show that no uniform rod can rest partly within and partly without a fixed smooth hemispherical bowl at an inclination to the horizon greater than $\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$. 12

10. In the first system of pulleys let there be three pulleys, the weight of each being 20 lbs; find the resistance which may be supported by a power of 100 lbs. 6

11. A ladder, 10 feet long, rests with one end against a smooth vertical wall and the other on the ground, the coefficient of friction being $\frac{1}{2}$; find to what height from the ground a man whose weight is four times that of the ladder may ascend before it begins to slip, the foot of the ladder being 6 feet from the wall. 12

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. How is a variable velocity measured; how is a variable acceleration of velocity measured? Define angular velocity. 7

2. A material particle moves in a circle with uniform velocity; determine the amount and direction of its acceleration of velocity at any instant. Express your answer in terms of the radius and the periodic time. 8

3. Write down Newton's three laws of motion. In demonstrating the fundamental formula for an Atwood's machine, what use is made of these laws? 9

4. Determine the motion of a material particle down a rough inclined plane. 8

5. Prove completely that the velocity of a projectile at any point of its path is equal in magnitude to that which would be acquired in falling under the action of gravity from the directrix to the point. 10

6. If a railway carriage whose mass is 7·21 tons, moving at the rate of 30 miles per hour, describe a circle whose radius is 460 yards, calculate the "centrifugal force" in tons. 10

7. "If the earth were to revolve seventeen times as fast as it actually does, bodies at the equator would have no weight." Prove this. 13

8. How is the equation $W = mg$ obtained? If the unit of weight be P lbs., the unit of mass weighs Q lbs., the unit of length is l feet, determine the unit of time. 12

9. A body whose mass is m, hanging vertically, is connected by a string with another body of mass m', placed on a rough horizontal table, the string passing over a small smooth pulley at the edge of the table; if there be not equilibrium, determine the distance passed over by each body during the first second; determine also the tension of the string. 12

10. Define relative motion. Two trains are moving with uniform velocities in two straight lines in one plane; determine the relative path of one engine driver with respect to the other. 1

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B. A.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define a fluid, and shew from your definition that the pressure of a fluid on any surface with which it is in contact must be normal to that surface. 11

Prove the formula $p = g\rho z$, stating clearly the relation implied between the units.

Given the weight of one lb. to be the unit of pressure, one minute the unit of time, and water the standard substance, find the unit of length, assuming $p = g\rho z$.

2. Shew how to find the specific gravity of a mixture of given weights of a number of liquids whose specific gravities are known, supposing the whole volume to be changed by chemical action from V to U. 10

The specific gravities of platinum, standard gold, and silver are, respectively, 21·5, 17·5, and 10·5; and the value of an ounce of each 35 shillings, 80 shillings, and 4 shillings and 3 pence respectively. Find the value of a coin composed of platinum and silver of the same size and weight as a sovereign.

3. Define Whole Pressure and Resultant Pressure. 12

Find the Whole Pressure on a surface immersed in a liquid.

A closed hemispherical vessel is just filled with liquid and suspended from a point in the rim of its base. Compare the whole pressure on its curved surface with the weight of the liquid.

4. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. 10

If a triangular prism can float in a liquid with its Centre of Gravity and one edge simultaneously in the plane of the surface of the liquid, prove that it is isosceles.

5. Investigate the conditions of the stability of the equilibrium of a floating body. 10

A portion of a solid sphere is cut off by a plane. Shew that it will float in a liquid of greater density than its own, with its plane face unimmersed.

6. Describe the action of the force-pump fitted with an air-chamber. 12

At a certain pumping-station the water is forced to a height of 60 feet; the piston is one foot in diameter and has a stroke of 7 feet. Find the horse-power required to drive the engine at a speed of 40 revolutions per minute, assuming the piston in its lowest position to be on a level with the free surface of the water.

7. Describe Smeaton's Air-Pump. What advantage has it over Hawksbee's? 7

What degree of exhaustion does a height of 12 inches of mercury in the barometer-gauge indicate when the barometer stands at 30 inches?

8. Describe the experiments from which Boyle obtained the formula $p = kp$. 10

The capacity of the receiver of a condenser is 50 times that of the barrel, and after 40 strokes of the piston the temperature of the air in the receiver has risen from 30° C. to 35° C.

Find the air-pressure in the receiver.

9. Describe the Common Hydrometer and its uses. 6

Shew how by Nicholson's Hydrometer we can compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid. Give an example.

10. As a diving bell is lowered in a liquid, prove that the tension in the chain is least when the bell is just completely immersed. 12

A spherical bubble of air is released from the bell at a depth x, its diameter at that depth being d and its temperature t°C. Find its diameter at a depth y, where its temperature is T°C.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B. A.

First Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Enunciate the proposition known as "the parallelogram of forces," and prove it so far as regards the direction and magnitude of commensurable forces. 8

Two forces, P and Q, which meet at a point, are represented in magnitude and direction by straight lines OA, OB respectively. Join AB and divide it in C so that BC : AC : : m : n. Shew that the resultant of forces mP along OA and nQ along OB will be represented in magnitude and direction by $(m + n)$ OC.

2. State the conditions of equilibrium of any number of forces acting in one plane on a rigid body, and shew that they are sufficient. 11

Explain clearly what is meant by "action at a joint."

AB, BC, CA are three equal uniform rods jointed together at their extremities by smooth joints and suspended from the middle point of AB, which remains horizontal. Shew that the resultant stress at C will be $\frac{W}{2\sqrt{3}}$, and at A and B it will be $\frac{W}{2}\sqrt{\frac{13}{3}}$, where W is the weight of each rod.

3. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular pyramid. 7

A conical shell, whose thickness is indefinitely small, is suspended from a point in the rim of its base. Shew that, if the area of the curved surface be greater than twice the area of the base, no generating line of the cone can be horizontal.

4. State the laws of friction. 12

Find the magnitude and direction of the *least* force which will pull a given weight W up a rough plane inclined at a given angle to the horizon; given the coefficient of friction = tan ϕ.

A uniform ladder of weight W and length 12 feet rests on a rough horizontal floor $\left(\mu = \frac{1}{2}\right)$ and over the top of a rough vertical wall $\left(\mu = \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 8 feet high. The distance of the foot of the ladder from the wall is 6 feet. Find the weight of the heaviest boy who can ascend the ladder as far as the top of the wall.

5. Find the conditions of equilibrium for a rough screw. 12

If the friction of the screw be the same as that of a plane inclined at an angle of 45°, on which a weight P requires a power $\frac{P}{2}$ acting along the plane to *support* it, find the greatest pitch of the screw which will enable it to support a weight without the action of any power.

6. Find the condition that three straight lines whose equations are given should meet in a point. 6

Find the equation of the straight line which passes through the point of intersection of $ax + by + c = 0$ and $a'x + b'y + c' = 0$, and is perpendicular to $lx + my + n = 0$.

7. Find the equation of the normal to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ at the point (x', y') in the form $y = y'\left(1 - \frac{x}{2a}\right) + \frac{y'^3}{8a^2}$. 14

PP′ is a chord of a parabola drawn in a given direction. The tangents at P and P′ intersect in T, and the normals at P and P′ intersect in R. Shew that the locus of T is a straight line and the locus of R is a straight line; and that the locus of the intersection of these two straight lines, as the given direction of the chord varies, is a parabola.

8. Find the equation of the tangent to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ at the point whose eccentric angle is ϕ. 10

This tangent meets the director circle $(x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2)$ in the points P and D. Shew that the equation of CP and CD is $x^2 + y^2 = (a^2 + b^2)\left(\frac{x}{a}\cos\phi + \frac{y}{b}\sin\phi\right)^2$, where C is the centre of the ellipse.

Hence prove that P and D lie on conjugate diameters.

9. Obtain the polar equation of the tangent at any point on the conic whose equation is $\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e\cos\theta$, in the form $\frac{l}{r} = e\cos\theta + \cos(\theta - \alpha)$. 10

S is the focus of an ellipse of eccentricity e, SX the perpen-

dicular from S on the directrix, and XN is drawn perpendicular to the tangent at P. Prove that the locus of the intersection of NX and PS is a circle whose centre is S and radius $\frac{l}{e^2}$.

10. Prove that the asymptotes of the conic whose equation is 10

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

are parallel to the lines $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$.

Hence (or otherwise) prove that the eccentricity (e) of the conic is given by the equation $\frac{e^2 - 2}{\sqrt{e^2 - 1}} = \frac{a + b}{\sqrt{h^2 - ab}}$.

Hence find the condition that the conic may be a rectangular hyperbola.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

Second Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. A particle moves in a circle; determine a simple expression for the angular velocity about a point on the circumference. A projectile in vacuô describes a parabola; determine its angular velocity about the focus. 8

2. In the first system of pulleys, if there be three such moveable pulleys, each weighing w lbs. and if the power be P lbs. and the weight Q lbs., and if there be not equilibrium, determine the motion. 13

3. Two weights, P and Q, move on two smooth inclined planes and are connected by a fine string passing over their common vertex, the whole motion being in one plane; determine the acceleration of velocity of each, and hence that of their centre of gravity. 12

4. If a ball falls from a given altitude upon a hard horizontal plane and rebounds continually till its whole velocity is lost, find the whole space described; the coefficient of restitution being given. 7

5. If the velocity of a particle moving in a plane curve vary as the radius of curvature, show that the direction of motion revolves with uniform angular velocity. 10

6. If $u = \tan^{-1} x$ determine the value of $\frac{du}{dx}$ from its definition; if $y = 3x - 4x^3$ determine the simplest value of $\frac{dy}{dx}\sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1-y^2}}$. 8

7. Determine the value of— 10

$$\frac{\cot\theta}{\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}} \log\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin\theta}{1-\sin\theta}} - \cot^2\frac{\theta}{2}, \text{ when } \theta = 0.$$

8. Determine the quadratic equation whose roots are the maximum and minimum values of the fraction— 7

$$\frac{at^2 + 2bt + c}{a't^2 + 2b't + c'}.$$

9. Define the word asymptote; determine the asymptotes of the curve— 7

$$(ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c)(y + mx + n) + Ax + By + C = 0,$$
$$\text{if } abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0.$$

10. Find the radius of curvature of a plane curve in rectangular co-ordinates; prove also that it is $= r\frac{dr}{dp}$; if ρ be the radius of curvature at any point on a curve, prove that the radius of curvature at the corresponding point on the evolute is $\frac{d\rho}{d\omega}$, where ω is the angle which the radius of curvature makes with a fixed line. 8

11. Define the inverse, reciprocal polar, first positive pedal, and first negative pedal of a plane curve, and find them for— 10

$$r^m = a^m \cos m\theta.$$

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B. A.

Third Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Distinguish between "whole pressure" and "resultant pressure." 10

Prove that the whole pressure of a liquid on any surface immersed in it is equal to the product of the area of the surface and the pressure at its centre of gravity.

A sphere of density ρ floats in a liquid whose density is greater than ρ. Shew that the whole pressure of the liquid on its surface is the same as the whole pressure of the same liquid on the curved surface of the circumscribing cylinder immersed to the same depth.

N. B.—The centre of gravity of the spherical surface cut off by any two parallel planes lies midway between the planes.

2. Define Resultant Horizontal Pressure. 11

Shew that the horizontal pressure on a surface in any horizontal direction is equal to the resultant pressure on the projection of the surface on a vertical plane perpendicular to the given direction.

A hemisphere of density ρ floats in a liquid of the same density with its plane surface vertical, and its highest point in the surface of the liquid. Prove that the resultant pressure on its curved surface passes through the centre of the hemisphere and is equal to $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$ W, where W is the weight of the hemisphere.

3. Define Centre of Pressure. 10

Find the centre of pressure of a triangle immersed in a liquid, with its base in the surface.

A square lamina is immersed in a liquid with its plane vertical, an angular point in the surface and a diagonal horizontal. Prove that its centre of pressure lies at a depth of $\frac{7}{12}$ths of the depth of its lowest angular point.

4. Describe the mercurial barometer, and shew how to graduate it. 8

Two equal cylindrical tubes A and B, each 25 inches in length, and open at the top, are connected by a horizonal tube fitted with a stop-cock. The tubes are filled with mercury to a height of 5 inches in each, the tube A is hermetically sealed at the top, and the stop-cock is closed. If the tube B be now filled up to the top with mercury and the stop-cock be afterwards opened, prove that 5 inches of mercury will flow from B to A, the height of the mercurial barometer being 30 inches.

5. Explain what is meant by "absolute temperature." 11

Shew that the volumes assumed by the same mass of a perfect gas are inversely proportional to the pressures and directly proportional to the absolute temperatures.

A balloon, whose volume is 10,000 cubic feet at a place where the barometer stands at 30 inches and the temperature is 86° Fahrenheit, is released and ascends to an altitude at which the barometer stands at 25 inches and the temperature is 68° F. Find the increase in its volume, taking the coefficient of expansion of the gas for 1° C. $= \frac{1}{273}$.

6. Integrate $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\,.\,dx$, $(e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) \log (e^x + e^{-x})\,.\,dx$, and $\frac{d\phi}{a + b \cos \phi}$, where a is greater than b.

7. Given that $\phi(x)$ is a function of x of dimensions higher than $f(x)$, and that $\phi(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2) \ldots (x - a_n)$, exhibit $\dfrac{f(x)}{\phi(x)}$ in a series of partial fractions. 11

If $\phi(x)$ contain one or more pairs of imaginary roots, find the partial fraction corresponding to any pair.

$$\text{Integrate } \frac{(x^2 + 1)dx}{(x - 2)(x + 4)(x^2 + x + 1)}.$$

8. Investigate a formula of reduction for $\int \sin^{2n} x . dx$. 9

$$\text{Integrate } \sin^6\theta . \cos^4\theta . d\theta \text{ and } \frac{x^7 . dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

9. Prove that $\displaystyle\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \log(\sin\theta)d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} . \log 2.$ 9

Prove (by differentiating $x^{m-1} \times \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$) that $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^m . dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$

can be made to depend on $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^{m-2} . dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$,

$$\text{and hence integrate } \frac{x^4 . dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}.$$

10. Shew how to find the length of the arc and the area of a curve whose equation in rectangular coordinates is given, and find the length of the arc of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, from $x = 0$ to $x = 8a$. Find also the area between the same limits. 12

Shew that the whole area included between the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and its evolute $27ay^2 = 4(x - 2a)^3$ is equal to $\dfrac{352\sqrt{2}\,a^2}{15}$.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—REV. J. HECTOR, M. A.

FIRST PASS PAPER.

HORACE: Odes, Epodes.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate— 24

Nequidquam Deus *abscidit*
  Prudens Oceano *dissociabili*
Terras, si tamen impiæ
  Non *tangenda* rates transsiliunt vada.
Audax omnia *perpeti*
  Gens humana ruit per *vetitum* et nefas.
Audax Iapeti genus
  Ignem fraude mala gentibus *intulit*:
Post ignem *ætheria* domo
  Subductum, Macies et nova *Febrium*
Terris incubuit cohors:
  *Semoti*que prius tarda necessitas
Leti corripuit gradum.
  Expertus vacuum Dædalus aera
Pennis non homini *datis*.
  Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.
Nil mortalibus arduum est:
  Cœlum ipsum petimus stultitia: neque
Per nostrum patimur scelus
  Iracunda *Jovem* ponere *fulmina*.

(*a*). Parse the words in italics and decline fully *aera* and *Acheronta*.

(*b*.) Distinguish abscĭdit from abscīdit, and give all the parts of the perfect indicative passive of both verbs.

2. Translate—

(*a*) Jam pauca aratro jugera regiæ 24
Moles relinquent: undique latius
  Extenta visentur Lucrino
  Stagna lacu: *platanusque cœlebs*
Evincet ulmos: tum violaria, et
Myrtus, et omnis copia narium,
  Spargent olivetis odorem
  Fertilibus domino priori:
Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli
  Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis
  Auspiciis, veterumque norma.
Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum: *nulla decempedis*

Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton:
Nec fortuitum spernere cespitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumtu jubentes et deorum
Templa novo decorare saxo.

Where was the Lucrine Lake? Remarks on the epithet *intonsi*. Explain the references in the parts italicised, so as to bring out clearly the poet's meaning.

(*b*) Non omnis moriar! multaque pars mei 18
Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera
Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
Scandet cum tacita Virgine pontifex.
Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus,
Et qua pauper aquæ Daunus agrestium
Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens,
Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
Quæsitam meritis, et mihi Delphica
Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

Remark on Princeps Aeolium, &c. In what metres are (*a*) and (*b*) written? Scan the first four lines of each, naming the feet and marking the quantities.

3. Translate and explain the references—

Sectus flagellis hic Triumviralibus 8
Præconis ad fastidium
Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera
Et Appiam mannis terit;
Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques,
Othone contempto, sedet.

4. Translate into Latin—

(*a*.) Horace tells us that his father brought him up carefully, rather as an honest man, than that any one should impute to him his poverty as a reproach. 16

(*b*.) There are many who think their wealth, from whatever source derived, is highly creditable to themselves.

(*c*.) You prefer a life in the town, I, a life in the country. Doubtless to him, to whom another's lot is grateful, his own must be hateful.

5. Translate— 10

Quintilio si quid recitaros, Corrige sodes
Hoc, aiebat, et hoc. Melius te posse negares,
Bis terque expertum frustra, delere jubebat,
Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.
Si defendere delictum, quam vertere, malles,
Nullum ultra verbum aut operam insumebat inanem,
Quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares.

LATIN.

Examiner—REV. J. HECTOR, M. A.

SECOND PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

CICERO—PRO MURENA.

1. When was the Oration *Pro Murena* delivered? What was Murena charged with? Who were his accusers? Who defended him besides Cicero? Give Cicero's line of defence, and state the result of the trial. 12

2. Translate and explain the references:— 20

(*a.*) Nam quod legem de ambitu tuli, certe ita tuli, ut eam, quam mihimetipsi jam pridem tulerim de civium periculis defendendis, non abrogarem.

(*b.*) An cum sedere in equis triumphantium prætextati potissimum filii soleant, huic donis militaribus patris triumphum decorare fugiendum fuit, ut rebus communiter gestis pene simul cum patre triumpharet?

(*c.*) Inventus est scriba quidam Cn. Flavius, qui cornicum oculos confixerit, et singulis diebus ediscendos fastos populo proposuerit, et ab istis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam compilarit.

(*d.*) Intus, intus, inquam, est equus Trojanus, a quo nunquam me consule dormientes opprimemini.

3. Translate:— 30

Hæc nomen populo Romano, hæc huic urbi æternam gloriam *peperit*: hæc orbem terrarum *parere* huic imperio coegit. Omnes urbanæ res, omnia hæc nostra præclara studia, et hæc forensis laus, et industria, latent in tutela ac præsidio bellicæ virtutis; simulatque *increpuit* suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostræ conticescunt. Et, quoniam mihi *videris* istam scientiam juris tanquam filiolam osculari tuam, non *patiar* te in tanto amore versari, ut istud nescio quid, quod tantopere didicisti, præclarum aliquid esse *arbitrere*. Aliis ego te virtutibus, continentiæ, gravitatis, justitiæ, fidei, cæteris omnibus, consulatu et omni honore semper dignissimum judicavi. Quod quidem jus *civile didicisti*; non dicam, operam perdidisti: sed illud *dicam*, nullam esse in illa disciplina *munitam* ad consulatum viam; omnes enim artes, quæ nobis populi Romani studia conciliant, et admirabilem dignitatem, et pergratam utilitatem debent habere.

(*a.*) Parse the words in italics.

(*b.*) To what class of verbs does conticesco belong? How are they formed? Give examples.

(*c.*) Give all the parts of the Pluperfect Indicative active of the verbs *paro*, *pareo*, *pario* (to make equal) and *pario* (to bring forth).

4. Translate :— 10

Quanquam hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, judices : totam rempublicam vos in hac causa tenetis, vos gubernatis. Si L. Catilina cum suo consilio nefariorum hominum, quos secum eduxit, hac de re posset judicare, condemnaret L. Murenam : si interficere posset, occideret ; petunt enim rationes illius, ut orbetur auxilio respublica ; ut minuatur contra suum furorem imperatorum copia ; ut major facultas tribunis plebis detur, depulso adversario, seditionis ac discordiæ concitandæ.

5. What was the Centuria Prærogativa? Show its importance in the Comitia Centuriata, and how it modified the original constitution of that body. 10

6. Translate :— 18

Genus est enim ejusmodi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare atque inflammare debet : in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, quæ vobis a majoribus cum magna in rebus omnibus, tum summa in re militari tradita est : agitur salus sociorum, atque amicorum, pro qua multa majores vestri magna et gravia bella gesserunt : aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima ; quibus amissis, et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis : aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus est a vobis, et ipsorum, et reipublicæ causa consulendum.

LATIN.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hector, M. A.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Tacitus. Histories, III., IV., V.

1. Translate :— 26

Nec ceteræ nationes silebant. Subita per Pontum arma barbarum mancipium, regiæ quondam classis præfectus, moverat. Is fuit Anicetus, Polemonis libertus, præpotens olim, et, postquam regnum in formam Provinciæ verterat, mutationis impatiens. Igitur Vitelii nomine adscitis gentibus quæ Pontum accolunt, corrupto in spem rapinarum egentissimo quoque, haud temnendæ manus ductor, Trapezuntem vetusta fama civitatem, a Græcis in extremo Ponticæ oræ conditam, subitus irrupit. Cæsa ibi cohors, regium auxilium olim ; mox donati civitate Romana signa armaque in nostrum modum desidiam licentiamque Græcorum retinebant. Classi quoque faces intulit, vacuo mari eludens, quia lectissimas Liburnicarum omnemque militem Mucianus Byzantium adegerat.

(*a.*) Derive *mancipium*. Distinguish it from *servus* and *venalis*. Distinguish *Libertus* from *Libertinus*.

(*b.*) When was Pontus reduced to the condition of a Roman Province? Distinguish Provinciæ Imperatoriæ from Provinciæ Senatoriæ. To which class did Pontus belong?

(*c.*) Remark on the phrase *donare civitate*. What rights did Civitas carry with it?

2. Translate and turn into the indirect form:— 16

Retinete, Patres conscripti, et reservate hominem tam expediti consilii, ut omnis ætas instructa sit et quomodo senes nostri Marcellum, Crispum, juvenes Regulum, imitentur. Invenit etiam æmulos infelix nequitia. Quid si floreat vigeatque? Et quem adhuc Quæstorium offendere non audemus, Prætorium et consularem visuri sumus? An Neronem extremum dominorum putatis? Idem crediderunt, qui Tiberio, qui Caio, superstites fuerunt: cum interim intestabilior et sævior exortus est.

3. Translate:— 36

Evenerant prodigia, quæ neque hostiis neque votis piare fas habet gens superstitioni obnoxia, religionibus adversa. *Visæ* per cœlum concurrere acies, rutilantia arma, et subito *nubium* igne collucere templum. Exapertæ repente delubri fores, et audita major humana vox, excedere deos; simul ingens motus excedentium. *Quæ* pauci in metum trahebant: pluribus persuasio inerat antiquis *sacerdotum* literis contineri, eo ipso tempore, *fore* ut *valesceret* Oriens, *profectique* Judæa rerum *potirentur*. Quæ *ambages* Vespasianum ac Titum prædixerat: sed vulgus, more humanæ cupidinis, sibi tantam fatorum magnitudinem interpretati, ne *adversis* quidem ad vera mutabantur. Multitudinem obsessorum, omnis ætatis, virile ac muliebre secus, sexcenta *millia* fuisse accepimus. Arma cunctis qui ferre *possent*; et plures quam pro numero audebant. Obstinatio viris feminisque par; ac si transferre sedes cogerentur, major vitæ metus quam mortis.

(*a.*) Parse the words in italics. Give with their meanings all the participles of the verbs colluceo, excedo, interpretor, audeo, cogo, and transfero. Account for the subjunctives in the passage.

(*b*) Illustrate the condensed style of Tacitus from the passage.

4. Translate into Latin:— 12

Tacitus is one of the greatest of historians. In love of truth and integrity of purpose, he is equalled by few; in conciseness of phrase and power of saying much and implying more in one or two strokes of expression, he is rivalled by none.

5. Sketch the career of Vitellius, and give Tacitus' estimate of his character. 10

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjee.

Pass Course, First Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English the following lines :— 30

निशम्य सिद्धिं द्विषतामपाकृतौ
कृतस्तुतस्त्वया विनियन्तुमक्षमा ।
कृपस्य मन्युव्यवसायदीपिनी
तदाजहार द्रुपदात्मजा गिरः ॥
भवाद्दशेषु प्रमदाजनोदितं
भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासनम् ।
तथापि वक्तुं व्यवसाययन्ति मा
निरस्तनारीसमया दुराधयः ॥
कथं कथमाकथकस्तुतस्त्वधामभि
स्थिरम्भृता भूपतिभिः स्वयंवरजैः ।
त्वयात्मदत्तेन मही मदच्युता
मतङ्गजेन स्रगिवापवर्जिता ॥
व्रजन्ति ते मूढधियः पराभव
भवन्ति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः ।
प्रविश्य हि घ्नन्ति शठास्तथाविधा-
नसंवृताङ्गान्निशिता इवेषवः ॥

(*b.*) What part of the verb is द्विषतां? What would it be in the 3rd person singular in लट् (present tense) and लङ् (Imperfect tense)? 3

(*c.*) Parse ततस्त्वाः, and give its meaning. 2

(*d.*) Resolve the *Sandhi* in तथाविधानसंवृताङ्गान्, and, separating the words, give their meaning. 3

(*e.*) Which is nominative to the verb व्यवसाययन्ति, and what is the meaning of that nominative? 2

2. Translate into English the following lines :— 18

इत्यक्षवानुक्तिविशेषरम्यं
मनः समाधाय जयोपपत्तौ ।
उदारचेतागिरमित्युदारां
द्वैपायनेनाभिदधे नरेन्द्रः ॥ १० ॥

चिचीषतां जन्मवतामलक्ष्मीं
यशोवतंसामुभयत्र भूतिम्।
अभ्यर्हिता बन्धुषु तुल्यरूपा
इतिर्विशेषेण तपोधनानाम् ॥ ११ ॥
तथापि निघ्नं त्वय तावकीनैः
प्रक्षीणतं मे हृदयं गुणौघैः।
वीतस्पृहाणामपि मुक्तिभाजा
भवन्ति भव्येषु हि पक्षपाताः ॥ १२ ॥

3. (*a.*) What is the subject (grammatically) of *śloka* 10?

(*b.*) Parse उक्तिविशेषरम्यं.

(*c.*) Who was इंपायनः, and why was he so-called?

(*d.*) What governs गिरं?

(*e.*) What is the subject of the eleventh *śloka*?

(*f.*) What is the meaning of उभयत्र?

(*g.*) By what is भूतिं governed?

(*h.*) Parse चिचीषतां and अभ्यर्हिता, showing all their grammatical connections.

(*i.*) What is the subject, and what the predicate of the sentence commencing with the word तथापि, or the first word in *śloka* 12?

(*k.*) Expound the moral maxim contained in the last two lines of *śloka* 12.

4. (*a.*) Turn the following into simple Sanscrit prose, using as many other words as you can :— 14

बलवानपि कोपजन्मन
क्षमसे नाभिभवं रणादि यः।
क्षयपक्ष इवेन्दवीः कलाः
सकला घ्नन्ति स शक्तिसम्पदः ॥
समदृष्टिरपैति मार्दवं
समये यश्च तनोति तिग्मताम् ॥
अधितिष्ठति लोकमोजसा
स विवस्वानिव मेदिनीपतिः ॥

(*b.*) Parse कोपजन्मनः and शक्तिसम्पदः. 3

(*c.*) Derive ऐन्दवी, and give its meaning. 3

(*d.*) What is the root of घ्नन्ति? Give its 2nd person singular in लोट् (Imperative), and 3rd person singular लिट Perfect. 3

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

SECOND PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Into how many different kinds has prose composition in Sanskrit been divided? In which of these divisions should the *Kádambarí* be placed, and why? 6

2. विमापि क्रोधकारणाद्रुद्रभीषणभ्रुकुटीरौद्रतरेणाननेन रक्ततरकनीनिकेन चक्षुषा च सकलजनभयङ्करस्य भगवतः छतान्तस्यापि भयमिवोपजनयन्तम्, आश्रये केशेषु चाखिग्धम्, आनने ज्ञाने चान्धकारितं, वर्णे चरिते च छव्यं, निवसने कर्मणि च मलिनं, वपुषि वचसि च परुषम्, चक्षुश्रुतानुभूतमप्याकारप्रत्ययादेवानुमीयमानक्रौर्य्यदोषं पुरुषमद्राक्षम्।

(1.) Point out the words in the above passage that have double meanings, and give these meanings. 7

(2.) Criticise the remark that the use of the word कारण in क्रोधकारण, and the suffix तरप् in रौद्रतर and रक्ततर is objectionable. 6

(3.) Name and explain the figures of speech (*alankáras*) in the passage. 8

(4.) What is the meaning of the word छतान्त here? Is the word used in any other sense in the *Kádambarí*? 3

(5.) What is the force of the word अपि in छतान्तस्यापि? Is it in its proper place? 2

(6.) What is meant by आकारप्रत्यय? 2

3. Explain fully, in Sanskrit :— 20

(1.) इत्यभिहितास्तु तेऽस्माभिर्मुनिभिराः प्रत्यवोचन्—यथा भवद्भिः कथितं तथा, तिष्ठतु तावत् क्रमागतस्नेहो भक्तिरनुवर्त्तिर्वा, कार्य्यगौरवज्ञतं कौतूहलमेव देवावलोकनं प्रति बलात् प्रेरयत्यस्माम्; यदि भवतामपि वार्त्तामात्रकोपलभ्यएवायमर्थः, ततो युज्यतएवास्माकं भवद्भ्यः समुपलभ्य प्रतिगमनम्। अथ चेद्दर्शनविषयगामी, तदा वयमपि तेदृशा एव केऽप्यगुणा अपुण्यकर्म्माणो ये न पश्यन्ति देवम्।

(2.) सखे पुण्डरीक! यद्यपि प्राग्जन्मसम्बन्धाज्ज्ञायमानानि तथाप्यन्तरजन्माहितसुहृत्स्नेहसङ्गावेवेव मया सह वर्त्तितव्यं भवता।

(3.) एहि आत दुर्लभक! चिरादृष्टोऽसि, देहि मे प्रतिवचनम्, आलोकय सहृदपि माम्, अनुचितं तात तवैतदवस्थानम्, उत्था याह्युपगमनेन मे सम्पादय तनयोचितं स्नेहम्, न चानाकर्णितपूर्वं वाक्यमपि त्वया मद्वचनम्, अद्य किमेवं विलपन्त्या अपि न शृणोषि।

(4.) अरे मोहान्ध! यस्य शुभाशुभकर्म साक्षिभूताः पञ्च लोकपालाः तथैवात्मशरीरे स्थिताः न पश्यन्ति, सोऽन्यस्य कस्य भयादकार्यं नाचरति? तन्नीतोऽसि मया स्वाम्यान्नयेत्येवमभिदधानएव मामादाय पक्षणाभिमुखमगमत्।

4. Reproduce in Sanskrit :— 16

(1.) *Kádambarí's* address to the messengers of *Tárápida* when they were overwhelmed with grief on learning that *Chandrápída* was dead ; *or*,

(2.) The characteristics of a faithful servant as described by *Meghanáda* on the occasion of sending a servant with messengers ; *or*,

(3.) The address of *Tárápida* to his wife *Vilásavati* after the return of the messengers without *Chandrápída*.

5. उत्पुञ्ज्यमानपुलककेसरोद्भासिनी, असमसाध्वसानिलाहतोत्कम्पा उत्तरङ्ग्यमानानन्दवाष्पवेगान्तरला सञ्जातस्वेदमकरन्दबिन्दुनिस्यन्दिनी मुकुलायमाननयनकुमुदा कुमुदिनीव, चन्द्रापीडचन्द्राननमयविधुरा।

Re-write the above in short simple sentences, avoiding compound words, and using words of your own as much as possible. 8

6. Translate the following passages into English :— 16

(1.) इत्यभिदधत्येव चन्द्रापीडशरीरान्तरितवपुषि चन्द्रमसि. चन्द्रलोकावस्थानलग्नमन्तपरिमलमेव केवलमुद्वहन्नङ्गैः, अन्यतमस्तादृशेनैव वेशेन, यादृशेन महाश्वेतोत्कण्ठयोपरतः, तथैव कण्ठेनैकावलीं धारयन्, तथैवाकल्पनिःसत्त्वैरङ्गैः, तथैवापाण्डुनामकपोलवाहिना मखेन, अम्बरतलादवतरन्नदृश्यत कपिञ्जलकरावलम्बी समुत्सृष्टशुकशरीरः पुण्डरीकः।

(2.) अथ मौनमालम्ब्य तिष्ठामि, तथापि शाठ्यप्रकोपिता कदाचिदतोऽप्यधिककष्टतरामवस्थां प्रापयति मां, अशंसतमा हि जातिरियम्। अथवा वरमितोऽप्यधिकमुपनतं, न पुनश्चाण्डालैः सह वागपि मिश्रिता। अपिच सहोत्तमौनं कदाचिन्निर्वेदान्मुञ्चत्येव, वदंस्तु पुनर्न मोक्ष्यत्यवाङ्मनया।

(3.) विशेषतोऽमुना कादम्बरीकरस्पर्शेनाप्याप्यमानं चन्द्रापीड-शरीरं शापदोषाद्विमुक्तमपि आत्मना त्यक्तशरीरसंक्रान्ते योगिनइव शरीरम्, अचैव भवत्योः सम्प्रत्ययार्थम् आशापत्रयादाख्यां ।

(4.) यदपि दुःखापनोदनार्थं स्फुटितमस्याशंसितं हृदयस्यासीत्, तदपि सम्प्रति दर्शनाकाङ्क्षया न रोचतएव । जानामि, वरं दीर्घ-कालमपि दुःखान्यनुभवन्ती सकृदपि वत्सस्य दर्शनाय जीवितास्मि ।

7. Explain the allusion in the following passage :— 6

श्रूयते च स्वर्गवासी महाभिषो नाम राजास्मिन् लोके शान्तनु-रुत्पन्नः, तत्पत्नीत्वमुपगताया गङ्गायाः शापदोषाद्दानामपि वसूनां मनुष्येषूत्पत्तिः ।

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjee.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

TRANSLATIONS, GRAMMAR, &c.

1. Translate into Sanskrit :— 30

The first king of Egypt was Menes. Some authors say that the name meant man. That king was a native of Upper Egypt. He is said to have built the city of Memphis. By a stratagem he had gained the site of this city, and of the Temple of Vulcan (Viśwakarmá). He was killed by a monster called a "Sea-horse." It was supposed, afterwards, that Egypt was in the earliest ages as much celebrated for learning as for military glory, and that Menes had reduced that glory.

2. Translate into English :— 30

दूतस्य बलेन देवसमीपे "दवदन्ती" वृत्तान्तः पृष्टः । तेन देवेन सतीत्वप्रधानः सर्व्वोऽपि वृत्तान्तः कथितः । पृष्टं च देवेन भो राजन् ! किम् एवम् अरण्ये परिभ्राम्यसि ? यत्र त्वं गन्तुम् इच्छसि तत्र नयामि त्वाम् । बलेनोक्तं, "सुंसमार" पुरे नय माम् । ततश्च क्षणमात्रेण सुंसमारपुरे बलं विमुच्य गतो देवः स्वस्थानम् । बलोऽपि तस्य नगरस्य उद्याने "जिन" भवने नमित्वा सुंसमारपुरद्वारे गतः । ततश्च आस्फालनक्षमसुन्मूलय धान्यो बभूव भीषणोमत्तहस्ती तत्र "दधि-पर्णेन" राजा प्राकारम् आरुह्य भणितं, यः एनं कुञ्जरं वशीकरोति, तस्य यत् वाञ्छितं तत् ददामि ।

3. (*a.*) Make the *Sandhi* in the following sentences, where *Sandhi* is possible: खरारिः रावणं हत्वा अयोध्यां एत्य पुनः राज्यं चकार। तत् हि सत्यं॥ 4

(*b.*) What is the nominal root of सध्र्यञ् *(sadhryan)?* What is its accusative plural and instrumental dual, and what is its feminine form in the nominative singular? 4

(*c.*) What is the general rule for the change of स into ष, and for that of न into ण? Account for the anomaly of प्रनङ् and प्रणाम्. 4

(*d.*) Is there any difference in the declension of धरि and मति? If there be, what is it? 4

4. (*a.*) When does a verb admit the augment अ? Is there any case in which the augment, though admissible, is omitted? 4

(*b.*) What is the meaning of "defective" verbs? Are there any such in Sanskrit? If there be, mention them. 3

(*c.*) What is the general rule for the admission of what is technically called इट्? 5

(*d.*) What cases do दा and भी respectively govern? Can either of them govern more than one case? 4

(*e.*) What verbs may have a meaning by the prefixing of an आ the reverse of the radical meaning? 4

(*f.*) How many forms of conjugation may the verb पुष् have? Does any difference ever appear, except in the conjugational tenses लट् विधिलिङ् लोट् and लङ्? 4

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESHCHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

FIRST HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Why is the *Kirátárjuniya* so called? Narrate briefly, in Sanskrit, the story contained in Cantos XI.—XIV. of the poem. 25

2. तथापि जिह्मः स भवज्जिगीषया
तनोति शुभ्रं गुणसम्पदा यशः।
समुन्नयन् भूतिमनार्य्यसङ्गमा-
द्धरं विरोधोऽपि समं महात्मभिः॥

(1.) Turn the second half of the above *śloka* into prose order, and show clearly its connection with the first half. 3

(2.) Can you quote a parallel passage from any Sanskrit work? 2

3. Explain fully in Sanskrit :— 24

(1.) प्रभवः खलु कोषदण्डयोः
कृतपञ्चाङ्गविनिर्णयो नयः ।
स विधेयपदेषु दृष्टता
नियतिं लोकदृवानुवध्यते ॥

(2.) स क्षत्रियस्त्राणसहः सतां य-
त्कामुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः ।
वहन् दृढीं यज्ञफलेऽर्थजाते
करोत्यसंस्कारहतामिवोक्तिम् ॥

(3.) दृढं शिवायानियतेरिवायतिः
कृतार्थयन्ती जगतः फलैः क्रियाः ।
अवश्यिष्यम्यार्थ पृथूकरोतु ते
मरत्प्रसन्नाम्बुरनम्बुवारिदा ॥

(4.) न विरोधिनी दृषमियाय
पथि मृगविहङ्गसंहतिः ।
घ्नन्ति सहजमपि भूरिभिद्यः
सममागताः सपदि वैरमापदः ॥

(5.) अन्यदीयविशिखे न केवलं
निःसृतस्य भवितव्यमाहते ।
निघ्नतः परनिवर्हितं मृगं
व्रीडितव्यमपि ते सचेतसः ॥

(6.) गुणापवादेन तदन्यरोपणाद्-
भृशाधिरूढस्य समस्तसज्जनम् ।
द्विधेव कृत्वा हृदयं निगूहतः
स्फुरन्नसाधोर्भिदणोति वागसिः ॥

4. Give in Sanskrit the purport of *Draupadi's* address to *Yudhishṭhira*, and *Yudhishṭhira's* reply in Cantos I and II of the *Kirātārjunīya*. 12

5. (*a*.) क्षिप्यतिक्रान्तिभीरूणि स्वच्छान्याकुलितान्यपि ।
नीयानि नीयराशीनां मनांसि च मनस्विनाम् ।

(*b*.) अलङ्घ्यमतदुद्दीप्य यद्यदुच्चैर्महीभृताम् ।
प्रियतां ज्यायसीं मा गाम्भ्रमतां केन तुङ्गता ॥

(c.) न सुख प्रार्थये नार्थमुदन्वद्दीधितिचञ्चलम् ।
नानित्यताशनेस्त्यन्विविक्तं ब्रह्मणः पदम् ॥

(1.) Translate the above *ślokas* into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary. 10

(2.) Point out the figures of speech (*alankáras*) in them. 6

(3.) Is there any grammatical defect in the use of लुङ् in गातु and स्यप्, or यप् in उद्दीप्य ? 4

(4.) Quote or refer to the part of the address of *Indra*, to which *Arjuna* replies in the third of the above *ślokas*. 2

(5.) Some explain ब्रह्मणः पदम् in the last line as "ब्रह्मणो वेधसः पदमैक्यलक्षणं मुक्तिं," while others explain it as "ब्रह्मणो वेधसः पदं स्थानं ब्रह्मलोकं स्वर्गविशेषमिति" Which of these interpretations is to be preferred, and why ? 2

(6.) लभ्यमेकसुकृतेन दुर्लभा
रक्षितारमसुरक्षयभूतयः ।
खन्नमन्नविरसा जिगीषताम्
मिचलाभमनु लाभसम्पदः ॥

(1.) Bring out the meaning of the above *śloka* in short simple sentences in *Sanskrit*, and illustrate it by examples. 3

(2.) What is the figure of speech (*alankára*) in the *śloka ?* Notice any rhetorical defects that you may find in it. 3

(3.) Name and characterize the metre of the *śloka*. 4

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C .I. E.

SECOND HONOUR PAPER (PROSE).

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. आर्य्यं यमर्थयति गृहे-गृह एव लोकः
पुण्यैः कृतस्य यत एव मयात्मलाभः ।
दृष्टैव येन च कथेयमनन्यशक्या
वागीश्वरं पितरमेव तमानतोऽस्मि ॥

(1.) Give the etymology of आर्य्य. What light, according to European scholars, does the etymology of the word throw on early history ? 6

(2.) Is there any defect in the use of the word यद् in the *śloka* thrice, and of its correlative तद् only once ? 2

(3.) What is the force of the repetition of the word गृहे in गृहे-गृहे? Express it in the form of a compound word. 1

(4.) Is the word एव used in each of the four lines in the same sense? Is it also in its proper place in each of the lines? Give reasons. 4

(5.) Some read पुण्यैः कृतस्य यत एव ममात्मलाभः for the second line. Which of the two readings is to be preferred, and why? 3

(6.) What is meant by the word आत्मलाभ, and how does it express that meaning? 2

(7.) Does the use of the word कृष्टा, instead of words like रचिता, प्रणीता, निबद्धा, etc., serve any special purpose? 2

(8.) What are the characteristics of कथा? Are they to be found in the *Kádambarí*? 4

(9.) What is the exact meaning of हृदम्? Is the use of the feminine form of the word हृदयम्, in the third line, justifiable? 1

(10.) It is said that the expression अनन्यशक्या is grammatically incorrect, the neuter verb शक्य being used in it in the passive voice. Justify, or impugn, the remark by quotations, or otherwise. 2

2. Explain fully, in Sanskrit:— 15

(*a.*) निहत्य पुनर्गमने चामुक्तिपक्षमाशङ्कते मे हृदयं; तत् किं करोमि। अथवा कस्यान एवाप्रतिमुक्तिशङ्का मे। प्रियसुहृदा आत्मानं माञ्च परित्यजताप्यपरेण प्रकारेण गमनमप्युत्पादयता कादम्बरी-समीपगमनोपायचिन्तापर्य्याकुलमनेनापहृतमेव।

(*b.*) अब्रवीच्च——पत्रलेखे न खलु प्रियमिति ब्रवीमि, त्वामेव पश्यन्ती सम्भावयाम्येव जीवितमहं, तथापि यद्यद्यं ते पक्षस्तत्साधय समीहितम्।

(*c.*) न ह्यतः परमपरं कष्टतरं किञ्चिदपि पीडाकारणं, यद्गुणेषु वर्त्तमानो दोषेषु सम्भाव्यते इतरजनेनापि, किं पुनर्गुरुजनेन। यो गुणी गुणैरेवावबोधनीयः कस्यापरस्यात्मा गुणवाननेन ज्ञापनीयः।

(*d.*) "एहि जात दुर्लभक! चिराद्दृष्टोऽसि, देहि मे प्रतिवचनम्, आलोकय सकृदपि माम्, अनुचितं तात तवैतदवस्थानम्. उत्थाय अङ्कोपगमनेन मे सम्पादय तनयोचितं स्नेहम्, न चानाकर्णितपर्व बाल्येऽपि तथा कृतवचनम्, अद्य किमेवं विलपन्त्या अपि न शृणोषि।

(e.) अरे मोहान्ध! यस्य शुभाशुभकर्मसाक्षिभूताः पञ्च लोकपालाः तथैवात्मशरीरे स्थिताः न पश्यन्ति, सोऽन्यस्य कस्य भयाद्कार्यं नाचरति? तन्नीतोऽसि मया स्वाम्यागमेत्येवमभिधान एव मामादाय पक्षणाभिमुखमगमत्।

3. Reproduce in Sanskrit:— 16

(1.) *Kádambarí's* address to the messengers of *Tárápída* when they were overwhelmed with grief on learning that *Chandrápída* was dead; *or*,

(2.) The characteristics of a faithful servant, as described by *Meghanáda* on the occasion of sending a servant with the messengers; *or*,

(3.) The address of *Tárápída* to his wife *Vilásavatí* after the return of the messengers without *Chandrápída*.

4. उत्पुञ्जमानपुलककेसरोद्भासिनी अससाध्वसानिलाहतोत्कम्पो उत्तरङ्गमाणानन्दबाष्पवेगोर्मितरला सञ्जलतखेदमकरन्दबिन्दुनिस्यन्दिनी मुकुलायमाननयनकुमुदा कुमुदिनीव चन्द्रापीडचन्द्रालमर्थविधुरा।

(1.) Re-write the above passage in short, simple sentences, avoiding compound words, and using words of your own as much as possible. 8

(2.) Are the figures of speech in the passage to be regarded as examples of रूपक or उपमा? Give reasons. 2

5. Translate the following passages into English:— 12

(a.) अनुरागकथारसस्रवेणेव रक्ततामगादिवमः; ततक्षणप्रकटितरागं हृदयमिव कादम्बर्याः चपया पलायमानमदृश्यत रविमण्डलम्।

(b.) अनधिगतनिर्हेतिश्च अतिकठिनया वह्नानलस्येव जलदसमयेऽनस्य मदनकृतभुजो भस्मसात् कर्तुमिवोद्यतस्य धीरस्वभावोऽपि प्रकृतिमेवोत्ससर्ज, प्लावितसकलधरातलैर्धाराजलैरण्यशोषयत, शोषितदशदिशा शतह्रदालोकेनापि मूर्च्छान्धकारेऽक्षिप्यत, आच्छादितजीवलोकैर्जलदानिलैरण्यदह्यत।

(c.) विशेषतोऽमुना कादम्बरीकरस्पर्शेनाप्याप्यमानं चन्द्रापीडशरीरं शापदोषाद्विमुक्तमपि आत्मना कृतशरीरसंक्रान्तेर्योगिन इव शरीरम्, अचैव भवत्याः सम्प्रत्यर्थम् आ शापक्षयादास्तां।

(d.) यदपि दुःखापनोदनार्थं स्फुटितमस्याभिसितं हृदयस्यासीत्, तदपि सम्प्रति दर्शनाकाङ्क्षया न रोचत एव। जानामि, वरं दीर्घकालमपि दुःखान्यनुभवन्तो सकृदपि वत्सस्य दर्शनाय जीवितास्मि।

6. Narrate briefly, in Sanskrit, the story of *Vaiśampáyana* in the *Kádambarí*. 20

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. DR. K. M. BANERJEE, C. I. E.

THIRD HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

TRANSLATIONS, GRAMMAR, ETC.

1. Translate into Sanskrit :— 12

Expelled by Síva, Vyása began to practise severe austerities in order to raise a greater shrine than Kási. While he was so engaged Umá, the consort of Síva, approached him in the disguise of a decrepit deaf woman, and asked again and again, "What merit would a man have by dying at this new 'tirtha?'" Vexed at her repeated importunities he answered angrily, "He would be born an ass." Bhavání then assuming her own form, said, "Be it so!" and immediately vanished.

2. Translate into English :— 12

इतश्च तस्मिन् क्षणे नलेन दवदग्नीं मुक्त्वा अरण्ये परिभ्रमता वननिकुञ्जात् सञ्जातो धूमो दृष्टः। क्षणान्तरेण ज्वालाकरालो जातः। ततश्च दह्यमानवंशचटचटारवेण पूरितदिङ्मुखः विविधश्वापदाक्रन्द-भैरवः इतङ्गमोपद्रवः प्रदीप्तो वनदवः। तत्र "इक्ष्वाकुकुलकमलमार्तण्ड नल! मां रक्ष" इति शब्दः नलेन श्रुतः। ततश्च निष्कारणकरुणा-परवशेन शब्दानुसारतो गच्छता नलेन "रक्ष रक्ष" इति भणन् महाभुजङ्गमो दृष्टः। अयं मम नाम कुलं वा कथं जानाति? अथवा सर्पस्य ईदृशी मानुषी भाषा कथं भवति? इति विस्मितचित्तेन तस्य आकर्षणार्थं निजम् उत्तरीयवस्त्रं क्षिप्तं नलेन। तत् निजभोगेन वेष्टितं सर्पेण। निस्तीर्णेन तेन मोक्षकामो नलो दष्टः करे। तं सर्पं भूमितले प्रक्षिप्य नलेन भणितं, त्वया? कृतज्ञेन साधु कृतं, यत् मम उपकारिणः एवम् उपकृतम्। निश्चितम् एतत् सत्यं, यः चौरं पाययति सोऽपि तव जात्या दश्यते।

3. (*a.*) What Sanskrit rules of *Sandhi* may be illustrated by such English words as "im-perfect," "il-legible," "in-tend;" and what parts of Sanskrit verbs would correspond to such English words as "stopt," "cropt," "burnt," "stampt?" 12

(*b.*) Compare the Sanskrit infinitive, as वक्तुं, with English and Indian vernacular infinitives, showing how far they correspond and where their correspondence ceases. Can you turn into Sanskrit, or your own vernacular, the following sentence, without altering the position of the infinitive, and without introducing other words, "To be, or not to be, that is the question"? 6

(*a.*) Can you translate the word "have" into your own vernacular, as in the sentence, "I have many books in my library;" or into Sanskrit either, only setting aside the verb विद्, which is much stronger than the word "have"? 5

(*d.*) What verbal affixes in Sanskrit correspond, as regards *gender* and signification, with such Greek affixes as appear in words such as "analysis," "crisis," "poesis" (poesy) "poetic," "analytic"? 5

(*e.*) Give an English adage corresponding to the following Sanskrit sentence: वक्तारमेव लघुः क्रिया. Can you account for the differences in diction where the general idea is the same? 5

4. (*a.*) Decline सम्राज् in the accusative and nominative, all numbers, both masculine and feminine. 8

(*b.*) What kind of verbs take चङ् (or as the Mugdhabodha calls it ङ) in लुङ्? What consequences then follow in the conjugation of that tense? Is there any verb which admits *guṇa*, not only in spite of, but also *because of* ङ, a *habitual obstructor* of *guṇa*? 8

(*c.*) Give the rule of reduplication in the Perfect tense (लिट्). Is it ever dispensed with? Does any verb ever reduplicate elsewhere than in the Perfect? 8

(*d.*) Can you show any analogy between लङ् and लुट्, the two *lings*, and लङ् and लृङ्, in their forms of conjugation? 9

5. (*a.*) Show that the grammatical framework of their languages was settled before the separation of the Indo-European tribes. 6

(*b.*) Characterize the primitive culture of these tribes, as influenced by the comparative study of their languages. 4

ARABIC.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English:— 25

قلم ينفكوا مختلفين في الاختيار - ساحطين غب الاختبار - الى
ان اجتمعت كلمتهم على تأميره - و اتفقت آراوهم على الرضاء
بتدبيره - و الاذعان لحكم تقديمه وتاخيره . فما سحوه بايمانهم

طائعين - و حالفوه بايمانهم مبائعين - فولى امورهم برأي صليب - و حزم عجيب و اهتمام شديد - و قيام بمصالحهم حميد - و لم يزل يركض بهم في اطراف الهند غازيا و مجاهدا اعداء الله الكفرة ومفتتحا قلاعها - ومستخلصا ديارها و رباعها - و محكما سيوفه فى اهلها - مؤ منا من اسلم و شهد - و قاتلا من اشرك و جحد - و جرت بينه و بين عساكر الهند حين عبوا بامره و تضافروا على مداومته و استكفاف عاديته حروب ليس فيها جلد النمر - وارث نارها تاريث المتذمر - وامتر على اعداء الله بوارق السيوف كمطر الغيث المنهمر - و عض في معاناتها على ناجد التصبر - و جافى الجنب عن الضجعة - و اقمع النفس بالطوى و المخمصه - و انضى تحتة مركب الحميه - و حث اصحابه و رفقاءه على لذة الامنيه - او راحة المنية - كانما عناه عمرو بن الاطنابة الانصاري بقوله * شعر *

ابت لي همتي و ابى بلائي * و آخذي الحمد بالثمن الربيح
و اجشامي علي المكروه نفسي * و ضربي هامة البطل المشيح
و قولي كلما جشت و جاشت * مكانك تحمدي او تستريحي

(*a.*) Give a list of such verbs as have a meaning similar to انفكوا and similarly used.

(*b.*) What is the use of the final ا in the 3rd pers. plur. masc. of verbs? What is supposed to be the original termination?

(*c.*) Parse غب in غب الاختبار

(*d.*) Why is the hamza written in words like طائعين مبائعين instead of the long vowel? State the rule.

(*e.*) What plurals has كافر and which among them are plurals of paucity and which of multitude? How are they distinguished?

(*f.*) Derive متزمر give the *literal* translation of عض عض على ناجذه - Translate عض في معاناتها على ناجذ التصبر

2. Show in conditional sentences the use and force of ف. 20

(*a*) In such sentences, explain the rule for the apocopation of the aorist and illustrate *by examples* how this is effected.

1. When the protasis is an aorist and the apodosis a preterite.

2. When the protasis is a preterite and the apodosis an aorist.

3. When both are preterites.

(*b*.) What is the effect of the introduction of ف in these instances?

(*c*.) What does the particle إذ show when used in the protasis?

3. Distinguish between the use of غير الا and سوي state which of them are declined and exemplify your answer. 12

(*a*.) Construct sentences illustrative of the use of the following expressions:

لولا - ماعدا - ماخلا - لاسيما - سس - سوف

4. Translate into Arabic:— 18

(*a*.) A man who cannot speak the language of the people among whom he sojourns, may sometimes be in danger of starving.

(*b*.) I have no cash about me, but if you will follow me to my house, you will receive your money.

(*c*.) Why do you associate with evil company?

(*d*.) Amuse yourself awhile in the garden till I return.

(*e*.) He made no apology for his misconduct.

5. Translate into English:— 25

فثني العنان اليها مستعينا بالله على من احدث في دينه - او حدث بتوهينه - فاذا اهلها في ضلالتهم يحبطون - و في طغيانهم يعمهون - يريدون ان يطفئوا نور الله بافواههم و يابى الله الا ان يتم نوره و لو كره الكفرون فضرب عليهم بحران المحاجزة - و كلكل المناجزة جزاللغلاحم - و نكا للا يدي من المعاصم - و ارصادالهم بالفاقرات القواصم - حتي افنحا عنوه - و شحنها عقابا و سطوه - و الزمهم عشرين الف الف درهم يرخصون بهاد نس استعسائهم و يدرؤن عن انفسهم هجنة استشرائهم و ابائهم - و عبر دكره بما اناه الله من نصرة الدين - و انارة معالم اليقين - عرض البحر - الى ديارات مصر - حتى درست بها مقاماته التي لم برو مثلها

عن ذي القرنين - الى حيث انتهى من امر السدين -
و ارتعدت فرائض السند و اخواتها حذار بطشه و انتقامه -
و خفتت بها نجوى الالحاد - وطمست صوى الغي و العناد -
فلله در ابي تمام حيث يقول • • شعرا •

كرمت غزو تاك بالامس و الخيل • دقاق و الخطب غير دقيق
حين لا جلدة السماء بخضراء • و لا وجه شتوة بطليق
ان ايامك الحسان من الروم • لخمر الصبوح خمر الغبوق
(معلمات كانها بالدم المهراق • ايام النحر و التشريق)

(a.) Explain ذى القرنين and امر السدين
(b.) Parse بحران مناجزة و كلكل المحاجزة
(c.) Whose exploits are alluded to in the above extract ?
(d.) Note on صوى in the sentence وطمست صوى
(e.) What is the distinction between plurals of the forms : قوائم فاقرات ايدى - and ايادى
(f.) What is meant by the term منتهى الجموع ?
(g.) Inflect the aorists of استعصا and استشرا.

ABABIC.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate literally into English :— 25

فتم الصلح الى عشر سنين و خرج من بها من فرسان و رجال
و اهل و بنين - و لم يذروا مالا ولا عدة - ولا لقوا في خروجهم
غير النزوع عن اول ارض مس الجلد ترابها شدة - و وصلوا
الينا فاجزلنا لهم العطاء - و اسليناهم عما جرى بالحباء -
فمن خيل تزيد على الالف عتاقها - و خلع تربى على عشرة
آلاف اطواقها - و اموال عمت الغني و الفقير - و رعاية

شملت الجميع بالعيش النضير - و كف الله ضر الطواغيت
عما عداها - و ما انقلبوا بغير صدرة عفا رسمها و صم صداها -
و قد كان من لطف الله حين قضى باخذ هذا الثغر - ان قد
ولينا فتح جبل طارق من ايدي الكفر - و هو المطل على هذه
المدرة - و الفرضة منها ان شاء الله تعالى متيسرة - حين
يفرق عقد الكفار - و يفرج بهذه الجهة منهم مجاوروا هذه
الاقطار - فلولا اجلابهم من كل جانب - و كونهم سدوا مسلك
العبور بما لجميعهم من الاجفان و المراكب - لما بالينا
باصعاقهم - و لحللنا بعون الله عقد اتفاقهم - و لكن للموانع
احكام - و لا راد لما جرت به الاقلام - و قد امرنا لذلك الثغر
بمزيد المدد - و تخيرنا له و لسائر تلك البلاد العدد و العدد -
و عدنا لحضرتنا فاس لتستريح الجيوش من وعثاء السفر -
و ترتبط الجياد و تنتخب العدد لوقت الظهور المنتظر -
و تكون على اهبة الجهاد •

(*a.*) What is the singular of بنين? Show when the Hamzat-al-Wasl of the sing. is elided in a genealogical series and when retained.

(*b.*) For لم يزروا, some readings have يرزأوا - يرزوا and يجوزوا. What differences in meaning are expressed by these latter? Which do you prefer?

(*c.*) What is the singular of طواغيت? Is this word met with in writings of the classical period and where? What does it properly mean and to what does it particularly refer?

(*d.*) Derive راد. What part of speech is it and what is such a form called in Arabic? Explain the sentence in which it stands.

(*e.*) Is اهبة sing. or plur.? Write its sing. if it is plural and *vice versâ*.

2. What is the modern name of جبل الطارق? After whom was it so called? .15

(*a.*) Give a brief sketch of its conquest, stating the date, under whose direction it was carried out, and in the reign of which of the Baghdad Caliphs?

3. In what age did Al Makkari flourish? Mention any particulars that you may know of his life.

و اما ما وصفتموه من امر الجزيرة الخضراء (و مالاقاه اهلها) - و مني به من الكفار حزنها و سهلها - فانه شق علينا سماعه الذي انكي اهل الايمان - و عدد به ذنوب الزمان - كل قلب بانامل الخفقان - و طالما فزتم بالظفر - ورزقتم النصر - على عدوكم فجر ذيل الهزيمة و فر - و لكن الحروب سجال و كل زمان لدولة و لرجاله رجال - و لو امكنت المساعدة لطارت بنا اليكم عقبان الجياد المسومة - و سالت على عدوكم اباطحهم بقسينا المعوجة - و سهامنا المقومة - و كحلنا عيون النجوم بمراود الرماح - و جعلنا الليل العجاج ممزقا ببروق الصفاح •

Translate the above extract into English :—

(a.) Where is الجزيرة الخضراء ?

4. Translate into Arabic— 25

And thus great and powerful kings and philosophers and learned men and judges of the earth hearkened unto them without the lash or rod, with neither sword nor spear, nor the advantages of birth or helpers; with no wisdom of this world, or eloquence or power of language or subtilty of reason, with no worldly inducement nor any relaxation of the moral law, but simply at the voice of truth enforced by miracles beyond the power of man to show. And so there come over to them the kings and great ones of the earth; and the philosophers abandoned their systems and with all their wisdom and learning betook them to a saintly life, giving up the delights of this world and their established usages and became followers of poor men, who had neither name nor rank or any claim other than that they were obedient to the command of Him that gave them the power to do such wonderful works.

5. Render into idiomatic English— 23

و قال اياس بن مالك الطائي

سمونا الى جيش الحروري بعدما * تناذرة اعرابه — م و المهاجـــر
بجمع تظل الاكم ساجدة له • و اعلام سلمى و الهضاب النوادر
فلما ادر كناهم وقد قلصت بهم * الى الحي خوص كالحني ضوامر
انخنا اليهم مثلهن و زادنا * جياد السيوف والرماح الخواطر
كلا ثقلينـــا طامع بغنيمـــة • و قد قدر الرحمن ما هو قادر

(Note on الحروري and نعل) also—

و قال الاخرم السدبسي

الا ان قرطا على آلة * الا ابدي كيدو ماكيد
بعيد الولاء بعيد المحل * من يداعدك فداك السعيد
و عز المحـــل لدا نائن * بناء الاله و مجد زليد
و ما ثرة المجد كانت لدا * و اورثداها ابوا لبيـــد
لدا باحة صبس نابهـــا * يهون على حاميها الوعيد
بها قضب هندوانيـــة * و عيس تزاءر ذوبه لاسود
ثمانون الفا وام أحصهم * و قد بلغت رحمها اوتزيد

(*a*) Name the metres of these two extracts.

(*b*) To whom or what does حاميها refer?

ARABIC.

Examiner—Col. H S. Jarrett.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1 Translate into English —

و قال المتامس

الم تر ان الموء رهن منيـــة * صريعا لعافي الطير اوسوف يرمس
فلا تقبلن ضيما مخافة ميتة * وموتن بها حرا و جلدك املس
فمن طلب الاوتار ما حز انفه * قصيرو خاص الموت بالسيف يهس
نعامة لما صرع القوم رهطه * تبين في اثوابـــه كيف يلبس
و ماالناس الا ما رأوا وتحدثو * و ما العجز الا ان يضاموا فيجسلوا
الم تر ان الجون اصبح راسيا * تطيف به الايـــام ما يتـــأيس
عصى تبعا ايام اهلكت القرى * يطان عليـــه بالصفيح و يكلس
هلم اليها قد اثيرت رروعها * و عادت عليها المجحمون تكدس
و ذاك اوان العرض حي ذبابه * زنابيـــرة و الازرق المتلمـــس

يكون نذير من ورائي جدة * و يذعرني منهم جلي و احمس
و جمع بني قران فاعرض عليهم * فان يقبلوها تا التي نحن نوبس
فان يقبلوا بالود نقبل بمثله * و الا فانا نحـــن ابى و اشمس
و ان يک عنا في حبيب تثاقل * فقد كان منا مقنب ما يعرس

(*a.*) Is there any particular meaning in مينة which distinguishes it here from موت? Parse موتن and explain و جلدک املس.

(*b.*) Note as fully as you can on قصير and بيهس -

(*c.*) Show the grammatical position in the sentence of كيف يلبس - and also the allusion connected with it.

(*d.*) Parse يصاموا and يتايس.

(*e.*) How do you account for the word جمع in the line و جمع بني قران being placed in the accusative case (نصب)?

(*f.*) What is the قافية of this metre termed as well as the metre itself?

(*g.*) Has the verb عرس in its simple trilitoral form the same meaning as it bears in ما يعرس?

2. Construe into English :— 25

قال قبيصة بن جابر

بنيى هيضم هوجد تماني * بطيا با محاوله احتيـــالي
و عاجمت الامور وعاجمتني * كاني كنت فى الامم الخوالي
فلسنا من بني جداء بكر * و لكنا بنواجد النقـــال
تفـــرى بيضها عنا فكنـــا * بني الاجلاد عنها و الرمال
لنا الحصدان من اجأ وسلمى * و شرقيا هما غير انتحال
و تيماء التي من عهد عاد * حمينا ها باطراف العوالي

(*a.*) Give the scansion of this extract and name the metre.

(*b.*) Explain the initial ه in هو جدتماني.

(*c.*) Another reading of the above is بثيني هضيم جدنماني what does this mean? and is there any difficulty in accepting it?

(*d.*) What governs بطيا and point احتيالي.

(*e.*) Write out the whole line in prose order without changing the words.

(*f.*) What is the meaning of the root عجم in عاجمت ?

(*g.*) What is ها in بيضها to be referred to ?

3. 30

لذلك سمى ابن الدمستق يومه * مماتا و سماه الدمستق مولدا
سريت الى جيحان من ارض امد * ثلثا لقد ادناك ركض و ابعدا
فولى و اعطاك ابنه و جيوشه * جميعا ولم يعط الجميع ليحمدا
عرضت له دون الحيوة و طرفه * و ابصر سيف الله منك مجردا
و ما طلبت زرق الاسنة غيره * و لكن قسطنطين كان له الفدا
فاصبح يجتاب المسوح مخافة * وقد كان يجتاب الدلاص المسردا
و يمشي به العكاز فى الدير تائبا * وماكان يرضى مشي اشقر اجردا
و ما تاب حتى غادر الكر و جهه * جريحا وخلى جفنه النقع ارمدا
فان كان ينجي من على ترهب * ترهبت الاملاك مثنى و موحدا
وكل امرئ فى الشرق والغرب بعدها * يعد له ثوبا من الشعر اسودا
هنيئا لك العيد الذي انت عيده * و عيد لمن سمى وضحى وعيدا
و لا زالت الاعياد لبسك بعده * تسلم مخروقا و تعطي مجددا
فذا اليوم فى الايام مثلك فى الورى * كما كنت فيهم اوحدا كان اوحدا
هو الجد حتى تفضل العين اختها * و حتى يكون اليوم لليوم سيدا

Render the above into English :

(*a.*) What is the origin of the word دمستق and what is its import ?

(*b.*) Mention what you know of سيف الدوله and his relations with Al Mutanabbi. What is the real name of the latter and why was he called المتنبي ?

(*c.*) Give the approximate date of the events chronicled in the extract. Point out the geographical positions of آمد and جيحان and show how the verbs ادنا and ابعدا apply.

(*d.*) What is the implicit meaning in the line—

يعد له ثوبا من الشعر اسودا

(e.) Explain the form هنيالكم. Derive هنيا.

4. Translate into Arabic: 20

The settlement of Europeans not in the service of Government, should be limited to those countries which have been long in our possession and are familiar with our rule. If unattended with bad consequences, it can gradually be extended. The differences between such provinces and those more recently acquired, have been mentioned. In the latter, the ignorance of the inhabitants identifies every European with the Government. Many years must elapse before they can comprehend the distinctions which exist in our society, and until they have attained this knowledge, their peace and good government are liable to be affected, in a degree hardly to be believed, by the words and actions of every individual Englishman who resides amongst them.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—COL. H. S. JARRETT.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

FIRST PASS PAPER.

1. Translate literally into English: 12

و جمعي كه سحابا از باد و آب نكردة هرچه باداباد گويان از سر آب نگذشتند آب از سر ايشان گذشت • مگر آن كس كه وعدهٔ - ساوى الى جبل يعصمني من الماء - انجاز نمودة - بر فراز تل و قلهٔ جبل بر آمدة • و فريقي هوشمند كه از فطرت بلند دمدمهٔ چند اختيار كردة بودند - تا صبحدم از آرام و اطمينان قدم در مرحلهٔ امن و امان مي زدند • زماني كه گرداب آفتاب از چشمهٔ نوراني دريای فيض لم يزلي نمايان شدة قطوات انجم را بدم صبح در كشد - و ملاح قضا به تيغ خورشيد رسنهای باران بريدة غراب سحاب را بساحل افق رسانيد • محصوران قليل القدر و كثير الاقتدار ذرة وار از روزنهای حصار بر آمدة بر اوج دمدمة و مرحلة كه بامتداد قطوات نازله بمنزلهٔ كلك كاتب گشته بمضمون صدق مشحون - و سعى في خرابها - كتابهٔ - فمثله كمثل صفوان عليه تراب

فاصابهٔ واپل فقرکه صلدو- بران نگاشته بود رسیده همچو موج شمشیر کشیده سرهای غازیان را حباب بحر فنا ساختند - وانچه از بنیاد سیبه و مرحله باقي بود با بنای حیات ایشان. هموار کرده بناهمواري تمام چون سیل برسر کردگان افواج دویدند * سالم خان حبشي در مغاک تاریکي خزیده و غار را بر عار رجحان داده مصادف - ظلمات بعضها فوق بعض - ظاهر ساخت *

2. Refer the Arabic quotations to their proper sources. 14

(a.) State to what the first alludes.

(b.) Translate the passage that lies between the words مشحون and بران نگاشته Is there any disconnection in the meaning and why?

(c.) What does كتابة signify here, and what is its relation to the rest of the sentence grammatically?

3. Derive اطمینان. Of what conjugation is it the infinitive noun? Is there any other way of writing it more correctly? Point it as it should be written. 11

(a.) Derive محابا line 1.—Account for the final! What are its meanings?

4. Translate into English: 15

* گویند او دوبد و پس توپ شد نهان *
* استغفر الله این غلطاست آنچنان نبود *
* او حاجت دویدن و پنهان شدن نداشت *
* کز ابتدای معرکه خود در میان نبود *
* یك میل راه بود ازو تا بفوج شاه *
* گو سرمه میکشد که چیزي عیان نبود *
* لیکن نشاید از سر انصاف درگذشت *
* داریم چون دلیل برین کوجبان نبود *
* نزدیك توپ رفت و نمرد از صدای آن *
* ما را ازین گیاه ضعیف این گمان نمود *

(a.) Name this metre and scan line 2.

(b.) What is the exact meaning of استغفرالله ?

(c.) Explain the meaning of line 6.

(d.) Parse نشاید. What tenses of this verb are in use? Name them.

5. From what sources are the tenses of a Persian verb derived? Show how they are constructed. 12

(a.) What are servile and what radical letters? Give examples in primitive and derivative nouns.

(b.) How is the active participle or name of the agent formed? Write the اسم مفعول and اسم فاعل of the verb پختن.

(c.) Write the Persian equivalents of "one fourth," "one tenth", "one hundredth."

6. Translate into English: 16

مرة بعد اولی و کرة بعد اخری قمر سیران چالاک همچو انجم سوارن نیله کبودان افلاک آمده اظهر من الشمش و ابین من الامس وا نمودند که فتح قلعه بمصداق - والشمس و القمر و النجوم مسخرات بأمره مشاهده گردید - و ضبط حصار در دست اولیای نصرت مدار بفحوای - توتي الملک من تشاء - محکم شد * دران آن که بلبان نوای این نوید بلبان منهیان رسیده بود و سنج گوش سامعان سخن سنج پر از نغمهٔ مژده گردیده غلغلهٔ نوبت از نقار خانه و غریو کوس و کورکهٔ شادیانه بنوازش بے نوایان غمکدهٔ انتظار برخاست. و عبار کدورت و گرد ملال بشدت و زیدن نسیم نفس سرناچي و کرناچي دو فضای خاطر بادیه نوردان دشت بی نوای انتظار و اضطرار فرو نشست * * مصرع *

* هی هی چه نشستني و چه برخاستني *

(a.) What is the distinction between آولی and اولی, in meaning and grammatical form?

(b.) What is the plural of فحوای?

(c.) Has آن a plural in the line دران آن ?

(*d.*) Point the word بلبان that immediately follows it and give its meaning.

(*e.*) Narrate briefly the cause of the events to which the above extracts allude, and under whose reign they took place. Give dates.

7. Translate into Persian— 20

What you express, proceeds, doubtless, from your extreme kindness towards me: nevertheless, it so appears that the pleasures of this world—which after all, must sooner or later perish—stimulate our inclination towards them according to their nature and quality and not in proportion to the extent of duration which each may have in comparison with others. And very often we prefer a pleasure which we know to be of short duration to that which we are certain is by many degrees more lasting. Therefore the value of our pleasures must not be estimated by the time of their continuance; but rather they ought to be appreciated according to the sensations they create and the interest we feel in them.

PERSIAN.

Second Pass Paper.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate *literally* into English:

دولت گورگانیه بتقریض اقبال نادري از قراضه قریض اخفش بن شهاب ابن شعر احلی من الثواب عراضه ساخت * شعر * وکنت الدهر لست اطیع امسی * فصرت الیوم اطوع من ثواب وباین تقریب تغریب سیوف مخاصمت از جانبین تحقق گرفت - و هوای مصافات از هوازن مصافات صاف گردیده - و عقود حقود الجلال یافت * و آئینه طباع ازنطباع زنگ نفار و زنگ نقار انجلا پذیرفت * و تفار بتفار و تباري بیاري مبدل شد - و زمانه برونق مرادات پیش آورد - و گرد مبارات و ممارات را بزلال میاره و ممالات تسکین داد - وغصن مرامات را ثامر اثمار نیل مرامات ساخت * درغرهٔ شهر ذی الحجه سال هزار و صد و پنجاه و یك خدیومه رایت لوای مهر آیت بجانب شاه جهان آباد افراخته درنهم ماه مذبور

دار الخلافه بی مخل آفه مقر موکب انجم وافه گردید • و در روز ورود بدار الخلافت مجلس مجالست بترک مساجلت زینت یافت • و بزم تحامي برفع تحاشي آراسته گشت •

(*a.*) Sketch briefly an account of the author of this extract and the aim of his work.

(*b.*) Note on دولت گورگانیه.

(*c.*) Parse جانبین. Give the singulars of all plural nouns in the extract and their meanings.

(*d.*) Write out the passage beginning و هوای مصافات to مرامات ساخت with all the diacritical points.

2. Derive and distinguish between مصافات and مصافات — 20
مرادات—تباري and بياري—بتفار and تفار—انجلال and انجلال
مرامات and مرامات—مبارات - ممارات and ممالات—مرادات
تحاشي and تحامي—.

(*a.*) You have غرة ذی الحجه. What is the corresponding term for the close of the month ?

(*b.*) Where was شاه جهان آباد ?

(*c.*) What is the exact meaning of خلافه ? Write the active participle noun. By whom was this title first used, and in whose خلافه occurred the change of address into المومنین امیر ?

3. Translate into English : 14

جمعي از رجال سائرة خسارت حسارت را بر خود قرار داة از امر و اتقوا فتنة لا تصیبن الذین ظلموا منکم خاصة عامة دیدهٔ تفکر را موتکب • شعر •

أمور یضحك السفهاء منها • و یبکي من عواقبها اللبیب

شدند • و بخطوات خطا صخطي از خطة ادب و فوجي از جنود هندیه نیز بهمراهي ایشان اکب مرکب چهل مرکب شد - و بهادران اژدر دراز رای روی آورده و داد رزم و آورد داده از

دراز درا و دراز دستي در آمدند * با سرهای سریا که در سراهای شهر منازل نزول داشتند بمناوات و مناضلت در آویختند و جمعي ازان افیال بر گشته اقبال از راه فیولت بفیلخانه درآمده افیال خاص را بردند *

(a.) Whence is اتقوا فتنة taken?

(b.) From what author is the Arabic verse quoted? Is there any other reading of the last line?

(c.) Point out the various meanings and play of words that are contained in the sentence beginning و بهادران and ending درآمدند. Derive فیولت

4. Translate into English: 22

جمیع اشیا و اسباب بیوت از سرر مرفوعة و اکواب موضوعة و نمارق مصفوفة و زرابي مبثوثه تا سقاطه وسفاره وسباطه ونفایه ونقایه ونسافه ونشافه ونفاضه ونقاضه وجذاذه وقذاذه وحداده وقداده وجراشه وحواقه ومضغه ومضاغه دست فرسود اختلاف ولکدکوب اختداف شد - واز فرائد رعاث تا شوارد رثاث واز دوات جفون کالعجب وقلوب قاسیات تا جفان کالجواب وقدور راسیات خطهٔ اقتضاض واقتضاض وفجعهٔ انتهاک وانتهاب گردید - ولکهای سیم وزر وکرورهای در وگوهر که بکرور شهور دران وسعت سرای یسر وسعت جمع آمده بود با اسمال واطمار واجلاس واخفاش رقفه از وعاف گشت - ولطائف متطرفات در استلاب طوارف طوارق واستلال صوارم صوارف بمعرض فنا درآمده - وزمین آن بوم وبراز گنج کاوي تیشهٔ آز یغما گران صورت واذا الأرض مدت والقت ما فیها وتخلت یافت *

(a.) Write down all Persian nouns that occur in this passage.

(b.) Give the imperatives, 2nd person singular, of فرستادن - آرستن - رهانیدن - پائیدن - آسودن - اگندن - افشاردن - آمادن - رستن - رسدن - مانستن.

(c.) Explain the term Hamza and its uses.

5. Translate into Persian: 24

A public officer, placed in your situation must always be vigilant and watchful of events likely to affect the peace of the country under his charge, but no part of his duty requires such care and wisdom in its performance. He cannot rest in blind confidence, nor refuse attention to obvious and well-authenticated facts; but he must be slow in giving his ear, or in admitting to private and confidential intercourse, secret agents and informers; for there is no failing of human nature to which the worst part of the natives of India have learnt so well to address themselves, as any disposition to suspicion in their superiors. It is, I am convinced, wiser and safer to incur petty hazard, than to place individuals and communities at the mercy of artful and avaricious agents and spies.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Render the following into idiomatic English: 30

من کیم باري که گویم ز آفرینش بر ترم
کافرم گر هست تاج آفرینش بر سرم
جسم بے اصلم طلسمي خوان نه حي ناطقم
اسم بے ذاتم ز یادم دان نه نقش آذرم
از صفت هم صفرم وهم منقلب هم آتشي
کوئي اول برج گردونم نه مردم یبکرم
نحس اجرام و وبال چرخ و قلب عالمم
حنو ارکان و زوال دهرم و دون کشورم
لیس من اهلك بگوش آدم اندر گفت عقل
آنزمان کز روی فترت ناف من زد مادرم
بحر بی پایان دارم پیش و میدانم که باز
در حزیرهٔ باز مانم ز آتشین پل نگذرم
همچو موی عاریت اصلي ندارم از حیات
همچو گلگونه بقائي هم ندارد گوهرم

نه سگ اصحاب کهفم نه خر عیسي ولیک
هم سگ وحشي نهادم هم خر وحشت خرم
همدم هاروت و هم طبع زن بربط زنم
افعیٔ ضحاک و ریم آهن و آهنگرم

(*a.*) What is meant by a مطلع ثاني ?

(*b.*) What is a poem consisting only of a few verses, without a مطلع called ?

(*c.*) Represent the scansion of the above in فعل and name the metre.

(*d.*) Explain نقش آذر and و هم منقلب هم آتشي. Also the story connected with اصحاب کهف and هاروت and ضحاک افعیٔ.

(*e.*) To what period of Persian history do you refer the latter allusion ? What great dynasties succeeded that to which ضحاک belonged ? Whence is the origin of the present reigning house in Persia ?

2. 20

چو ماه من کشد از هند گرد ترک حشم
ز ملک سینه برارد دمار لشکر غم
شفق مثال بخوناب دل کنم هردم
کتابهای غمش را کتابهای علم
زهی لبت گهر تر نشانهٔ در یاقوت
خطت زغالیه زنجیر بست گرد بقم
زپستهٔ تو دل شور بخت ما بریان
ز حلقهٔ سر زلف تو کار درهم
بجز دهان تو ای آفتاب مهر انگیز
که دید ذرهٔ که پروین درو بود مدغم
بجز دو زلف تو ای زهرهٔ هلال ابرو
که دید سایه که بر آفتاب گیرد خم

گم آمدي و نشد تيره بدر از پئ آنگ
تو ماهي و چه عجب باشد از مه آيد گم

(a.) Explain the above in English.
(b.) Show in what metre it is written by scanning line 10, beginning گه دید ذرهٔ.

(c.) Render clear the meaning of the last line by the interpretation of any double significations.

3. (a) How are Persian diminutives formed? Give examples. 12
(b) How is the passive voice formed?
(c) What verbal forms are employed to express wishing or seeking?

(d) Distinguish between the grammatical terms منقوطه and معجمه.

(e.) Explain the meaning of the following rule:

آنکه بفارسي سخن ميرانند - در معرض دال ذال را بنشانند
ماقبل وی از ساکن جزوای بود - دال است وگرنه ذال معجم خوانند

(f) Write down and explain the names of the Mahommedan months of the year.

4. Translate into Persian: 20
(a.) Incline not to sleep, neither take rest until you have examined yourself on these three points.
1. Whether in the course of the preceding day, you have committed any fault.
2. Whether you have in any way improved yourself.
3. Whether you have neglected the performance of any duty.

(b.) Take Time by the forelock.
(c) 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.
And robes the mountains in their azure hue.
(d.) Procrastination is the thief of Time.
(e) Some books are to be tasted, some to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.

5. Translate into English: 18

قبای اطلس سبزش بکهکشان معلم
ردای عودئ او از ترنج زر پاشي
ضیای چهرهٔ او از طلوع صبح دژم
کشاد نانش او تنگهای نخچه زر
کشیده بر سر او شام سایبان ظلم

چو چنگ میشود ازقرب دف ولبک رباب
فزون تر است ز هر دو باتفاق آمم
گهي شود چو کمان و گهي سپرده تیر
چو روی و ابروی وزلف زره نگار صنم
مگر شهنشه هندست زان نهد هر سو
هزار کوسیٔ زرین برین کبود خم

(*a.*) What is the above metre called ?
(*b.*) Conclude the extract with two lines of your own composition which will harmonize with the meaning and scansion.

PALI.

Examiner—Professor Em. Forchhammer.

First Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English— 20

Ten'āhu

Bahussuto citrakathī nipuno ca visārado
sāmāyiko ca kussalo patibhāne ca kovido,
Te ca tepitakā bhikkhū pañcanekāyikā pi ca
catunekāyikā c'eva Nāgasenam purakkharum,
Gambhīrapañño medhāvī maggāmaggassa kovido
uttamattham anupatto Nāgaseno visārado
Tehi bhikkūhi parivuto nipunehi saccavādihi
caranto gāmanigamam Sāgalam upasankami,
Sankheyyaparivenasmim Nāgaseno tadā vasi,
katheti so manussehi pabbate kesari yathā ti.

2. Expound the following compound : 4

(Nāgaseno nāma thero) attha-dhamma-niruṭṭi-paṭibhāna-paṭisambhidāsu (pāramippatto).

3. Explain the sandhi in— 7

anakkhātañ-ñevâham
natthi brahmacariyan ti
jānām' aham
idh'evâham
tamyathā 'nusūyate
kiss' atthāyâti.

4. Translate the following passage and explain the meaning of Buddhantaram : 4

Te ubho pi devesu ca manussesu ca sa*m*sarantā eka*m* buddhantara*m* khepesu*m*.

5. With reference to the passage; te ca tepi*t*akā bhikkhū pañcanekāyikā, name the great divisions, into which the Pitaka is divided, and enumerate the books belonging to each division. 8

6. What is the probable date of the compilation of the Milindapañhā, and what are the reasons for assuming such a date to be approximately correct? 4

7. Give, in English, the main points of the reply which the venerable Āyupāla made in answer to the following question of king Milinda: Milindo rājā āyasmantam Āyupālam etadavoca: "Kimatthiyā bhante Āyupāla tumhāka*m* pabbajjā, ko ca tumhāka*m* paramattho ti." 8

8. Explain, in English, the meaning of vedanā, rūpā, saññā, sankhārā, and viññā*n*a, as physical and mental faculties. 15

9. Give a free translation of the following passage: 14

Rājā āha: Bhante Nāgasena, atthi keci sankhārā ye jāyantîti. Āma mahārāja, atthi sankhārā ye jāyantîti. Katame te bhante ti. Cakkhusmiñ ca kho mahārāja sati rūpesu ca cakkuviññā*n*a*m* hoti, cakkuviññā*n*e sati cakkhusamphasso hoti, cakkusamphasso hoti, cakkusamphasse sati vedanā hoti, vedanāya sati ta*n*hā hoti, ta*n*hāya sati upādāna*m* hoti, upādāne sati bhavo hoti, bhave sati jāti hoti, jatiyā sati jarā-mara*n*a*m* soka-parideva-dukkha-domanass-upāyāsā sambhavanti, evam etassa kevalassa dukkhakkhandhassa samudayo hoti.

10. Translate into Pali: 16

Who, venerable Kassapa, governs the world? The earth, great king, governs the world. If, venerable Kassapa, the earth governs the world, then why do some men go to the Avīci hell, thus passing beyond the earth?

Go thou, Nāgasena, in the Asoka garden, in the city of Pa*t*aliputta, lives the learned Dhammarakkhita; with him learn the word of Buddha. How far, holy one, is the city of Pa*t*aliputta from this? Three hundred Yojanas.

PALI.

Examiner—PROFESSOR EM. FORCHHAMMER.

SECOND HONOUR PAPER.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

1. Illustrate each of the following aphorisms of Kaccāyana by a few examples:— 18

Sarā sare lopa*m*.
Vaggo ghosâghosāna*m* tatiyapa*t*hamā.
A*m* byañjane niggahita*m*.
Byañjane ca (niggahita*m* kho byañjane pare kvaci lopa*m* pappoti).

Ammo niggahīta*m* jhalapehi (*am* vacanassa ca makārassa ca jhalapa iccetehi niggahīta*m* hoti).
Smāhisminna*m* mhâbhimhi vā.
Akatarassā lato yavālapanassa ve vo.

2. In which cases and after what classes of words is the Ablative required? 6

3. Translate the following sentences into Pāli (observing the rules given in the Kārakakappa for the use of cases) :— 20

He departed from the village.
The hermit you are searching lives over (upari) the mountain.
Where can a man find happiness but (except *rite*) in true religion.
Priest, three months from to-day (ito) I shall attain to Nirvāna.
He transmigrates from this body to another body.
The teacher went on foot to the house of the pious layman.
Form can be seen with the eye-sense, sound is perceived by the ear.

4. What is an Abyayībhāva compound according to the definition of Kaccāyana? 4

5. What compounds (samāsas) are : 8

Mukhanāsika*m*.
Hiraññasuva*nnam*.
Mahā*tth*akathā.
Tida*ndam*.
Bhūmigato.
Niggatajano (gāmo).
Candimasuriyā.
Kāpuriso.

6. What is the force of the suffix vī in words like medhāvī. 4

7. Explain the etymology of the words a*ddhuddha*, a*ddhatiya*. 4

8. Translate the aphorism : 6

Atha pubbāni vibhattina*m* cha parassapadāni.
Which are the chaparassapadāni.

9. What technical terms does Kaccāyana employ to express the present gacchati), the inderminate past (āha), and the future (gacchissāmi)? 6

10. What are the endings of the aorist (ajjatanī)? 6

11. Enumerate, as full as you can, the words known as the subbanāmāni. 6

12. Translate into English prose : 12

Se*tth*a*m* tilokamahita*m* abhivandiyagga*m*.
Buddhañ ca dhamma*m* amala*m* ga*nam* uttamañ ca.
Satthussa tassa vacanatthavara*m* suboddhu*m*.
Vakkhāmi suttahita*m* ettha susandhikappa*m*.

PALI.

Examiner—Professor Em. Forchhammer.

Third Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :— 15

Yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū abhinhamsannipātā sannipātabahulā bhavissanti vuddhi yeva bhikkhūnam pāṭikankhā no parihāni. Yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū samaggā sannipatissanti samaggā vutthahissanti samaggā sanghakarānī yāni karissanti vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam pāṭikankhā no parihāni. Yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū appaññattam na paññāpessanti paññattam na samucchindissanti yathāpaññattesu sikkhāpadesu samādāya vattissanti vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam pāṭikankhā no parihāni. Yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū ye te bhikkhū therā rattaññū cirapabbajitā sanghapitāro sanghaparināyakā te sakkarissanti garukarissanti mānessanti pūjessanti tesañ ca sotabbam maññissanti vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkūnam pāṭikankhā no parihāni. Yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū uppanāya tanhāya panobhavikāya na vasam gacchanti vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam pāṭikankhā no parihāni. Yāvakīvañ ca bhikkhave bhikkhū ārañakesu senāsanesu sāpekhā bhavissanti vuddhi yeva bhikkhave bhikkhūnam pāṭikankhā no parihāni.

2. Explain the buddhist terms *samādhi*, *paññā* and *sīla*, and define their relative importance when occurring in such connection as : sīlaparibhāvito samādhi mahapphalo hoti mahānisamso, samādhiparibhāvitā paññā mahapphalā hoti mahānisamsā, paññaparibhāvitam cittam sammad' eva āsavehi vimuccati. 5

3. Parse the following verse : 3

Yasmim padese kappeti visam panditajātiko
Silavant' ettha bhojetvā saññate brahmacārayo.

4. Give, in English, the substance of the conversation of Subhadda with Gotama on the night of his decease (as recounted in the Mahāparinibbānasutta). 7

5. Translate into English : 6

Handa dāni bhikkhave āmantayāmi vo vayadhammā sankhārā appamādena sampādethâti, ayam Tathāgatassa pacchimā vācā.

6. Translate into Pāli : 20

Then the Brāhman Vassakāra hearkened to the words of the king, saying : "Be it as you say." And ordering a number of magnificent carriages to be made ready, he mounted one of them, left Rājagaha with his train and went to the Vultures' Peak, riding as far as the ground was passable for carriages and then alighting and proceeding on foot to the place where the Blessed One was. On arriving there he exchanged with the Blessed One the greetings and compliments of friendship and civility, and sat down respectfully by his side.

7. In what consists the superior value of a genetic division of languages over a morphological classification of them ? Enumerate the principal groups of languages. 8

8. To what group and to what branch in this group does the Pāli language belong? 2

9. The Burmans maintain their own vernacular to be a corruption of the Magadhese, basing this assertion upon a passage in the Rūpasiddhi, which states that the Magadha idiom is the oldest, the original speech of mankind. Refute this theory by pointing out the differences in the morphological structure of the two languages and the absence of genetic relationship. 16

10. Sanskrit and Pāli compared:

(*a.*) by what vowel or vowels is the skr. *r*, mostly represented in Pāli? Give examples. 2

(*b.*) In what form appear the skr. *ai* and *au* in Pāli? 1

(*c.*) What is the cause of skr. *ri*, or *a* changing occasionally to *u* in such words as skr. pṛithagja pāli puthujja? 2

(*d.*) In what form appear the skr. dānta, vānta, ctr. in Pāli; what general law justifies this change? 2

(*e.*) Explain why the *a* in such words as pātibhoga (from skr. pratibhoga), prāheti (from skr. prahi) has been lengthened. 2

(*f.*) What form assume the Sanskrit words tvarita, svarbhānu, çvabhra in Pāli? 2

(*g.*) How are the following Sanskrit compound consonants assimilated in Pāli? 3

bd (çabda)	pt (upta)
bdh (labdha)	dg (pudgala)
km (rukmavatī)	ghn (vighna)
gn (agni)	jn (ājñā)
tk (utkāra)	dhn (budhna)
db (budbuda)	kth (çakthi)

(*h.*) What peculiar feature distinguishes Pāli from Sanskrit in point of the relative prevalance of vowel stems and consonant stems (in the Declension)? 2

(*i.*) Into how many classes are the Pāli verbs divided, and what has been the fate of the Attanopada verbs? 2

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Wilson.

First Pass Paper.

(Green's Short History of the English People.)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Sketch the condition of Britain as it was found, and as it was left, by the Romans. How did the English invaders treat the population, as distinguished from the treatment of the Gauls by the Franks, and of the Italians by the Lombards? What was the religion of these invaders? Mention some of the more important steps in the *second* conversion of the country to Christianity. 12

2. "It is not to his victory at Senlac, but to the struggle which followed his return from Normandy, that William owes his title of the 'Conqueror'": explain the nature and relate the progress of this struggle; and show its effect upon the feudal system. 12

3. "Through the reign of the three Edwards, two revolutions were silently changing the whole character of English Society"; state briefly what these revolutions were; and describe fully the outward and inward progress of the English Boroughs, explaining the nature of *frank-pledge, frithgild,* the *greater folk* and the *lesser folk.* 12

4. Relate briefly the steps by which Richard III reached the throne. State generally the character of the Wars of the Roses; and describe the effect upon constitutional freedom, as shown in the character of the New Monarchy. 12

5. Give a general sketch of the reign of Elizabeth, noticing the condition of England at her accession, her religious policy and her treatment of the Seminary priests, the Sea-dogs, Mary Stuart, and the Armada. 14

6. Sketch briefly the progress of English colonisation in North America, distinguishing those colonies that had a commercial and a religious motive respectively. What was the social position of the men who formed the great Puritan emigration? Describe the condition of these colonies as to population, wealth, and form of government, at the accession of George III. 12

7. Why was the Declaration of Indulgence by James II unacceptable to the nation? Show how the political state of the Continent can alone explain the real nature and results of the Revolution which drove James from the throne. By what steps did the Estates of the Realm seek to give a legal and constitutional character to the accession of William III? What was the Declaration of Rights? 14

8. Narrate briefly the struggle between Wilkes and the House of Commons, and explain the political principles involved in it. Mention any proposals for Parliamentary reform between this time and 1832. State briefly the provisions of the Reform Bill of 1832. 12

HISTORY.

Examiners— { Mr. J. Wilson,
Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

(Student's Histories of Greece and Rome.)

1. Sketch briefly the political and social state of Greece in the Heroic age, noticing the functions of the King, the Boulé, and the Agora; also the family relations and the arts of life. Explain: "In the wars, as in the political system, of the Heroic age, the chiefs are everything and the people nothing." 11

2. Describe the political relations of the Greek colonies in Asia *just before* the Ionic Revolt. Relate the history of this revolt, pointing out its trivial origin and its momentous results. 10

3. What was the mutual attitude of the Grecian states at the commencement of the Peloponnesian War? What was the spark that kindled the flame? Give the contrast drawn by the Corinthian envoy between the characters of the Athenians and the Spartans. Give a brief account of the expedition to Syracuse. 12

4. State the causes and character of the *Social* and *Sacred* Wars. How did they affect the schemes of Philip? Contrast Demosthenes and Phocion as orators and statesmen. What were the occasions of the three Philippics? 10

5. Describe the circumstances in which the Licinian Rogations were promulgated. State and characterise these Bills; and narrate the course of events until they were finally passed. 10

6. Relate the incidents that led to the Second Punic War. Give an account of Hannibal as he was at the commencement of this war. Indicate the four great periods of the war, and give a particular account of the battle of Zama, comparing or contrasting it with Waterloo. 12

7. Sketch the condition of Rome and her people at the close of the period of conquest, noticing the rise of a new nobility, the control of the Senate over the public purse, the increase of large estates, and the Métayers. What was meant by "men of the people" at Rome? Give an account of the origin of Satire. 12

8. Sketch briefly the life and character of Catiline, showing the connection between his conspiracy and the rule of Sylla, and describing the different classes who were discontented with the government of the Senate. Discuss the question as to the complicity of Crassus and Cæsar in this conspiracy. How did it terminate? 12

9. Draw an outline map of Italy, showing the principal divisions, and the position of the following places:—Fæsulæ, Cumæ, Rubicon, Brundusium, Agrigentum, Ostia, Trebia, Capua. 11

(*Wheeler and Elphinstone's Histories of India.*)

1. Give a short account of the invasion of India by Alexander the Great. Who was Sandrokottus, and in what relation did he stand to the invasion? State briefly the account given by Megasthenes of what he saw in India. Who were the Guptas, and what became of them? Give an account of the intercourse between China and India in ancient times. 12

2. Relate the first doings of the Portuguese in India. Describe Goa as it was in the sixteenth century, and give an account of the visit to India of Pietro della Valle. What did the Portuguese do in Burma? 10

3. Give an account of the disorders and rebellions that followed the death of Aurangzib down to the death of Muhammad Shah, with a special account of the invasion of Nadir Shah. Describe the circumstances that gave occasion for the rise of the Peishwas to power. 11

4. "At the time Lord Mornington left England he had three objects in view." What were these objects, and how far did he succeed in carrying them out? What was done with the Mysore territory after the fall of Tippu? 10

Give the substance of Dr. Buchanan's account of his visit to Mysore.

5. Sketch briefly the outlines of Lord Dalhousie's administration, giving particular account of the system which he introduced in the Punjab instead of that of Runjeet Singh; also of the annexation of Oude. 10

6. Who were the Slave Kings? Describe the circumstances in which they first rose to power. Give an account of the reign of the Sultana Rezia, and of the fall of the Slave dynasty. 10

7. Sketch the history of the rise and dismemberment of the Bahmani Kingdom, and give an account of the battle of Talicota, with its results. 12

8. Sketch briefly the reign of Aurangzib, noticing the treatment of the Rajputs and of the Hindus generally, the rebellion of the Satnaramis, and the invasion of the Deccan. Describe his character. 13

9. Draw an outline map of India, showing the principal divisions, rivers, and mountains, and the following places:—Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Attock, Lahore, Hyderabad, Gour, Paniput, Ajmir. 12

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.

Third Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

(Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.)

1. Define and explain the scope of the two terms "wealth" and "capital." "Wealth can only perform the functions of capital by being wholly or partially consumed." Explain this proposition and illustrate it by examples. 14

2. What is meant by a "requisite of production"? What are the requisites of production? Describe how they severally contribute to produce their effect, and explain the laws which determine their action. 14

3. State and discuss Ricardo's theory of rent, and examine the objections which have been made to it. 9

4. Examine the two expressions, "Wages are determined by a ratio between capital and population," and "Wages are regulated by demand and supply." What do they mean? Is there any difference between them? Show the importance of national education as a remedy for low wages. 14

5. What is "money"? Why is it incorrect to "associate money with one or more of the precious metals"? Name

some of the substances which have been used as money at various times and in various countries; and explain why it is "most convenient that money should be made of the precious metals."

6. Why is the expression "Credit is capital" meaningless? What is credit really according to Fawcett? Explain the various ways in which credit acts beneficially. 14

7. Discuss the proposition that the advance of a country in population and wealth tends to a reduction of profits. How is it to be explained that it is not applicable to England? What is said to have been Adam Smith's error on the subject? 14

8. State and discuss Adam Smith's so-called "canons of taxation." Which of them requires modification, and how? 12

First Examination in Engineering.

1885.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. Simplify $2\frac{2}{7}$ of $\dfrac{1}{1\frac{1}{3} + \dfrac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}} \div \dfrac{6\frac{1}{3} - 5\frac{1}{8}}{9\frac{3}{4} + 8\frac{2}{3}}$, and $\sqrt{\dfrac{0.\dot{0}\dot{9} \times 0.0625}{0.1\dot{3}\dot{6} \times 0.375}}$.

2. Extract the square root of 20 to three places of decimals.

Find the cost of putting a fence round a square field, whose area is four acres, at 12 annas per yard.

3. A man who has sold tea at Rs. 2 8 as. per seer, making a profit of 25 per cent., lowers his price so as to gain only 2 as. per seer. In what ratio must his monthly sale increase that he may make twice as much as before?

4. Define discount, and shew how to calculate it.

Find the discount on Rs. 4565 due 75 days hence at 5 per cent. per annum.

5. By selling out 4 per cent. stock at 96 and investing the proceeds in a railway stock which pays dividends of 7 per cent. per annum, a man finds that he can increase his income by one-half. What is the price of the railway stock?

6. Solve the equations:—(i) $a(x^2 + 1) = x(a^2 + 1)$.

(ii) $\left.\begin{array}{l}\sqrt{x + y} = \sqrt{x} + 1 \\ x - y = 7\end{array}\right\}$.

7. Write down the nth term and the last term of the series $1 + 5 + 9 +$ &c. continued to $2n + 1$ terms, and shew that if S_1 and S_2 be the sums of the first n and the last n terms respectively, then $S_2 - S_1 = 8\,S$, where S is the sum of the first n natural numbers 1, 2, 3, &c.

8. Insert five geometrical means between 512 and 729.

If one geometrical mean G and two arithmetical means p and q be inserted between two given quantities, shew that $G^2 = (2p - q)(2q - p)$.

9. Find the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time, and determine for what value of r the number of combinations of $2n$ things taken r together is greatest.

Shew that for this value of r the number of combinations which contains a particular thing is equal to the number of combinations which excludes it.

10. Enunciate the binomial theorem, and prove that the sum of the co-efficients of the odd terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ is equal to the sum of the co-efficients of the even terms. Write down the rth term of $(1 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

11. Define a logarithm. Prove that $\log_m x + \log_m y = \log_m xy$. Given $\log_{10} 3 = \cdot 4771213$, $\log_{10} 7 = \cdot 8450980$, find

$$\log_{10} (\cdot 063)^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ and } \log_3 \sqrt{7}.$$

12. Prove that $a^x = 1 + (\log_e a)\, x + \frac{1}{\underline{|2}} (\log_e a)^2\, x^2$

$$+ \frac{1}{\underline{|3}} (\log_e a)^3\, x^3 + \ldots\ldots$$

PLANE GEOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. ABCD is a parallelogram; E is the middle point of BC; E is joined to A and D, and AE, DC are produced to meet in F. Shew that the triangle DEF is half the parallelogram ABCD.

2. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference on the same base, that is, on the same arc.

3. A point P is taken in the side AB of the triangle ABC, and circles are described about the triangles APC, BPC. Shew that the angle between the straight lines which touch these circles at P is independent of the position of P in AB.

4. Inscribe a square in a given circle.

5. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

If ABC be an equilateral triangle and P a point on the circumference of the circumscribing circle on the side of BC remote from A, then prove that—

(i) PA = PB + PC, and
(ii) Sq. on PA = rect. PB. PC + sq. on BC.

6. The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord of a parabola intersect at right angles in the directrix.

7. The rectangles contained by the segments of any two intersecting chords of a parabola are to one another as the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords.

A parabola passes through the angular points of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle. Show that the opposite sides of the quadrilateral are equally inclined to the axis of the parabola.

8. The tangent to an ellipse at any point P makes equal angles with the focal distances SP and S′P.

9. Prove that the areas of all parallelograms formed by tangents at the extremities of conjugate diameters are equal.

10. If a straight line be drawn cutting a hyperbola and its asymptotes, the intercepts between the curve and the asymptotes will be equal.

11. Given the asymptotes, and one point on the curve, find the foci.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Define the unit of circular measure. Find the length of the arc of a circle whose radius is 3 feet which subtends at the centre an angle of 40°, having given $\pi = 3{\cdot}1416$.

2. Find sin 30°, sin 120°, cos 225°, tan 270°. Write down with their proper signs the sines and cosines of 660° and 870°.

3. Prove the formulæ:—(1) $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$.

$$(2)\ \cos A - \cos B = 2 \sin \frac{B+A}{2} \sin \frac{B-A}{2}.$$

$$(3)\ 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 \times \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$$

and determine the proper signs of the roots in (3) when A = 1000°.

4. In any triangle prove that

$$(1)\ \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}.$$

$$(2)\ a^2 \cos 2B + b^2 \cos 2A = a^2 + b^2 - 4\,ab \sin A \sin B.$$

$$(3)\ \cot \frac{C}{2}\left(1 - \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}\right) = \tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2}.$$

5. P is any point in the side AB of the triangle ABC, such that AP = m, PB = n, and the angle CPB = θ. Shew that—
$(m + n) \cot \theta = n \cot A - m \cot B$.

6. In the triangle ABC, BC = 345, B = 47° 32′, and C = 55° 29′; find AC and AB, having given

L sin 47° 32′ = 9·8678623; log 345 = 2·5378191;
L sin 55° 29′ = 9·9159069; log 29176 = 4·4650258, diff. for 1 = 148;
L sin 76° 59′ = 9·9886947; log 26120 = 4·4169732, diff. for 1 = 166.

7. Prove that $\cos \theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{\underline{|2}} + \frac{\theta^4}{\underline{|4}}$ — &c. and $\sin \theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{\underline{|3}} + \frac{\theta^5}{\underline{|5}}$ — &c.

Hence deduce the exponential values of the cosine and sine.

8. A hemispherical bowl contains some water. The part of the interior surface of the bowl which is dry is $\frac{3}{8}$ of the whole interior surface, and the diameter of the top is 18 inches; find the quantity of water in the bowl.

9. From a point in the circumference of a circle two chords of lengths 9 feet and 12 feet respectively are drawn at right angles to each other; find the radius of the circle and the area of the smallest segment cut off by them.

10. An iron caisson is in the form of a cylinder terminating in a cone. The length of the axis of the cylinder is 150 feet and that of the cone 12 feet, the diameter of the cylindrical part being 18 feet; find the number of square feet of sheet-iron that would be required to construct the caisson.

11. A tank in the form of an inverted frustum of a pyramid measures 500 feet by 400 feet at the top, and 400 feet by 320 feet at the bottom; the depth being 15 feet find to the nearest gallon the quantity of water the tank will hold.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Assuming the truth of the "parallelogram of forces" as regards the direction of the resultant, prove it for the magnitude of the resultant also.

Forces of 2 P, 3 P, 4 P act at a point in directions parallel to the sides, taken in order, of an equilateral triangle; find their resultant.

2. State and prove the conditions of equilibrium of a system of forces in one plane acting on a rigid body.

3. Find the condition of equilibrium of a heavy body standing on a horizontal plane.

Three uniform rods AB, BC, CD of the same length and weight are rigidly connected at B and C so as to form three sides of a regular hexagon. If AB be placed on a horizontal table, will it be possible to make the system stand with the rods all in the vertical plane through AB?

4. Shew how to graduate the common steelyard.

If the moveable weight be equal to the weight of the beam and if the zero of the graduations bisects the distance between the fulcrum and the point of suspension of the body to be weighed, shew that the first graduation will coincide with the centre of gravity of the beam.

5. Find the relation between the power and the weight in that system of pullies in which all the strings are fastened to the weight, the pullies being supposed weightless.

Shew that this supposition makes the mechanical advantage appear too small.

6. State the laws of friction.

A uniform beam rests against a vertical wall. If the co-efficient of friction for both the ground and the wall be tan ϕ, shew that the beam will slip if the inclination to the vertical be greater than 2ϕ.

7. Shew how to find the time of flight of a projectile and the range on a horizontal plane through the point of projection.

Two perfectly elastic spherical particles are projected in a vertical plane from two points in the same horizontal line, one vertically upwards, the other in such a manner as to impinge obliquely beneath the former with the velocity v at angle 45°, when both are at their greatest height; find the distance between the two points at which they again meet the horizontal line.

If the first particle falls at the same place at which the second would have fallen had there bean no impact, prove that $2v^2 = 9gh$, where h is the height of the point of impact.

8. State the second law of motion, and deduce the equation $P = mf$.

A weight of 100 lbs. is placed on the floor of a lift which is made to ascend with an acceleration of 4 foot-second units until it has acquired a velocity of 20 feet per second, after which it moves uniformly for 5 seconds and is then brought to rest in $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. What pressure will the weight exert on the floor during each of these three stages?

9. Two weights are connected by a string which passes over a smooth fixed pully; find the tension of the string and the acceleration of each weight.

An isosceles right-angled wedge rests with a side containing its right angle on a smooth table; to this angle a string is tied and then passed over a smooth pully at the edge of the table so as to support a weight hanging vertically; if a third weight be put on the hypothenuse of the wedge, and if all the three masses be equal, shew that the acceleration of the wedge is $\frac{2}{15}g$ and that the acceleration of the third weight relative to the summit of the wedge is $\frac{1}{5}g\sqrt{2}$.

10. Define the terms "work" and "energy."

Prove that the work required to draw a heavy body up a rough inclined plane is the same as if the body were drawn along the base, supposed equally rough, and then lifted through the vertical height.

11 If a body moves uniformly in a circle find the resultant force acting on it.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Define *equation of a curve* and shew that every equation of the first degree represents a straight line.

2. Find the equations of the lines which bisect the angles between two given straight lines.

Ex. Write down the equation of the bisector of the angle between the lines $3x + 3y - 7 = 0$, and $5x - 12y + 13 = 0$, in which the origin lies.

3. Shew that the general equation of a straight line passing through the intersection of the straight lines $ax + by + c = 0$, and $a'x + b'y + c' = 0$, is

$$ax + by + c + \lambda(a'x + b'y + c') = 0.$$

Find the equation of that diameter of the circle

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2dx + 2e\,y + f = 0,$$

which passes through the intersection of the two lines.

4. Shew that the polar equation of a circle is $r = c\cos\theta$, a point on the circumference being the origin and a diameter the initial line. Shew also that the equation of the chord joining two points whose angular co-ordinates are α, β is

$$r\cos(\alpha + \beta - \theta) = c\cos\alpha\cos\beta.$$

5. Prove that the locus of a point from which the lengths of the tangents to two circles are in a constant ratio is a circle; and show that the three circles have a common radical axis.

6. Obtain the equation of the tangent at any point of a parabola, and show that it can be reduced to the form

$$x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha + a \tan \alpha \sin \alpha = 0.$$

If p_1, p_2 be the perpendiculars from the vertex and focus on any tangent, then $p_2^2 - p_1 p_2$ is constant.

7. Shew that two tangents can be drawn to an ellipse through any point in its plane and find the equation of the chord which passes through the points of contact.

Two tangents are drawn to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ from a point P intersecting the minor axis in the points T, t so that CT, Ct are in a given ratio k. Prove that the locus of the point P is given by

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1\right) = \left(\frac{k-1}{k+1}\right)^2 \frac{y^2}{b^2}.$$

8. P, D are the extremities of a pair of conjugate diameters of an ellipse. Prove that the difference of the eccentric angles of P and D is a right angle, and find the co-ordinates of D in terms of those of P.

9. Find the equation of an ellipse referred to any pair of conjugate diameters.

10. Find the equation of the tangent at any point of the hyperbola $4xy = a^2 + b^2$.

A, B, C are three points on a hyperbola; C C′ is drawn parallel to one asymptote and meets AB in C′, and BB′ is drawn parallel to the other asymptote and meets AC in B′. Shew that B′C′ is parallel to the tangent at A.

GEODESY.

Examiner—Mr. W. B. Bestic, A. M. I. C. E.

1. What is the representative fraction of a scale? Construct a scale of one mile to one inch showing furlongs, and give its representative fraction.

2. Describe how you would make a survey, with the chain only, of a few fields of which it is required to ascertain the areas. Explain what measures you would take to check the accuracy of the field work. Give a specimen of the field book you would keep.

3. Describe the vernier scale. The limb of a theodolite shows directly to 10′, and the vernier reads to 15″. Sketch and figure the arrangement, and write off any angle from it.

4. Describe the single arc theodolite, and its permanent adjustments.

5. Describe the dumpy level, and its temporary adjustments. Explain the method of observing with a level.

6. What are bench-marks, and check levels? In running the latter, why is it not necessary to measure distances?

7. Show how to lay out a simple curve with one theodolite, and how to check the correctness of the work.

8. Explain how you would fill in the details of a survey by means of a plane table, when the main lines have been fixed trigonometrically.

9. Describe an approximate method of finding the meridian of any station.

10. Show how to find the distance of an inaccessible object on the other side of a stream, using the chain only.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. A copper ball weighing 10 lbs. is taken out of a furnace and plunged into 25 lbs. of water at 0° C., the temperature of the water becomes 30° C. What was the temperature of the furnace? Sp. Ht. Cu. = ·095. A ball of Iron of same weight and in same condition raised the temperature of the water to 34°. What is the specific heat of Iron?

2. Explain clearly the construction of a chronometer balance wheel. Explain also the construction of the gridiron pendulum.

3. When air expands it becomes colder. The explanation formerly given was that expanded air had a greater capacity for heat than unexpanded air. Again when air is mechanically compressed it becomes warmer. This was formerly explained by saying that compressed air had a smaller capacity for heat than uncompressed. Do you agree with the explanation? If not give a more satisfactory one.

4. Explain what is meant by the spheroidal state. How can it be brought about and how is it accounted for?

5. A sample of coal has the following composition per 100 parts · C = 84, H = 3, O = 5, H_2O = 1·5, ash 6 5 parts.

Given that 1 lb C in burning will raise 8080 lbs. of water through 1° C. and that 1 lb H „ „ „ „ 34462 „ „ „ „ „ and that Latent Heat steam = 536 T. U. How many pounds of boiling water will 1 lb of this coal evaporate?

6. Describe Rumford's Photometer and explain clearly the principles on which it is constructed; how many candles are required to produce at a distance of 50 yards the same illuminating effect as one candle at 9 yards?

7. Give a description, and explanation of the formation of a rainbow.

8. Describe the construction of an astronomical refracting telescope. How can achromatism in lenses be obtained?

9. Describe generally the structure of the human eye and compare its action with that of an optical instrument.

10. Describe the principal methods which can be employed in order to obtain a beam of plane polarized light and state the special advantage of each method.

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Examiner—MR. F. J. E. SPRING, L. C. E., M. I. C. E.

1. For quarrying stone describe the process of blasting with ordinary powder. What fuse would you use? What precautions would you take in storing and using the powder? How would you find the right quantity of powder for each blast?

2. If in making mortar good sand is not procurable, why ought a large proportion of the soorkhee to be very finely ground for wet foundation work? And why is rather coarse soorkhee from hard brick the best for work which does not require hydraulic mortar? If you have a good natural hydraulic lime why is clean large grained sand better, if procurable, than ordinary soorkhee?

3. Why would you be more careful to have a good supply of water if building with sandstone than if building with trap? Why ought bricks to be soaked before use and how long would you keep them in water? With a soorkhee and fat lime mortar, or with a sand and hydraulic lime mortar, why should you be most particular in keeping a layer of water on the top of each course of masonry?

4 To test a specimen of limestone, or of kunker, you grind it to powder, and pour dilute nitric acid until it ceases to bubble. What does the acid remove in the shape of gas? What would you expect the residue to consist of? And how would you proceed to roughly analyze the residue so as to judge of hydraulicity?

5. Describe with figured sketches any brick kilns with the construction of which you are acquainted. And say how much fuel you would arrange for, and of what description, for each sort of kiln per lakh of bricks.

6. How would you judge a sample of Portland cement?

7. Give a figured sketch of a perpetual kiln for burning about 200 cubic feet of kunker lime per day. How would you load and work such a kiln, and what proportion of charcoal and kunker would you use?

8. How would you practically test a bit of iron in a lohar's shop, so as to tell whether it was cast iron, wrought iron or steel?

9. Describe how cast iron is got from clay ironstone ore, and how cast iron is turned into wrought iron. What is the meaning of iron being "hot short" and "cold short," and what are the causes of these objectionable qualities?

10. What precautions would you take in storing 10,000 new sâl sleepers from March to October, so as to prevent their splitting in the sun, and to season them as much as possible before use?

11. Describe and sketch a simple and easily made concrete mixer.

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM AND TELEGRAPHY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. Describe the dipping needle. What is the condition of an iron bar when held in the direction of the dipping needle? Explain this. What is the condition of the bar when you reverse it?

2. What do you understand by the terms magnetic polarity and magnetic induction? Give a sketch of the theory of magnetic fluids.

3. Describe the ordinary plate electrical machine and explain the action in working.

4. You are required to make a Leyden jar. How will you proceed? How would you then charge it? Explain fully what occurs during the process of charging and of discharging.

5. Describe some of the forms of lightning conductors. What are the points to be attended to in the protection of a building by a conductor and in the erection of the conductor?

6. Describe the construction of any constant cell giving the reasons for the employment of the several parts.

7. Explain generally the processes that are employed in the electro-deposition of metals.

8. Explain some one form of magneto-electric machine and draw a diagram of it.

9. Describe the construction and method of using a reflecting galvanometer.

10. Describe clearly all the arrangements you would make to set up and work the single-needle telegraph, and explain clearly the principles on which such instruments work. Compare the advantages of the single-needle instrument with those of Morse's instrument.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. The following metals are heated to a high temperature in a current of air, state exactly what will happen, and if any chemical changes ensue, give equations to represent them—Copper, Iron, Mercury, Zinc, Tin, Potassium and Lead.

2. Two substances have the following percentage compositions, state exactly what are their formulæ and give their chemical names. ($Na = 23$; $P = 31$.)

(*a*) $Na = 19{\cdot}17$, $H = 1{\cdot}67$, $P = 25{\cdot}83$, $O = 53{\cdot}33$.
(*b*) $Na = 36\ 51$, $H = 0{\cdot}79$, $P = 24{\cdot}60$, $O = 38{\cdot}10$.

3. What is meant by galvanized iron? State exactly how it can be prepared. Contrast the properties of galvanized iron with those of tin plate.

4. What is the meaning of the term alloy? In what way do the properties of alloys differ from those of pure metals? Discuss the question as to whether alloys are chemical compounds or not.

5. What is the usual composition of the fur or incrustation in a steam boiler? From what source does it come? How can it be prevented?

6. What is the composition and what are the properties of the substance produced by passing electric sparks through dry oxygen? How is its composition proved?

7. How would you prepare chlorine gas, what are its properties and explain its use for bleaching?

8. What are the differences between metals and non-metals? Examine the properties of the following elements with reference to this classification—Arsenic, Tin, Potassium and Iron.

9. From what ore is metallic mercury usually obtained? Describe the usual process employed to extract the metal.

10. 100 Grams of Cu. are heated with 500 Grams H_2SO_4. State precisely what will happen. Cu. = 63·5.

DRAWING.

Examiner—Mr. H. H. Locke.

No inking-in is required in any of the following exercises: only clear, clean, sharp pencil lines. All working lines should be allowed to remain.

1. Make a careful freehand copy of the figure A.

2. Fig. B is the plan of a square prism: sides 2 feet, height 3 feet 3 inches. It is cut by plane represented by the line CD. Draw a front and a side elevation, each shewing the section: that is to say, views in the directions shewn respectively by the two arrows. Scale $\frac{1}{12}$.

3. Make an isometrical drawing of the above-described prism shewing the section. Scale as above.

4. Make a perspective drawing of fig. B of such a size as would fairly fill a quarter of a sheet of foolscap (say a piece of paper 8″ × 6½″). You are at liberty to choose for yourself the point of view, and marks will be awarded according to the skill shewn in so selecting it as to exhibit to the best advantage the form of the object without perspective distortion or other blemish. It is essential that the section be shewn.

3 hours allowed for this paper.

L. E. Examination.
1885.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Define a *differential coefficient*, and starting from your definition, find the differential coefficient of $x \sin (nx + a)$ with respect to x.

Prove the ordinary rule for finding the differential coefficient of the quotient of two functions.

Differentiate $(\cos x)^{\cot^2 x}$ with respect to x, and $\log \dfrac{\sin^{-1} x^n}{1 - x^2}$ with respect to $\sin x$.

2. Prove Leibnitz' theorem for the nth differential coefficient of the product of two functions.

Find the nth differential coefficient with respect to x of $e^{ax} x \log x$.

3. Prove Maclaurin's theorem and expand $\sin^{-1} x$ in ascending powers of x.

4. Find the values of

$$\frac{x \log (1 + x)}{1 - \cos x}, \text{ and } \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x} \text{ when } x = 0.$$

5. Investigate a method of determining the maxima and minima values of a function of one variable.

A cone, of given weight and volume, floats in a given fluid with its vertex downwards; shew that the surface of the cone in contact with the fluid is least, when the vertical angle of the cone is $2 \tan^{-1} \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

6. Integrate the following expressions with respect to x:

(1) $e^{ax} \sin x$, (2) $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$, (3) $\dfrac{1}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$, (4) $\dfrac{1}{(1-x)^2 (1+x^2)}$.

7. Shew that $\displaystyle\int_0^a \phi (x)\, dx = \int_0^a \phi (a - x)\, dx$, and

$$\int_0^{2a} \phi (x)\, dx = \int_0^a \left\{ \phi (x) + \phi (2a - x) \right\} dx.$$

Evaluate (1) $\displaystyle\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^4 x\, dx$, (2) $\displaystyle\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \tan x\, dx$.

8. When the equation of a curve is given in rectangular coordinates shew how to find the length of the curve.

Ex. Find the length of the arc of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ from the vertex to any point on the curve.

9. Find the area included between the curves

$$y^2 = ax^2 \text{ and } x^2 + y^2 - 2ay = 0.$$

10. A quadrant of an ellipse revolves round a tangent at the end of the minor axis of an ellipse; shew that the volume included by the surface formed by the *curve* is $\frac{\pi ab^2}{6}(10 - 3\pi)$.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. State the fundamental property of a fluid and deduce from it the principle of the equal transmission of pressure.

If P be the resultant pressure on the plane ends of a solid cylinder completely immersed in a fluid and Q the resultant pressure on the curved surface, shew that the axis of the cylinder is inclined at an angle $\tan^{-1}\frac{Q}{P}$ to the vertical.

2. Establish the formula $W = g\rho V$.

If $\frac{1}{2}$ be the measure of the acceleration of gravity and 1 that of the density of water, find the units of space and time in order that the formula may give the weight in pounds.

3. Find the pressure at any given depth in a heavy liquid at rest.

Water is poured into a U tube until the legs, which are 15 inches long, are half full. As much oil as possible is then poured into one of the legs. What length of the tube does it occupy, the specific gravity of the oil being .75?

4. Find the centre of pressure of a triangle immersed in a liquid with one side in the surface.

If H be the position of the centre of pressure of a plane area immersed vertically in a fluid when G, the centre of gravity, is at a depth h, and if H′ be its position when the depth has increased to h', prove that $GH' = GH\frac{h}{h'}$.

5. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in a fluid.

If a triangle can float in a fluid with its plane vertical and one side horizontal, shew that it must be isosceles.

6. State the experimental facts, and give the theoretical reasoning from them by which the equation $pv = Rt$ is established, connecting p the pressure, v the volume, and t the absolute temperature of a given quantity of a perfect gas.

7. If a series of heights be taken in arithmetic progression, shew that the densities of the air decrease in geometric progression if the temperature and the force of gravity remain constant, and hence deduce an expression for the difference of the altitudes of two stations.

8. A diving-bell is lowered first into fresh water, and afterwards, to the same depth as before, into salt water. Does the fresh water or the salt water rise the higher in the bell? In which case is the tension of the chain the greater? Give your reasons in each case.

A cylindrical diving-bell is lowered into water until $\frac{3}{4}^{ths}$ of it is filled with water. Shew that, if d be the depth of the top of the bell below the surface, the height of the bell is $4\ (3\ h - d)$, where h is the height of the water barometer.

9. Describe Smeaton's air-pump.

Find the distance of the piston from the top of the cylinder when, during any stroke, the upper valve begins to open; and shew that these distances decrease in geometric progression at every stroke.

10. Explain how the specific gravity of a body heavier than water may be found by means of the hydrostatic balance.

If σ be the specific gravity found by the use of the hydrostatic balance when the specific gravity of the air is neglected, and s be the specific gravity of air relatively to water shew that the error in σ will be $s\ (\sigma - 1)$.

MECHANISM AND THE STEAM ENGINE.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, L. C. E., M. I. C. E.

1. Compare Savery's Engine of 1698 with the modern Pulsometer, and explain the cause of the chief loss of efficiency in both.

2. To what cause do you attribute the great economy which resulted from the addition by Watt of a separate condenser to Newcomen's Engine?

3. What was the limit of pressure per square inch in Savery's and Newcomen's Engines?

4. Mention the principal improvements made by Watt in the Steam Engine.

5. The cylinder of an engine is 12″ diameter, and the piston has a stroke of 15″, compare the *efficiencg* when steam at 100 lbs. pressure is admitted during the whole stroke, and when it is cut off at ⅓rd of the stroke and permitted to expand through the remainder.

6. An engine pumps 7,128,000 gallons of water in a day of 9 hours from a river whose mean water level is 15 feet below the floor of the engine house, to a tank whose mean water level is 35 feet above the floor. What is the *Horse Power?*

7. The same engine burns 2 tons of coal in the same working day, what is its *duty?*

8. What is "lap" and why is it given? Illustrate by sketches. What is "lead" and how is it given? Illustrate by sketches. Why is it desirable that "lead" should be proportionably greater in fast than in slow engines?

9. Describe and illustrate with sketches, and explain the working of,

(*a*) Gifford's Injector.
(*b*) Bourdon's pressure gauge.
(*c*) Stephenson's common link motion.
(*d*) The common pendulum governor.

10. Describe the Indicator, and compare the theoretically perfect indicator *diagram* of a perfect engine with the ordinary *diagram* of say a locomotive engine, illustrating the effect upon the outline of the figure, of *cut off*, *release*, *back pressure*, and *cushioning*. Illustrate also by sketches the difference between the *diagram* of a locomotive engine [illegible] condensing engine, and of a low pressure [illegible] engine?

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GEOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. What are the principal theories which have been put forward as to the probable condition of the earth's interior. Give briefly and generally the arguments in favour of each.

2. Explain and when necessary illustrate by a diagram the terms, Dip, Strike, Faults, Dykes, Contorted-Strata, Outcrop.

3. What do you understand by the term metamorphism? Describe the general characters of metamorphic rocks.

4. What do you understand by the term "glacial period?" What evidence would you consider conclusive as to the previous existence of glaciers, and are there any traces of such a period having existed in India?

5. What is the mineral composition of each of the following substances, Dolomite, Oolite, Olivine, Granite, Talc and Siderite.

6. Describe the general phenomena attending a volcanic eruption, and explain how such phenomena may be accounted for.

7. Give some account of the mode of occurrence of mineral veins. What are the ordinary ways in which the contents of a mineral vein are dispersed.

8. What are the principal minerals of carbornaceous nature, and explain their origin and mode of formation, and the manner in which they occur.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

Examiner—Mr. W. B. Bestic, A. M. I. C. E.

[*You are not to answer more than 8 questions. In assigning marks, credit will be given for neat sketches.*]

1. Give a description of the works that would be necessary for the supply and distribution of filtered water to a town of 50,000 inhabitants, situated on the bank of such a river as the Hooghly, where there is no elevated ground in the neighbourhood.

The following items should be discussed in detail:—(i) The amount of water required: (ii) the filters: (iii) the method of distribution, cast iron pipes being used.

A new cast iron pipe with a slope of 1 in 200 is required to deliver 50,000 gallons of water per hour. Calculate the diameter of the pipe. Sketch the form of joint which would be used for such a pipe.

3. Explain how you would ascertain the flood discharge of a river, to enable you to calculate the waterway of a bridge proposed to be constructed across it.

4. A canal is required to discharge 500 cubic feet per second, the depth of water being 6 feet, and the side slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Assuming a limiting velocity of 3 feet per second, sketch the cross section of the canal and give its slope.

What are the limiting velocities in canals constructed in (*a*) sandy soil, (*b*) ordinary firm loam, and (*c*) brickwork in lime mortar?

5. Sketch the plan and section of a canal lock 100 feet by 16 feet, to be built of brickwork, in ordinary clay. What are the considerations which determine the size of lock chambers?

6. Describe any system of river improvement with which you are acquainted, or which you have studied.

7. Describe the construction of a clay reservoir embankment, the central part of which is composed of a puddle wall. What precautions would you take to ensure the safety of the embankment both during its construction, and afterwards when the reservoir is in use?

8. Enumerate the losses of head in pipes in addition to the loss from the friction of the fluid against the pipe.

9. Describe the turbine or any form of water wheel with which you are acquainted. What advantages does the turbine possess over water wheels? Why is the turbine well adapted to driving electric lighting machinery?

10. A jet impinges on a plane surface at rest in a direction normal to the plane. What is the pressure on the plane?

MINERALOGY AND METALLURGY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. What is meant by isomorphism? Give examples of isomorphous minerals of similar and dissimilar constitution. Make out a list of chemical elements forming isomorphous groups.

2. What is meant by a hemihedral form? Show how hemihedral forms can be produced from the cubic system of crystallography. Explain what is meant by the terms macles or hemitropes.

3. Give a brief outline of the characters you would look for and the tests and experiments you would make (short of performing a chemical analysis) in order to refer a mineral to its class and to ascertain its composition.

4. Name five (5) of the principal oxides found as minerals. Give their mineralogical names, chemical composition, crystalline form and general charactors.

5. Give the chemical composition and, name, crystalline form, and mode of occurrence of the following minerals: antimonite, tourmaline, muscovite, orthoclase, calamine, galena and copper-pyrites.

6. State how different kinds of fuel vary in their heat giving power. Explain generally the differences in the heat yielding capacities of wood, bituminous coal, anthracite and coke and explain for which purposes each fuel is preferable.

7. Describe the Bessemer process of making steel and illustrate your description with sketches.

8. Describe any of the methods employed on a large scale for the extraction of Lead from its principal ore.

9. Describe the process by which copper is extracted from rich copper pyrites, and draw diagrams of the furnaces used.

10. Describe the Belgian process of extracting zinc and draw a diagram of the furnace used.

APPLIED MECHANICS, STRENGTH OF MATERIALS, STABILITY OF STRUCTURES.

Examiner—MR. W. B. BESTIC, A. M. I. C. E.

You are not to answer more than seven questions.

1. Define—elasticity; limit of elasticity; permanent set; strain; stress; and mean fibre.

2. A straight horizontal beam is supported at its extremities, and itself supports a stationary load uniformly distributed over its length. Determine the bending moments, shearing forces, and deflections, due to the load, and sketch the curves of bending moment and shearing force.

3. Calculate the moment of inertia of the double-tee section of a rolled iron beam whose extreme depth is 14 inches, web ½ inch thick, flanges 5 inches wide, and 0·8 inches mean thickness.

Suppose a beam of this section supported at the two extremities of a span 16 feet long, find the weight of a concentrated load at 4 feet from one support, which, neglecting the beam's own weight, will produce the limiting intensity of tensile or compressive stress of 6 tons per square inch.

4. Compare the transverse strength (resistance to flexure) of rectangular and round bars; and shew that in the former the strength varies as the breadth and square of the depth, in the latter as the cube of the diameter.

5. A simple queen truss consists of a tie AB 24 feet long, two sloping struts AE, and FB, a collar EF, 8 feet long, and two queen pieces EC, and FD, 3 feet long. It is supported at A and B, and loaded at C and D by two loads each of 2400 lbs. Find the stress in each bar.

6. Prove that the resistance to torsion of a cylindrical prism is expressed by the equation, $M = \frac{1}{2} \pi q R^3$, where M is the twisting moment, q is the intensity of shearing stress at the circumference of any normal cross section, and R is the radius of the prism.

Calculate the diameter of a round shaft, proper to transmit the action of a force of 100 lbs. applied at the extremity of a lever six feet long keyed on the shaft, the limiting intensity of shearing stress being fixed at 9000 pounds per square inch.

7. Explain the conditions necessary for the stability of a wall or other structure in masonry, and how the condition of strength is combined with those of statical stability.

8. A wall, built of stone weighing 120 lbs. per cub. foot has one side vertical, and the other inclined 1 horizontal to 8 vertical. Its height is 30 feet, and its thickness at the top 3 feet. Find the stress on the two opposite edges of the joint at the top of the footings supposed horizontal.

9. Suppose a horizontal pressure of 100 lbs. per square foot to be applied to the vertical face of the wall in the last question. Given that the condition of stability of position at the top of the footings is that the stress shall be nowhere negative, determine whether that condition is fulfilled by comparison of the external moment with the moment of stability.

10. Explain how the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body under forces acting in one plane are applied in the "method of sections" to determine the stresses in the bars of a braced frame.

11. What are the usual factors of safety for brickwork, timber, cast iron, and wrought iron, in (*a*) tension, and (*b*) compression?

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION AND PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

Examiner—Mr. W. B. Bestic, A. M. I. C. E.

[*You are not to answer more than 8 questions. In assigning marks, credit will be given for neat sketches.*]

1. Sketch the plan, elevation and cross section of a viaduct 100 feet long to carry a road 16 feet wide over a river with a sand and clay bed, in a situation where sâl timber is procurable good and cheap.

2. Write a specification for Portland cement concrete to be used in wet foundations; and explain how you would test the cement.

3. Describe how you would take borings to ascertain the nature of the strata in the bed of a river, in which you wish to put the foundations of a pier.

4. Sketch suitable footings for the walls of a two-storied warehouse in Calcutta, where the bottom of the foundation is 8 feet below ground level. How are the breadths of the footings determined; and what is the limiting pressure per square foot on the soil, generally allowed in Calcutta and its neighbourhood?

5. Describe any system of tramways with which you are acquainted; and discuss the relative advantages of propulsion by animal and steam power.

6. Sketch with dimensions a retaining wall to be built of brick masonry and concrete, to sustain a bank of clay 20 feet high. The foundation is itself clay, and the face of the wall is to batter 1 in 8.

7. Describe the ordinary process of manufacturing pig iron. State the different descriptions of cast iron obtained from the blast furnace, and their respective uses. Do you know any uses to which blast furnace slag can be put?

8. What are the qualities of good building bricks? With what description of lime is it allowable to use slightly underburnt soorkhee?

9. Describe the ordinary pile driving machine.

10. Give a description of any lime kiln with which you are acquainted, and state the amount of fuel required to burn a given quantity of lime therein.

11. Write a specification for a damp-proof floor. The materials available are Portland cement, sand, asphalte, and stone flags.

12. State what you know about the design and erection of lightning conductors.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, L. C. E., M. I. C. E.

1. A road or railway embankment is 20 feet wide on top, and 8 feet high with 2 to 1 slopes. The ground is level, but it is necessary to cross a small channel 12 feet wide, 3 feet deep, with hard clay level bottom and straight sides. Design a 6 foot semicircular arched brick culvert, with invert extending to ends of wings, for this channel; springing of arch to be 2 feet above ground level, or 5 feet above bed level.

2. How many bricks and how much lime and soorkhee would you send out to the site of this culvert (do not estimate in detail, a very rough estimate will be sufficient so that there shall not be more than 10 per cent. material in excess; what remains may be used up in another culvert). Describe with sketches how you would arrange for soaking the bricks and mixing and grinding the mortar.

3. What foundation would you recommend for a pier of a bridge in the middle of a sandy bedded river. The sand is 30 feet deep,

with clay beneath. There are 3 feet of water in the river. Foundation to be brickwork and concrete. Pier above water level will be 20 feet long and 8 feet wide, with semicircular ends. Describe the tools you would send for, for sinking your foundation through the sand and 5 feet into the clay.

4. You have thrown up a bank for a road or railway before the rains, but cannot metal or ballast till after the rains. What shape would you make the top of the bank, and why? If the finished bank had to be 12 feet high, what height would you make it before the rains if the material was (*a*) clay or (*b*) sand? Which do you think would the earthwork contractor prefer, to be paid by the measurement of the borrow pits, or by the measurement of the new bank?

5. In practical plate-laying answer the following questions:

(*a*) The web of a rail is not laid perpendicular, what is this called? What is the reason of it? How is it arranged for with flat-footed rails and transverse sleepers? How much do you slope the rail, and do you slope it inwards or outwards?

(*b*) The pair of rails is not always level transversely; when does this occur? And why? How much is one rail made higher than the other? What is this called?

(*c*) The broad gauge in India is 5′, 6″ and the metre gauge 3′, 3⅜″. Sometimes these gauges are slightly widened in parts of a line. Where is this done? and why?

(*d*) Sometimes when the Assistant Engineer is absent a careless plate-layer allows what is called "*lead*" to occur in his plate-laying. What does this mean and why is it objectionable?

(*e*) All transverse sleepers are not uniformly distant apart, some pairs are put nearer together than others. Which pairs are these, and why?

6. You have been already asked what is "*lead*" in plate-laying, now what is the "*lead*" of a crossing? And how do you calculate it? What space must you allow between the ends of rails in plate-laying, and why?

7. Describe the uses of, and illustrate with sketches the following:—

Switch, crossing, guard rail, distance piece, fishplate, fishbolt, dogspike, chair, key, home signal, distant signal, turntable, traverser, water column, over bridge, under bridge, blind siding, dead buffer, carriage lock, through siding and jim crow.

DRAWING.

Examiner—Mr. H. H. Locke.

No inking-in is required in any of the following exercises: only clear, clean, sharp pencil lines. All working lines should be allowed to remain.

1. Make a careful freehand copy of the figure A,* reducing it by one-third, that is to say, your copy will be two-thirds of the size of the original before you.

* The same figure as figure A used for First Examination.

2. Fig. B is the plan of an octagonal prism drawn to the scale of $\frac{1}{12}$. Its height is 3′ 3″. It is cut by a plane represented by the line CD. Draw a front and a side elevation: that is to say, views in the directions shown respectively by the two arrows.

3. Make an isometrical drawing of the above-described prism shewing the section. Scale $\frac{1}{12}$.

4. Make a perspective drawing of fig. B of such a size as would fairly fill a quarter of a sheet of foolscap (say a piece of paper 8″ × 6½″). You are at liberty to choose for yourself the point of view, and marks will be awarded according to the skill shewn in so selecting it as to exhibit to the best advantage the form of the object without perspective distortion or other blemish. It is essential that the section be shewn.

3 hours allowed for this paper.

L. C. E. Examination.

1885.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Simplify $2\frac{2}{3}$ of $\dfrac{1}{1\frac{1}{3} + \dfrac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}} \div \dfrac{6\frac{2}{3} - 5\frac{4}{5}}{9\frac{3}{4} + 8\frac{2}{3}}$, and $\sqrt{\dfrac{0.\dot{0}\dot{9} \times 0.0625}{0.1\dot{3}\dot{6} \times 0.375}}$.

2. Extract the square root of 30 to three places of decimals.

Find the cost of putting a fence round a square piece of ground, whose area is one acre, at 9 annas per yard.

3. Find the present value of Rs. 3967 due 30 days hence, the rate of interest being 4 per cent.

4. Two men undertake to do a piece of work for Rs. 7. 8 as. One could do it alone in 5 days, the other in 6 days. With the assistance of a boy they finish it in 2 days. How should the money be divided?

5. A man invests Rs. 16753 in 4 per cent. stock at 95 $\frac{3}{16}$, and Rs. 12954 in 6 per cent. stock at 102. What rate of interest will he receive on the whole sum of money invested?

6. Simplify $(a + b + c)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) - \dfrac{(b+c)(c+a)(a+b)}{abc}$;

and find the G. C. M. of $x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 3$ and $2x^4 - x^3 - 5x - 3$.

7. Solve the equations:—(i) $a(x^2 + 1) = x(a^2 + 1)$.

(ii) $\left.\begin{array}{l}\sqrt{x + y} = \sqrt{x} + 1 \\ x - y = 7\end{array}\right\}$.

8. Write down the nth term and the last term of the series $1 + 4 + 7 + 10 +$ &c. continued to $2n + 1$ terms, and shew that if S_1 and S_2 be the sums of the first n and the last n terms respectively, then $S_2 - S_1 = 6\ S$, where S is the sum of the first n natural numbers 1, 2, 3, &c.

9. Insert five geometrical means between 512 and 729.

If one geometrical mean G and two arithmetical means p and q be inserted between two given quantities, shew that

$$G^2 = (2p - q)(2q - p).$$

10. When is one quantity said to vary as another?

If the quantity of water which flows through pipes in a given time vary as the square of their diameters, and two vessels whose contents are in the ratio of 26 to 9 be filled by two pipes respectively in 2 and 13 minutes, compare the diameters of the pipes.

11. Find the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time, and determine for what value of r the number of combinations of $2n$ things taken r together is greatest.

Shew that for this value of r the number of combinations which contains a particular thing is equal to the number of combinations which excludes it.

12. Enunciate the binomial theorem, and prove that the sum of the co-efficients of the odd terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ is equal to the sum of the co-efficients of the even terms. Write down the rth term of $(1 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. ABCD is a parallelogram; E is the middle point of BC; E is joined to A and D, and AE, DC are produced to meet in F. Shew that the triangle DEF is half the parallelogram ABCD.

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

3. A point P is taken in the side AB of the triangle ABC, and circles are described about the triangles APC, BPC. Show that the angle between the straight lines which touch those circles at P is independent of the position of P in AB.

4. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

5. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane, from a given point without it.

6. If the tangent to the parabola at any point P intersect the directrix in in the point Z; then SZ will be at right angles to SP.

7. A diameter of a parabola bisects all chords parallel to the tangent at its extremity.

Through any point on a parabola two chords are drawn equally inclined to the tangent at that point. Shew that their lengths are proportional to the portions of their diameters intercepted between them and the curve.

8. If PN be the ordinate of any point P on an ellipse; prove that

$$PN^2 : AN.\ A'N :: BC^2 : AC^2.$$

Hence shew that the Latus Rectum is a third proportional to the major and minor axes.

9. If CD be conjugate to CP, prove that SP, S'P = CD^2.

10. If a straight line be drawn cutting a hyperbola and its asymptotes, the intercepts between the curve and the asymptotes will be equal.

11. Prove that the area of the triangle formed by the tangent at any point of a hyperbola and the asymptotes is constant.

TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Define the unit of circular measure.

Find the length of the arc of a circle whose radius is 3 feet which subtends at the centre an angle of 40°, having given $\pi = 3.1416$.

2. Find sin 45°, sin 135°, cos 240°, tan 270°. Write down with their proper signs the sines and cosines of 690° and 840°.

3. Prove the formulæ:—(1) $\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$.

$$(2)\ \cos A - \cos B = 2 \sin \frac{B+A}{2} \sin \frac{B-A}{2}.$$

$$(3)\ 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1+\sin A} \pm \sqrt{1-\sin A},$$

and determine the proper signs of the roots in formula (3) when A = 1000°.

4. In any triangle prove that

(1) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2\,bc \cos A$:

(2) $a^2 \cos 2B + b^2 \cos 2A = a^2 + b^2 - 4\,ab \sin A \sin B$.

$$(3)\ \cot \frac{C}{2}\left(1 - \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}\right) = \tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2}.$$

5. Define the characteristic and mantissa of a logarithm.

Given $\log_{10} 5 = .6989700$, $\log_{10} 3 = .4771213$, $\log_{10} 7 = .8450980$; find $\log_{10} 1{\cdot}68$, $\log_{10} \frac{\sqrt[3]{5^2}}{3^5 + 7^2}$, and $\log_{\sqrt{2}} 21$.

6. In the triangle ABC, the side BC = 345, the angle B = 47° 32′ and the angle C = 55° 29′. Find the sides AB, AC correct to 3 places of decimals, having given

L sin 47° 32′ = 9·8678623 ; log 345 = 2·5378191 ;
L sin 55° 29′ = 9·9159069 : log 29176 = 4·4650258 ; diff. for 1 = 148.
L sin 76° 59′ = 9·9886047 ; log 26110 = 4·4169732 ; diff. for 1 = 166.

7. From a point in the circumference of a circle two chords of lengths 9 feet and 12 feet respectively are drawn at right angles to one another. Find (1) the radius of the circle and (2) the area of the smallest segment cut off by these chords.

8. An iron caisson is in the form of a cylinder terminating in a cone. The length of the axis of the cylinder is 150 feet and that of the cone 12 feet, the diameter of the cylindrical part being 18 feet find the number of square feet of sheet-iron required for constructing the caisson.

9. A hemispherical bowl contains some water. The part of the interior surface of the bowl which is dry is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole interior surface and the diameter of the top is 18 inches ; find the quantity of water in the bowl.

10. A tank in the form of an inverted frustum of a pyramid measures 500 feet by 400 feet at the top, and 400 feet by 320 feet at the bottom ; the depth being 12 feet find to the nearest gallon the quantity of water the tank will hold.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Enunciate the proposition called the parallelogram of forces, and, assuming its truth so far as the direction of the resultant is concerned, complete the proof.

Forces of 2 P, 3 P, 4 P act at a point in directions parallel to the sides, taken in order, of an equilateral triangle ; find their resultant.

2. Find the resultant, in magnitude and direction, of two like parallel forces.

3. If a body be placed on a horizontal plane, find the condition that it may stand.

Three uniform rods AB, BC, CD of the same length and weight are rigidly connected at B and C so as to form three sides of a regular hexagon. If AB be placed on a horizontal table will it be possible to make the system stand with the rods all in the vertical plane through AB ?

4. Shew how to graduate the common steelyard.

If the moveable weight be equal to the weight of the beam and if the zero of the graduations bisects the distance between the fulcrum and the point of suspension of the body to be weighed, shew that the first graduation will coincide with the centre of gravity of the beam.

5. Find the relation between the power and the weight in that system of pullies in which each pully hangs by a separate string, the pullies being supposed weightless.

Shew that this supposition makes the mechanical advantage appear too great.

6. State the laws of friction.

Two equal and similar weights connected by a light string rest on a rough vertical circle, the coefficient of friction being tan ϵ. Shew that (there being no friction between the string and the circle) when both weights are on the point of motion, the radius of the circle through the middle point of the string is inclined at an angle ϵ to the vertical.

7. Determine the motion of a heavy particle down a straight line from a given point, and find the locus of its lower extremity when the time of descent is independent of its inclination.

8. Investigate the path of a particle projected in any direction.

A shell is fired from a point with a given velocity vertically upwards, and when it reaches its highest point it explodes, the effect of which is to scatter the fragments of the shell in every possible direction with a certain velocity the same for each fragment. Find the area of the horizontal plane through the point of projection on which the fragments will fall and the time interval between the first and last fragment reaching the plane.

9. State the second law of motion, and deduce the equation $P = mf$.

A balloon ascends with constant acceleration, and reaches a height of 900 feet in one minute. Find the acceleration and shew that a pendulum clock carried with it will gain at the rate of 27·8 seconds per hour.

10. Two weights of 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. are connected by a string which passes over a fixed smooth pully, and are allowed to start from rest. At the end of two seconds the smaller weight suddenly becomes attached to a weight of 1 lb. at rest, and at the end of the next second the pound weight again becomes detached. Find the acceleration during the first two seconds and the positions of all the weights at the end of five seconds from the beginning of the motion.

11. Determine the alteration of motion when two imperfectly elastic balls moving with given velocities impinge directly on one another.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Define a fluid, and the pressure at a point in a fluid.

Describe some method of proving by experiment that any pressure applied to the surface of a fluid is transmitted equally to all parts of the fluid.

2. Find the pressure at any given depth in a heavy liquid at rest.

Water is poured into a U tube until the legs, which are 15 inches long, are half full. As much oil as possible is then poured into one

of the legs. What length of the tube does it occupy, the specific gravity of the oil being ·75 ?

3. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in a fluid.

If a triangle can float in a fluid with its plane vertical and one side horizontal, shew that it must be isosceles.

4. If a series of heights be taken in arithmetical progression, shew that the densities of the air decrease in geometrical progression, if the temperature and the force of gravity remain constant, and hence deduce an expression for the difference of the attitudes of two stations.

5. A diving-bell is lowered first into fresh water, and afterwards, to the same depth as before, into salt water. Does the fresh water or the salt water rise the higher in the bell? In which case is the tension of the chain the greater? Give your reasons in each case.

A cylindrical diving-bell is lowered into water until $\frac{3}{4}$ths of it is filled with water. Shew that if d be the depth of the top of the bell below the surface the height of the bell is $4\ (3\ h - d)$, where h is the height of the water barometer.

6. Explain how the specific gravity of a body heavier than water may be found by means of the hydrostatic balance.

If σ be the specific gravity found by the use of the hydrostatic balance when the specific gravity of the air is neglected, and s be the specific gravity of air relatively to water shew that the error in σ will be s $(\sigma - 1)$.

7. Enunciate the laws of reflexion and refraction of light.

Shew that all external objects would appear compressed within a conical space to an eye under water, and that, beyond this conical space, objects within the water, would be seen by reflexion at the surface of the water.

8. Define the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct reflexion at a spherical surface and determine its position.

A ray from a point Q in the axis of a concave spherical mirror after reflexion at any point R cuts the axis in q, O is the centre of the sphere, and the tangent at R cuts the axis in T, prove that

$$\frac{1}{\mathrm{T}q} + \frac{1}{\mathrm{TQ}} = \frac{2}{\mathrm{TO}}.$$

9. Prove that the axis of a pencil of rays passing through a prism denser than the surrounding medium is turned away from the edge of the prism.

10. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil after direct refraction through a lens, the thickness of which is neglected.

Prove that the magnifying power of a thin double convex lens, the radius of each surface being r, when the space between the lens and an object at distance d is filled with fluid of index μ' is given by

$$\frac{1}{m} = 1 - \frac{d}{r}\,\frac{2\,\mu - \mu' - 1}{\mu'}.$$

11. Describe the construction of the Astronomical Telescope, explaining the ragged edge and its cure: and trace the course of a pencil through the instrument.

SURVEYING.

Examiner—Mr. W. B. Bestic, A. M. I. C. E.

1. Describe step by step how you would make and plot a trigonometrical survey of about three square miles of undulating country.
2. Explain how the interior details of the above survey would be filled in with the help of a theodolite, prismatic compass, and plane table.
3. Describe Gale's traverse system, and the method of plotting by the traverse.
4. In levelling, what allowance is made for errors due to curvature and refraction, and under what circumstances may these allowances be disregarded? Does refraction elevate or depress the apparent place of any object above its real place?
5. Explain the principle of the vernier. The limb of a theodolite shows directly to 20′, and the vernier to 30″. Sketch and figure the arrangement, and write off any angle from it.
6. Describe the pocket sextant, and its chief uses.
7. Define—meridian; latitude and longitude; zenith; and, sensible horizon.
8. What is the variation of the compass? Why does its amount vary at different places? How would you find the variation at any given place?

[*In assigning marks, credit will be given for neat sketches.*]

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. How would you prepare Coal Gas? What products are formed in its manufacture?
2. Give the composition of ordinary mortar, of hydraulic mortar and of Portland cement. Explain how Portland cement is manufactured.
3. A mixture of 400 C. C. of H and 150 C. C. of O is exploded, the gas being measured at 750 m. m. and 27° C.; what weight of water will be formed?
4. What are the principal ores of tin and how can the metal be extracted?
5. 1 Gallon of water contains in solution—3 grains $Na_2 SO_4$, 10 grains $Ca CO_3$ (as $Ca H_2 (CO_3 CO_3)$ 5 grains $Mg SO_4$ and 3 grains $Ca SO_4$, what will be its total and permanent hardness?

The questions on Heat were the same as those set for the F. E. Examination (see page cxciv).

The Paper and Examiner in Hydraulic Engineering were the same as those for the L. E. Examination (see page ccii).

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. What is meant by isomorphism? Give examples of isomorphous minerals of similar and dissimilar constitution. Make out a list of chemical elements forming isomorphous groups.

2. What is meant by a hemihedral form? Show how hemihedral forms can be produced from the cubic system of crystallography. Explain what is meant by the terms macles or hemitropes.

3. Give a brief outline of the characters you would look for and the tests and experiments you would make (short of performing a chemical analysis) in order to refer a mineral to its class and to ascertain its composition.

4. Name five (5) of the principal oxides found as minerals. Give their mineralogical names, chemical composition, crystalline form and general characters.

5. Give the chemical composition and, name, crystalline form, and mode of occurrence of the following minerals: antimonite, tourmaline, muscovite, orthoclase, calamine, galena and copper-pyrites.

6. Explain the composition of the atmosphere. What is the vapour atmosphere and what is its effect on heat rays passing from the sun to the earth and from the earth to space?

7. Describe the effect of the removal of forests and the drainage of land on the rainfall of a district.

8. What is meant by the snow line of mountains—on what conditions does its height depend? Why do glaciers descend below the snow line?

9. Describe the phenomena of hot springs. Explain the theories which have been proposed to account for the spasmodic action of geysers?

10. Describe the Indian monsoons and their causes.

The Paper and Examiner in Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures were the same as those for the L. E. Examination (see page cciii).

The First Paper and Examiner in Practice of Building were the same as those for the L. E. Examination (see page cciv).

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

Second Paper.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, L. C. E., M. I. C. E.

1. What would be the thickness at the crown of a brick arch 60 feet span and 20 feet rise, the roadway overlying the arch being one foot thick above the extrados, and the whole roadway, arch, spandrils and spandril filling being supposed to be the same weight per cubic foot as brick work?

2. What is the use of the suspension rods and bond rings used in well sinking for the foundation of a bridge? Describe how you would proceed to get a well straight which had got out of plumb after being sunk ten feet, there being 30 feet more to sink.

3. What is damp proof course?

4. Describe the different materials for roof covering with which you are acquainted, and the methods of applying them, and explain the relative advantages of each in different circumstances as regards climate.

5. Explain carefully why it is most necessary to keep masonry thoroughly wetted, and how would you arrange so as to ensure this being done when your men leave their work for a day?

6. Explain how you arrange for putting the necessary camber into a lattice girder which you had to rivet up; the girder being heavy sinks upon its scaffolding a good deal while it is being rivetted, and the camber must be constantly attended to.

7. You are rivetting up four or five thickness of plates, (say for the bottom boom of a girder) and the holes which have been previously drilled do not quite come together; why in this case is ryming better than drifting?

8. Describe a method of lowering the centres of a 20 feet arch.

9. What is the Bessemer Process of making steel?

10. Write a specification for coursed rubble masonry. Materials available are a sandstone which comes out in layers 9″ thick, soorkhee, and a fat stone lime, and water.

The Paper and Examiner in Roads and Railways were the same as those for the L. E. Examination (see page ccv).

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, L. C. E., M. I. C. E.

1. Give the botanical names, and the principal uses in carpentry of the following trees, and describe their principal qualities. Babool, Jack, Mahawa, Cottonwood, Dhak, Toon, Deodar, Sissoo, Peepul, Mango, Cheer, Sal, Imlee, Teak, Ber.

2. Uneducated carpenters in Darjeeling construct a roof in the following manner: they lay a strong beam, say 14″ deep and 8″ thick from wall to wall, say 20 feet span. Then in the middle of this horizontal beam they erect a perpendicular post, say 8 feet high. (This post is not connected with the beam in any way except that it is morticed into it to keep it upright.) Then they lay rafters sloping so as to rest on the top of the perpendicular part at one end, and on the walls at the other end. Explain clearly why this is a very bad construction, and sketch the right way of doing it.

3. Design a centering for a 20 foot arch. You have no timber that you can use except a lot of old sleepers 10 feet × 10″ × 5″ which you can cut up as much as you like. The main frames of the centering may be 5 feet apart, (which means that if the arch is 30 feet long you will want 7 main frames).

4. Explain, illustrating with sketches, the ordinary fast and loose pulley arrangement for stopping and starting a lathe.

5. Explain fully, and illustrate with sketches, the arrangement and action of Weston's patent differential block, which is in common use on all engineering works.

6. Describe and illustrate Watt's parallel motion.

7. Describe and illustrate Stephenson's link motion, and explain what is the objection to it which has led to the invention of other link motions.

8. What is the relative angular position of the line passing through the centre of the main axle and the centre of the eccentric, and the line passing through the centre of the main axle and the centre of the crank, and why are not these two lines parallel? This question refers to the valve motion of a steam engine.

9. Describe and illustrate how from a source of motion revolving continuously in one direction we can get a reversing motion, (*a*) by means of open and crossed belts, (*b*) by means of gearing.

10. A lathe has a leading screw of four threads to one inch. You have let your theodolite fall, and have broken one of the foot-screws, which had 45 threads to the inch. The set of change wheels of the lathe go up from 20 to 30 one tooth at a time, from 30 to 50 two teeth at a time, from 50 to 100 five teeth at a time. How would you arrange the chain of wheels to cut the 45 threads upon a new screw? The mistries at the lathe can cut the screw all right, but an engineer must arrange the change wheels.

11. Sketch some scarf joints for lengthening timbers.

12. Sketch the joint which a kingpost makes with a tie beam, the kingpost is 8″ × 6″ and the tie beam 12″ × 6″.

The Paper and Examiner in Drawing were the same as those for the L. E. Examination (see page ccvi).

Tagore Law Examination.

Examiner—Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B. L.

1. Explain the terms composing the expression "Joint Hindu Family."
2. What is a Gotra? What probable connection is there between it and the modern Joint Hindu Family?
3. What is meant by a managing member? How far is he accountable to the other members?
4. Who are the disqualified members of a family? What is meant by a "fallen man"?
5. What is the general rule with regard to the right to maintenance as vested in the members of a Joint Hindu Family?
6. Under what circumstances is the husband exempt from maintaining his wife?
7. State the effect of Giridhari Lall's case upon the law of the Joint Family.
8. What is the general rule as to properties acquired by a single member being not liable to be shared with the coparceners?

Examiner—Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B. L.

1. Describe the position of slaves in the ancient Hindu family.
2. How far back can the principle of female exclusion be traced in the ancient Hindu Laws?
3. What indications are there in the ancient Hindu Law of a patriarchal state of society?
4. What is a hereditary trade? What is the law as to the liabilities arising in the course of conducting such a trade?
5. Distinguish between the father's powers as they are under the Dáyabhága and as they are under the Mitákshará.
6. What do you mean by legal and moral obligations, as they are understood under the Hindu Law?
7. Who is Jagannatha? What is his position as an authority of Hindu Law?
8. What course ought a widowed member of a Joint Hindu Family to adopt in order to render her maintenance secure?

M. A. Examination.

1885.

ENGLISH DRAMA.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

1. Show by reference to their work what that something was which was possessed in common by Bacon, Hooker, Shakespeare, as representatives of the scientific movement, the ecclesiastical movement, and the drama of the period in which they lived.

2. Shakespeare's "series of dramatic writings is one long study of self-control:" illustrate this statement. Compare the language and style of *Lucrece* with the language and style of Shakespeare's later plays as evidence of his growth in thought and imagination.

3. Trace the development of Shakespeare's humour by a brief notice of the humorous characters depicted by him at different stages of his dramatic career.

4. *Richard the Second* was pronounced by S. T. Coleridge to be the finest of Shakespeare's purely historical plays: on what grounds do you suppose him to have formed this estimate? For what reasons were certain portions of the play not published in the original edition?

5. What reasons have been brought forward for supposing that the character of Falstaff was drawn from a real personage? How does Sir Hugh Evans criticise Pistol's diction? With whom is Justice Shallow identified? Specify the points of resemblance. Quote from Ben Jonson a passage which helps to fix the date of the Second Part of *Henry the Fourth*. To what historical events is there allusion in the line

Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds?

6. Adduce internal evidence (not metrical) as to the date of *As You Like It*. A critic has remarked, "*As You Like It* was one of the earliest attempts of the poet to control the dark spirit of melancholy in himself, by a process which a great writer has described as hopeless, that of thinking it away:" discuss this opinion. To which of Ben Jonson's characters has Jaques been likened? What tradition is there as to Shakespeare having acted in *As You Like It*? Refer to distinct notices of his acting.

7. What portions of *Cymbeline* are probably spurious? Give reasons for your answer. Compare *Cymbeline* with Shakespeare's latest plays, more especially *The Winter's Tale*, as to the tone generally and as to particular incidents. Point out a resemblance between the song in *Cymbeline* and one of Shakespeare's Sonnets.

8. Explain whatever needs explanation in the following passages:—

(a) The thorny point
Of base distress hath ta'en from me the show
Of smooth civility: yet I am inland bred
And know some nurture.

(b) My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that which here stands up
Is but a quintain, a mere lifeless block.

(c) Upon remainder of a dear account.

(d) Steel my lance's point
That it may enter Mowbray's waxen coat.

(e) Landlord of England art thou now, not king:
Thy state of law is bond slave to the law.

(f) And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of durance?

(g) I have removed Falstaff's horse and he frets like a gummed velvet.

(h) All furnished, all in arms;
All plumed like estridges that with the wind
Bated like eagles having lately bath'd.

Mention various readings in these lines.

(i) I was never manned with an agate till now.

(j) He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame cheater i' faith,

(k) 'A would have clapped i' the clout at twelve score.

(l) Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.

(m) The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature.

(n) I do extend him, sir, within himself,
Crush him together rather than unfold
His measure duly.

Illustrate the word "crush" here.

(o) Never saw I figures
So likely to report themselves; the cutter
Was as another nature, dumb; outwent her
Motion and speech left out.

What various suggestions have been made as to the punctuation of the third line of this passage? Give the grammatical construction of the words "so likely to report themselves."

(p) I love and hate her, for she's fair and royal,
And that she hath all courtly parts more exquisite
Than lady, ladies, woman; from every one
The best she hath, and she, of all compounded,
Outsells them all.

Illustrate this passage by quotations from *The Tempest* and *As You Like It.*

(q) Great men,
That had a court no bigger than this cave,
That did attend themselves, and had the virtue
Which their own conscience seal'd them—laying by
The nothing-gift of differing multitudes—
Could not out-peer these twain.

9. Sketch the character of Cloten. Compare Mrs. Quickly with the Hostess of Eastcheap. In what ways does Shakespeare vary the monotony of the ordinary line in blank verse? Give a few examples.

10. For what reasons does the *Rehearsal* hold an important place in English Literature? Give an account of its scheme, and mention any other similar works.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

1. In what particular did Chaucer and Gower differ from the other chief writers of their time, and how did this difference affect their language? Point out the various ways in which French influence is seen in Chaucer. What does he say of rhyme? In which of the old English dialects does Chaucer write? Mention a peculiarity of that dialect: does Chaucer afford any instances of it?

2. State what you know of the two great Italian writers to whom Chaucer may be supposed to be indebted. What was the occasion of his visit to Italy? In what respect was the scheme of the *Canterbury Tales* a borrowed one, and in what special point did it differ from its pattern? Where in the poem is Chaucer supposed to have described himself?

3. Specify the different sources from which the final *e* in Chaucer arises, and quote lines containing instances in every case. In what words is the final *e* not sounded? What are Chaucer's usages as to the second person plural and the imperative mood?

4. Put into modern prose:

(*a*) He was schort schuldred, broad, a thikke knarre,
Ther was no dore that he wolde heve of harre,
Or breke it at a rennyng with his heed.
His heed as eny sowe or fox was reed,
And therto brood, as though it were a spade.
Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A werte, and theron stood a tuft of heres,
Redde as the bristles of a sowes eeres
His nose-thurles blake were and wyde.
A sword and bokeler baar he by his side,
His mouth as wyde was as a gret forneys,
He was a jonglere and a golyardeys.

(*b*) What wolt thou sayn? Thou wistest not yit now
Whether sche be a womman or goddesse.
Thyn is affecoioun of holynesse,
And myn is love, as to a creature;
For which I tolde the myn adventure
As to my cosyn, and my brother sworn.
I pose, that thou lovedest hire biforn;
Wost thou nat wel the olde clerkes sawe,
That who schal yeve a lover eny lawe,

Love is a gretter lawe, by my pan,
Ther may be yeve to eny erthly man?
Therefore posityf lawe, and such decré
Is broke alway for love in ech degree.

5. Criticize Elwin's estimate of the *Essay on Criticism*. What was the original scheme of the *Moral Essays*? For what reason did Pope depose Theobald from his unenviable supremacy in the *Dunciad* in favour of Cibber? Show that that substitution was not a successful one.

6. Give a summary of the causes which, according to Pope, hinder a true judgment of poetry. What virtues does Pope impute to the ancients as critics? Describe the character of Wharton as drawn by Pope and by Horace Walpole. How is the false taste of magnificence depicted in the *Moral Essays*?

7. Write notes explanatory of the sense of the following lines or of the allusions contained in them:—

(*a*) They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own stale nonsense which they ne'er invent.

(*b*) Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would start up from the dead.

(*c*) 'Mercy!' cries Helluo, 'mercy on my soul!
Is there no hope? Alas! then bring the jowl.'

(*d*) What can they give? To dying Hopkins heirs?
To Chartres vigour? Japhet nose and ears?

(*e*) Who flings most filth, and wide pollutes around
The stream, be his the Weekly Journals bound;
A pig of lead to him who dives the best;
A peck of coals apiece shall glad the rest.

(*f*) Mad Mathesis alone was unconfined,
Too mad for mere material chains to bind;
Now to pure space lifts her ecstatic stare;
Now running round the circle, finds it square.

8. In what respect does the plan of the Fourth Canto of *Childe Harold* differ from that of the other Cantos? Give a brief description of the social and political condition of Venice at the time Byron wrote. What intention as to the scope of the Canto did Byron find it necessary to abandon, and for what reasons? Write a historical note on the lines:

The Suabian sued, and now the Austrian reigns—
An Emperor tramples where an Emperor knelt.

9. Annotate the following lines:—

(*a*) The Bucentaur lies rotting unrestored,
Neglected garment of her widowhood.

(*b*) He arose
To raise a language, and his land reclaim
From the dull yoke of her barbaric foes.

(*c*) But Arno wins us to the fair white walls
Where the Etrurian Athens claims and keeps
A softer feeling for her fairy halls.

(*d*) A young Aurora of the air,
The nympholepsy of some fond despair.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

1. State what is known of the life and writings of Stephen Gosson. Gosson ascribes the profligacy of his age to the theatres; Froude ascribes it to the unsettlement of men's principles by the extreme reformers: which of these views would you accept? Argue from quotations whether Gosson is to be regarded as a sober moralist or as a puritan rigorist.

2. Write notes in explanation of the following passages:—

(*a*) He that compareth our instruments, with those that were used in ancient times, shall see them agree like Dogges and Cattes, and meete as jump as Gormans lippes.

(*b*) Thus sith I have in my voyage suffered wrack with Ulysses, and wringing wet scrambled with life to the shore, stand from me Nausicaa with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forhead, and with sweet springs wash away the salt froath that cleaves too my soule.

(*c*) Common Bowling Allyes are privy Mothes, that eat uppe the credite of many idle Citizens.

(*d*) Every Duns will be a Carper, every Dick Swash a common Cutter.

(*e*) Lyons folde up their nailes, when they are in their dennes for wearing them in the earth and neede not.

3. Write a short critique on Sir T. Browne's English in reference to three points: his vocabulary; the character of his sentences; his style generally as compared with the best prose of the Elizabethan age and with that of his own contemporaries.

4. Explain what is necessary in the following passages:—

(*a*). The sepulchral lamps speak nothing less than sepulture, and in their literal draughts prove often obscene and antick pieces.

(*b*) There is scarce any philosopher but dies twice or thrice in Laertius; nor almost any life without two or three deaths in Plutarch; which makes the tragical ends of noble persons more favourably resented by compassionate readers who find some relief in the election of such differences.

(*c*). The particulars of future beings must needs be dark unto ancient theories, which Christian philosophy yet determines but in a cloud of opinions.

5. Put the following passage into modern English:—

No lamps, included liquors, lacrymatories, or tear bottles, attended these rural urns, either as sacred unto the *manes*, or passionate expressions of their surviving friends. While with rich flames and hired tears, they solemnized their obsequies, and in the most lamented monuments made one part of their inscriptions. Some find sepulchral vessels containing liquors, which time hath incrassated into jellies. For, besides these lacrymatories, notable lamps, with vessels of oils, and aromatical liquors, attended noble ossuaries; and some yet retaining a vinosity and spirit in them, which, if any have tasted, they have far exceeded the palates of antiquity. Liquors not to be computed by years of annual magistrates, but by

great conjunctions and the fatal periods of kingdoms. The draughts of consulary date were but crude unto these, and Opimian wine but in the must to them.

6. What are the allusions in the following sentences :—

(*a*) Before Plato could speak, the soul had wings in Homer.

(*b*) Adversity stretcheth our days, misery makes Alcmena's nights.

(*c*) But in this latter scene of time, we cannot expect such mummies unto our memories, when ambition may fear the prophecy of Elias, and Charles the Fifth can never hope to live within two Methuselahs of Hector.

7. How does Mill distinguish between that part of a man's life which concerns himself only and that which concerns others? On what grounds does he assert that each individual man should be free to form and express opinions? Does he, so far as you can see, teach "the right of the mere doing as one likes, of affirming oneself and oneself just as it is"?

8. Explain and examine the following assertions :—

(*a*) In the morality of the best pagan nations, duty to the state holds even a disproportionate place; in purely Christian ethics that great department of duty is scarcely noticed or acknowledged.

(*b*) No government by a democracy or by a numerous aristocracy ever did or ever could rise above mediocrity.

(*c*) Europe, notwithstanding its noble antecedents and its professed Christianity, is in danger of becoming another China.

9. What according to Taine are the proper and distinctive gifts of Latin and of Teutonic literature? To which class do the writings of Ben Jonson belong? How is this illustrated by the creation and evolution of the characters of his dramas? Cite any examples that occur to you, and quote the lines in which he announces the object of his plays.

10. Give Taine's estimate of the characters of Falstaff, Desdemona, Imogen, Coriolanus, Macbeth, and Hamlet.

11. From what sources did Milton derive his character of Satan? In what characters of later English literature may similar features be found?

12. Describe briefly the following works, giving the names of the authors and mentioning political events in which any of those authors took part: *The Hind and Panther; The Beggar's Opera; Drapier's Letters; Essay on Criticism; Amelia; Sir Charles Grandison; The Epicurean; Rasselas; Humphrey Clinker.*

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. "The great man is a force of nature." Explain Fichte's conception of a divine idea in progressive manifestation in the world; and indicate the principles underlying Carlyle's exposition of the function of great men. Are these principles consistent with his estimate of his Catholic, Protestant, and Puritan heroes?

2. "The degree of vision that dwells in a man is the correct measure of the man." "What the thinker says, all men were not far from saying, were longing to say." Explain these propositions in such a way as to indicate the great man's relation to and limitation by the existing social status.

3. Elucidate the following extracts:

a. I know no better definition of duty than this, of co-operating with the real tendency of the world.

b. For very magnitude of meaning he cannot get himself articulated into words.

c. How many *pented bredds* pretending to be real, are fitter to swim than to be worshipped!

d. He who discerns nothing but mechanism in the universe, has in the fatalest way missed the secret of the universe.

e. They are all as bank-notes, these social dignitaries, all representing gold;—and several of them, alas, always are forged notes.

4. Reproduce De Quincey's remarks on the Roman method of colonisation; and on the distribution of the provinces between the Emperor and the Senate. Reproduce his strictures on Gibbon's exposition of the decline of the Roman empire.

5. Write notes on the following passages:

a. Like the poor malefactor, with whose struggles Prior has so atrociously amused himself, he often took his leave but was loath to depart.

b. Juvenal is to be understood more literally than it is sometimes supposed, when he complains that long before his time the Orontes had mixed its impure waters with those of the Tiber.

c. Agrippina, anticipating tricks of this kind, had armed her constitution against them, like Mithridates.

d. And now came the memorable scandal of putting up the empire to auction.

e. In the phrase of modern auctioneers, he gave up the beasts to slaughter without reserve.

6. Describe the particular type of English character that found expression in the Edinburgh Review. Point out the speculative and spiritual shortcomings of that type of character. State what you know of Horner, Jeffrey, and Sidney Smith.

7. Paradise Lost "proves nothing." It fails to satisfy the religious sense, in its attempt to justify the ways of Providence. Explain this proposition in detail.

8. Write notes on the following extracts:

a. As for Lord Eldon, it is the most difficult thing in the world to believe that there ever was such a man.

b. The wish to call down fire from heaven is rarely absent in a pure zeal for a pure cause.

c. The knack in style is to write like a human being. Some think they must be wise, some elaborate, some concise: Tacitus wrote like a pair of stays; some startle as Thomas Carlyle, or a comet inscribing with his tail.

d. The invective of Lucretius is truer than the placid patronage of the divine. Let us admire Liberals in life, but let us keep no terms with Paleyans in speculation.

e. This is what Dr. Ulrici thinks of Shakespeare; but what would Shakespeare have thought of Dr. Ulrici?

9. Sketch the plot of Silas Marner in such a way as to trace the development of the character of Silas out of particular dispositions in interaction with his circumstances and social environment.

10. Give a careful explanation of the following passages:

a. There is hardly a servant-maid in these days who is not better informed than Miss Nancy; yet she had all the essential attributes of a lady.

b. I never threw a horse down in my life. If I had, I might ha' whistled for another, for *my* father was not quite so ready to unstring as some other fathers I know of. But they must turn over a new leaf,—*they* must. What with mortgages and arrears, I'm as short o' cash as a roadside pauper. And that fool Kimble says the newspaper's talking about peace. Why, the country wouldn't have a leg to stand on. Prices 'ud run down like a jack, and I should never get my arrears, not if I sold all the fellows up.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. State the characteristics of the polysynthetic, isolating, agglutinative, and inflectional forms of speech. Mention the groups of languages exhibiting these several forms.

Examine the nature of the Indo-European and Semitic flections.

2. Taking names of kindred and of things of daily life, illustrate Grimm's law of the interchanges of sound in the several Indo-European dialects. Mention the physical causes to which these interchanges have been ascribed.

Describe the social state of the primitive Indo-European tribes as inferred from linguistic data.

3. Elucidate the following positions:

a. Language is no test of race, but only of social contact.

b. The changes that take place in language are due partly to imitation, partly to the desire of clearness or emphasis, and partly to the principle of least effort.

c. Three-fourths of our language may be said to consist of worn-out metaphors.

d. Sound etymology has nothing to do with sound.

e. The mythopœic age is a particular period in the growth of language.

4. Exhibit in a tabular statement the relationship of the several Teutonic languages.

Prove from facts of language that the population of the Low-German settlements in Britain remained largely Celtic.

Point out the foreign influences operative on the Low-German dialects before the Norman Conquest. Indicate the extent of the Danish settlements in England.

Mention the principal Latin, Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, and Danish elements in the names of rivers, hills, towns, and villages in England. Mention English and Scottish surnames of Scandinavian origin.

5. State the five periods of growth through which the English language has passed. Indicate the characteristics of each period as regards structure and vocabulary.

Exemplify the structural forms of the fourth period from the writings of Wycliffe and Chaucer; and those of the opening of the fifth period from the English Bible and Shakespeare.

6. Write historical and linguistic notes on the following words—Alms, book, bridegroom, causeway, constable, country, daisy, dandelion, dimity, forest, gossip, husband, jaundice, king, lammas, law, malady, monkey, orchard, palfrey, paper, parchment, peculiar, riches, sheriff, ship, silly, slave, starve, town, vessel, walnut, wheat, Yorkshire.

7. Translate into modern English—

a. Ælc thæra the pas min word gehierth, and tha wyrcth, bith gelic thæm wisan were, se his hus ofer stan getimbrode. Tha com thær regen and micel flod, and thær bleowon windas, and ahruron on thæt hus, and hit na ne feoll: sothlice hit wæs ofer stan getimbrod.

b. And thy ilcan geare Æthelstan cyning and Ealhhere dux micelne here ofslogon æt Sandwic on Cent; and nigon scipu gefengon, and tha othru gofliemdon; and hæthne menn ærest ofer winter sæton.

c. Tha gewende se ærendraca on-weg, and gemette be wege thone wælhreowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde fuse to Eadmunde, and sægde thæm arleasan hu him geandwyrd wæs.

8. Translate into Anglo-Saxon—

So the servants of the householder came and said unto him, Sir, didst thou not sow good seed in thy field? from whence then hath it tares? He said unto them, An enemy hath done this. The servants said unto him, Wilt thou then that we go and gather them up? But he said, Nay; lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest: and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

One subject only to be treated.

1. The English language as influenced by the invention of printing, the revival of letters, and the reformation.

2. Historical and physical investigators unjust to each other's methods and pursuits.

3. The nature and causes of the many-sided enterprise of the English people in the Elizabethan age.

4. Reverence for authority due from the individual to the community, and from the present generation to the past.
5. "I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs.
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns."

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Mr. G. Thibaut, Ph. D.

Veda, Comparative Grammar.

1. Translate into English:

अबुध्ने राजा वरुणो वनस्योर्ध्वं स्तूपं ददते पूतदक्षः ।
नीचीनाः स्थुरुपरि बुध्न एषामस्मे अन्तर्निहिताः केतवः स्युः ॥ ७ ॥
उरुं हि राजा वरुणश्चकार सूर्याय पन्थामन्वेतवा उ ।
अपदे पादा प्रतिधातवेऽकरुतापवक्ता हृदयाविधश्चित् ॥ ८ ॥
शतं ते राजन् भिषजः सहस्रमुर्वी गभीरा सुमतिष्टे अस्तु ।
बाधस्व दूरे निर्ऋतिं पराचैः कृतं चिदेनः प्र मुमुग्ध्यस्मत् ॥ ९ ॥
अमी य ऋक्षा निहितास उच्चा नक्तं ददृश्रे कुह चिद्दिवेयुः ।
अदब्धानि वरुणस्य व्रतानि विचाकशच्चन्द्रमा नक्तमेति ॥ १० ॥
तत्त्वा यामि ब्रह्मणा वन्दमानस्तदा शास्ते यजमानो हविर्भिः ।
अहेळमानो वरुणेह बोध्युरुशंस मा न आयुः प्र मोषीः ॥ ११ ॥
तदिन्नक्तं तदिवा मह्यमाहुस्तदयं केतो हृद आ वि चष्टे ।
शूनःशेपो यमह्वद्गृभीतः सो अस्मान् राजा वरुणो मुमोक्तु ॥ १२ ॥

2. Write grammatical notes on the forms

स्थः, अन्वेतवै, ददृश्रे, कुह, विचाकशत्, मोषीः, अकृत, गृभीतः,

3. Shortly tell in Sanskrit the legend of Sunaḥśepa. Indicate the chief sources of that legend,
4. Contrast the position Varuṇa holds in the Veda with that occupied by him in the later Hindú Pantheon. Is Varuṇa's name met with in the mythology of any cognate race?
5. Write grammatical and explanatory notes on the words underlined in the following passeges:

1. अह्रयमिन्द्र ते गिरः 2. अपावरद्भिरो विलम् 3. आ ला कण्वा अहूषत 4. अपां नपातमवसे 5. सं नु वोचावह पुनः 6. चनो धाः सहस्रिणो रयीणाम् 7. ये शुभ्राः घोरवर्पसः सुक्षत्रासो रिशादसः ।

6. Re-write the following extract in modern Sanskrit:

सुरूपकृत्नुमूतये सुदुघामिव गोदुहे। जुहूमसि द्यवि द्यवि ॥ १ ॥
उप नः सवना गहि सोमस्य सोमपाः पिब। गोदा इद्रेवतो मदः। २ ॥
अथा ते अन्तमानां विद्याम सुमतीनां। मा नो अति ख्य आ गहि ॥३।
परेहि विग्रमस्तृतमिन्द्रं पृच्छा विपश्चितं। यस्ते सखिभ्य आ वरम् ॥ ४ ॥
उत ब्रुवन्तु नो निदो निरन्यतश्चिदारत। दधाना इन्द्र इद्दुवः ॥ ५ ॥

7. *a.* What are the different forms used in the Veda with infinitival meaning?

b. What do you know about the formation and the function of the subjunctive mood (Let) in the Veda?

8. Give a short account of the sacrificial performances with which the hymns of the Rigveda were connected. Briefly note—in due order—the treatises from which our knowledge of the Vedic ritual is derived.

9. दावपवीरहिगोपा अतिष्ठन्निरुद्धा आपः पणिनेव गावः।
अपां बिलमपिहितं यदासीद्वृत्रं जघन्वां अप तद्ववार ॥

Explain.—What interpretations have ancient Hindu and modern European interpreters given of Indra's fight with *Vṛitra?*—What is the position of the *Paṇi* in the *Ṛigveda?*

10. Comparative philologists in classifying languages look chiefly to similarities of grammatical structure. Discuss the reasons for this procedure.

11. Which of the so-called Indo-European languages is most nearly allied to Sanskrit? Illustrate your answer by quoting pertinent grammatical forms and words.

12. What is understood by phonetic decay? Illustrate your answer by examples taken from *Prâkrit* and the modern vernaculars of India. Can you point out traces of phonetic decay in Vedic and classical Sanskrit?

13. Quote—from any European languages with which you may be acquainted—words etymologically connected with देव, वेद, अग्नि, मर्त्य, धूम, दृक, श्रवः, मनः, उषाः, ऋत, आशु अहि, सर्व।

14. Discuss the various moods and tenses of the English substantive verb (to be) from the point of view of Comparative Philology.

15. What constitutes the chief mark of distinction between the roots of the Indo-European on the one and the Semitic languages on the other hand?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

The Upanishad.

1. How are the *Upanishads* related to the *Vedas?* What is their subject-matter? What is the etymological meaning of the name? What is the chief object of the *Upanishads?* How far is this object kept in view in the *Chhándogya Upanishad?* Enumerate the *Upanishads* that are generally accepted as such. How does *Sankarácharya* prove that the *Upanishads* do not invalidate or weaken the authority of the ceremonial portion (कर्मकाण्ड) of the Vedas?

2. देवासुरा ह वै संयेतिरे उभये प्राजापत्यास्तत्र देवा उद्गीथमाजह्रुरनेनैनानभिभविष्याम इति। ते ह नासिक्यं प्राणमुद्गीथमुपासाञ्चक्रिरे तं हासुराः पाप्मना विविधुः तस्मात्ते नोभय जिघ्रति सुरभि च दुर्गन्धि च पाप्मना ह्येष विद्धः।

Explain the above passage. Notice any archaic forms in the above, and give their equivalents in modern Sanskrit. Is there anything in the passage that contradicts the popular notion regarding the eternity of the Vedas? Discuss the question in all its bearings.

3. समान त एवायञ्चासौ चोष्णोऽयमुष्णोऽसौ स्वर इतीममाचक्षते स्वर इति प्रत्यास्वर इत्यमुं तस्माद्वा एतमिममुमुद्गीथमुपासीत।

Give the substance of the above passage.

4. ओमित्येतदक्षरमुपासीतोमिति ह्युद्गायति तस्योपव्याख्यानं।

Why is this repeated in the 4th खण्ड of the *Chhándogya* when it occurs at the very beginning of the *Upanishad?* How would you reconcile this passage with the following condemnation of प्रतीकोपासना?

समस्तस्य खलु साम्न उपासनं साधु यत् साधु तत् सामेत्याचक्षते यदसाधु तदसामेति। साधुनैनमुपागादित्येव तदाहुरसाधुनैनमुपागादित्यसाधुनैनमुपागादित्येव तदाहुः॥

How does *Sankarácharya* explain समस्तस्य in the last extract? Explain in your own words what you understand by it.

5. अथ य एषोऽन्तरादित्ये हिरण्मयः पुरुषो दृश्यते हिरण्यश्मश्रुर्हिरण्यकेश आप्रणखात् सर्व एव सुवर्णः।

What is meant by *Purusha* here, and why is that the meaning? Are the epithets हिरण्यश्मश्रु, हिरण्यकेश and सुवर्ण used in their ordinary acceptation in this passage?

6. त्रयो धर्मस्कन्धा यज्ञोऽध्ययनं दानमिति प्रथमस्तप एव द्वितीयो ब्रह्मचार्याचार्यकुलवासी तृतीयोऽत्यन्तमात्मानमाचार्यकुलेऽवसादयन् सर्व एते पुण्यलोका भवन्ति ब्रह्मसंस्थोऽमृतत्वमेति।

Why is धर्मस्कन्ध mentioned here? Is there any defect in the division? What is meant by तपः, and by प्रथम here? What is the force of अत्यन्त? What is meant by पुण्यलोकाः? Is there any difference of opinion regarding the meaning of ब्रह्मसंस्थ as used here? If so, state the different meanings and the reasons adduced in support thereof, indicating your own opinion in the matter and the grounds of that opinion.

7. सर्वं खल्विदं ब्रह्म तज्जलानिति शान्त उपासीत अथ खलु क्रतुमयः पुरुषो यथाक्रतुरस्मिन् लोके पुरुषो भवति तथेतः प्रेत्य भवति स क्रतुं कुर्वीत।

Explain the above passage. What is the need of worshipping the mystic syllable *Om* when every thing is *Brahman?* सर्वं खलु इदं ब्रह्म तज्जलानिति—how is this doctrine established, and in what connection? Give some *Paurânic* legends in support of the belief "यथाक्रतुरस्मिन् लोके पुरुषो भवति तथेतः प्रेत्य भवति."

8. Relate the story of *Jávála* as given in the *Chhándogya Upanishad.*

9. Translate into English:—

तद्यथेह कर्मजितो लोकः क्षीयते एवमेवामुत्र पुण्यजितो लोकः क्षीयते तद्य इहात्मानमननुविद्य व्रजन्त्येतांश्च सत्यान् कामांस्तेषां सर्वेषु लोकेष्वकामचारो भवत्यथ य इहात्मानमनुविद्य व्रजन्त्येतांश्च सत्यान् कामांस्तेषां सर्वेषु लोकेषु कामचारो भवति। स यदि पितृलोककामो भवति सङ्कल्पादेवास्य पितरः समुत्तिष्ठन्ति तेन पितृलोकेन सम्पन्नो महीयते। यं यमन्तमभिकामो भवति यं यं कामं कामयते सोऽस्य संकल्पादेव समुत्तिष्ठति तेन सम्पन्नो महीयते। त इमे सत्या कामा अनृतापिधानास्तेषां सत्यानां सतामनृतमभिधानं यो यो ह्यस्येतः प्रैति न तमिह दर्शनाय लभते। अथ ये चास्येह जीवा ये च प्रेता यच्चान्यदिच्छन्न लभते

सर्व्वं तदप्य गत्वा विन्दतेऽथ ह्यस्तेते सत्याः कामा अद्यतापिधानास्तद्यथा-पि हिरण्यनिधिं निहितमक्षेत्रज्ञा उपर्य्युपरि सञ्चरन्तो न विन्देयुरेवमे-वेमाः सर्व्वाः प्रजा अहरहर्गच्छन्त्यन्त्य एतं ब्रह्मलोकं न विन्दन्त्यनृतेन हि प्रत्यूढाः ।

10. Translate into Sanskrit:—

(*a.*) When men grow rich, for something else they pine,
They would be kings; were kingly rank attained,
They fain would gods become; were godship gained,
They'd long to rule over all the race divine.
But shouldst thou wealth and royal power acquire,
And soaring higher yet, become a god,
Yea rule all svarga by thy sovereign nod,
Even then unsated, thou wouldst more desire.

(*b.*) Let no man seek to exalt himself by censuring others; but let him endeavour by his own virtues to become more distinguished than they. Men devoid of merit but thinking highly of themselves, frequently, through a lack of virtue, reproach others who are virtuous, with faults, and even when admonished, they under the influence of conceit, esteem themselves more excellent than the mass of men. A man, who is wise and virtuous, attains great renown, though he never finds fault with any one, nor gives expression to any self-worship.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

Poetry and the Drama.

1. What are the chief characteristics of poetry? What are its principal divisions?

2. निजौजसोज्जासयितुं जगद्दुहामुपाजिहीर्षा न महीतलं यदि ।
समाहितैरप्यनिरूपितस्ततः पदं दृशः स्याः कथमीश मादृशाम् ॥ १ ॥
यदाशुदेवेनादीनमनादीनवमीरितम् ।
वचस्तस्य सपदि क्रिया केवलमुत्तरम् ॥ २ ॥
वैजोनिरोधसमतावहितेन यन्त्रा सम्यक्शनाचयविचारयता नियन्त्रः ।
चारङ्गजश्चटुलनिष्ठुरपातमुच्चैश्चिचं चकार पदमर्द्धपुलायितेन ॥ ३ ॥
क्षारं ज्वरं घोरमपचपिण्णोः सिद्धागदङ्कारचये चिकित्सौ ।
निदानमौनादविशद्विशाखा सांक्रामिकी तस्य रजेव लज्जा ॥ ४ ॥
सखि जरां परिपृच्छ तमःशिरः समभसौ दधतापि कवन्धताम् ।
मगधराजवपुर्दलयुग्मवत् किमिति न व्यतिसीव्यति केतुना ॥ ५ ॥

विकल्पकलनादुपपन्नं तस्य जैमिनिमुनिर्मुदीये।
विग्रहं मधुमथनसहिष्णुर्यथेतां मदग्रनिं स निनाय ॥ ६ ॥

(*a.*) Annotate the above *slokas*, and translate any three of them into English.

(*b.*) In what metres are the 3rd and 6th *slokas* written? Explain the metres.

(*c.*) Give the समासवाक्य of जगद्दुहां, and account for its sixth case-ending.

(*d.*) Give the etymology of उपाजिहीथा.

(*e.*) Account for the termination भ्यां in समाहितैः.

(*f.*) What saying of Vásudeva is referred to in the 2nd *sloka?*

(*g.*) Explain the allusion in the 5th *sloka.*

(*h.*) Account for the *parasmaipada* form in अतिसीव्यति.

(*i.*) Parse उदीये, and give its root.

3. To which class of dramatic compositions does the *Málatímádhava* belong? Under which head of प्रस्तावना does that of the *Mudrárákshasa* fall? What is the pervading रस of the latter? Who is its hero? Arrange chronologically the four works which form your text books in dramatic literature.

4. क्रूरग्रहः सकेतुश्चन्द्रं सपूर्णमण्डलमिदानीम्।
अभिभवितुमिच्छति बलात् रत्नेनन्तु बुधयोगः ॥

What is the covert meaning of the *sloka?* The eclipse of the moon is here ascribed to the malignant influence of केतु, and not to that of राहु. Is there any authority for this in the Hindu *sástras?* Can you prove by reference to any *sloka* known to you, that the ancient Pandits were acquainted with the modern scientific explanation of the phenomenon? Explain the last line fully.

5. अप्राज्ञेन च कातरेण च गुणः स्यात् सानुरागेण कः
प्रज्ञाविक्रमशालिनोऽपि हि भवेत् किं भक्तिहीनात् फलम्।
प्रज्ञाविक्रमभक्तयः समुदिता येषां गुणा भूतये
ते भृत्या नृपतेः कलत्रमितरे सम्पत्सु चापत्सु च ॥

Quote (or refer to) any parallel passage from the works of other writers. What is the meaning of कातर, and of अनुराग here? Can you give any instances of similar usage in other works? Why is भक्ति used last in the collocation प्रज्ञाविक्रमभक्तयः in violation of

rammar? Explain the last line of the *sloka*. Why is कलत्र used in the singular number here? Point out any rhetorical defect in the *sloka*.

6. Explain:—

(*a.*) देवे गते दिवमतद्विधमृत्युयोग्ये
शैलेश्वरं तमधिकृत्य कृतः प्रयत्नः।
तस्मिन् हते तनयमस्य तथाप्यसिद्धिः;
दैवं हि नन्दकुलशत्रुरसौ न विप्रः॥

(*b.*) शार्ङ्गरवः। किं कृतकार्य्यद्वेषाद्धर्मं प्रति विमुखतोचिता राज्ञः।

राजा। कुतोऽयमसत्कल्पनाप्रश्नः।

शार्ङ्गरवः। मूर्च्छन्त्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्य्यमत्तेषु॥

राजा। विशेषेणाधिक्षिप्तोऽस्मि।

इदमुपनतमेवं रूपमस्निग्धकान्ति
प्रथमपरिगृहीतं स्यान्न वेति व्यवस्यन्।
भ्रमरइव विभाते कुन्दमन्तस्तुषारं न च
खलु परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हातुम्॥

(*c.*) नैराश्यकातरधियो धरणेश्वराणां सुला निकामकरुणश्च मनोहरश्च।

वात्सल्यमोहपरिदेवितमुद्वहामि चिन्ताविषादविपदश्च महोत्सवश्च॥

(*d.*) अहो कथमेते वनौकसो महति सपत्नसङ्करे स्वाभिधानयोगमेव स्थापयन्तः, पक्षपाः केवलं रामभद्रपादमूलमासेवन्ते। तथाहि

सुग्रीवः स्यन्दनस्याग्रे सोऽङ्गदः पृष्ठतः पुनः।
पक्षपा जीववान् भाविलङ्काधीशोऽपि पार्श्वयोः॥

हनूमान् पुनः कनीयांसं काकुत्स्थम्। वरमेत एव उभयथा रामभद्रपादपद्मोपासिनः। यतस्तावदेषां

स्वामिभक्तिश्च धैर्य्यञ्च व्याख्याते गाचमत्तम्।
रक्षोऽभियोगस्त्वन्येषां दृश्यते दैन्यमप्यलम्॥

7. (*a.*) अतानन्दः। अस्तिरस्ति कस्यचिद्विदेहराजस्य राजर्षेर्योऽयस्य मे प्रेयसस्छायामप्यवस्कन्दितुं किमङ्ग जामातरम्।

(*b.*) जामदग्न्यः। गौतम त्वयेव बहुभिः क्षत्रियपरोहितैर्ब्रह्मतेजसा सुरितमासीत्। किन्तु प्राकृतानि तेजांस्यप्राकृते ज्योतिषि प्रशाम्यन्ति।

(*c.*) अतानन्दः। अरे अनवन् निरपराधराजकुलकदम्बमहापातकिन्

अग्निष्ठ विद्वतचेष्ट बीभत्सुकर्मन् अपूर्व्वपाषण्ड काष्ठीर काण्डपृष्ठ कथमस्यामपि दिशि प्रगल्भसे, ननु च रे त्वमसि किं ब्राह्मण एव अहो महाब्राह्मणस्याचारः,

मातुरेव शिरश्छेदो गर्भाणां चापकर्त्तनम्।
राज्ञश्च सवनस्थानां ब्रह्महत्यासमो वधः॥

(*a.*) Point out the appropriateness of the epithets used in extract (*a*).

(*b.*) Explain the allusions in the epithets used in (*c*).

(*c.*) Explain the covert meaning of the last sentence in (*b*), and give also the purport of the passage.

(*d.*) Give the meaning of the phrase अस्यामपि दिशि प्रगल्भसे.

(*e.*) Give the covert meaning of the phrase किं ब्राह्मणएव.

(*f.*) What is the force of the epithet महत् in महाब्राह्मण?

(*g.*) Derive याज्यस्य, प्रेयसः, and अनडुन्

8. एषा प्रवासं कथमप्यतीत्य याता पुनः संशयमन्यथैव।
को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जन्तोर्द्वाराणि दैवस्य पिधातुमीष्टे॥

Explain the connection between the first and the second half of the *sloka*. What kind of प्रवास is intended by the word? Determine the meanings intended to be conveyed by the words कथमपि and अन्यथा. What is the significance of नाम? In what sense is जन्तु used here? Quote or refer to any other passage in which the word is used in the same sense. What is the meaning of दैव here? What words are generally used to express that meaning? What is the significance of the plural number in द्वाराणि?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Mr. G. Thibaut, Ph. D.

Philosophy.

1. Translate into English:

तस्मिंश्च विज्ञानवादे बुद्ध्याकृतेन रूपेणात्मन एव प्रमाणप्रमेय फलव्यवहार सर्वं उपपद्यते सत्यपि बाह्येऽर्थे बुद्ध्यारोहमन्तरेण प्रमाणादिव्यवहारानवतारात्। कथं पुनरवगम्यते अन्तःस्थ एवायं सर्वव्यवहारो न विज्ञानव्यतिरिक्तो बाह्योऽर्थोऽस्तीति। तदसंभवादित्याह। स हि

वाक्षेऽर्थोऽभ्युपगम्यमानः परमाणवो वा स्युस्तत्समूहा वा स्तम्भादयः स्युः। तत्र न तावत्परमाणवः स्तम्भादिप्रत्ययपरिच्छेद्या भवितुमर्हन्ति परमाण्वाभास-ज्ञानानुपपत्तेः नापि तत्समूहाः स्तम्भादयस्तेषां परमाणुभ्योऽन्यत्वानन्यत्वाभ्यां निरूपयितुमशक्यत्वात्। अपि चानुभवमात्रेण साधारणात्मनो ज्ञानस्य जायमानस्य योऽयं प्रतिविषयं पक्षपातः स्तम्भज्ञानं घटज्ञानं पटज्ञानमिति नासौ ज्ञानगतविशेषमन्तरेण उपपद्यत इत्यवश्यं विषयसारूप्यं ज्ञानस्याङ्गी-कर्तव्यम्। अङ्गीकृते च तस्मिन् विषयाकारस्य ज्ञानेनैवावरुद्धत्वादपार्थि-कार्थसद्भावकल्पना।

2. Give a summary of the arguments which the Vedântin opposes to the doctrine of the Bauddha Vijnânavâdin.

3. Define the terms प्रतिबिम्बविज्ञान and आलयविज्ञान.

4. For what reasons do the Naiyâyikas assign to समवाय the position of an independent category? And what arguments have the Vedântins to offer in opposition to the Nyâya theory concerning समवाय?

5. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes.

(a.) न चादृश्येन द्व्यणुकेन कथं दृश्यत्वसरेणोत्पत्तिरिति वाच्यं यतो न दृश्यत्वमदृश्यत्वं वा कस्यचित्स्वभावादाचक्ष्महे किं तु महत्तोद्भूतरूपादि-कारणसमुदायवतो दृश्यत्वं तदभावे चादृश्यत्वम्। तथा च त्रसरेणोर्महत्त्वात्प्रत्यक्षत्वं न तु द्व्यणुकादेस्तदभावात् न हि त्रसरेणोर्महत्त्वेऽपि सम्भवतीदं परमाणौ महत्त्वाभावात्। इत्थं चावयविसिद्धौ तेषामुत्पादविनाशयोः प्रत्यक्षसिद्धत्वादनित्यत्वं तेषां चावयवावयवधाराया अनन्तत्वे मेरुसर्षपयो-रपि साम्यप्रसङ्गः अतः क्वचिद्विश्रामो वाच्यः यच्च तु विश्रामस्तस्यानित्यत्वे-ऽसमवेतकार्योत्पत्तिप्रसङ्गात्तस्य नित्यत्वम्।

(b.) द्वित्वादयः परार्थान्ता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मताः॥

अनेकाश्रयपर्याप्ता एते तु परिकीर्तिताः।

अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशस्तेषां निरूपितः।

6. Describe the process by which the Vaiśeshikas account for the origination of the world from the previously dissociated atoms. —Point out the fundamental difference of the Hindu atomistic system from all the atomistic systems of western origin.

7. By what arguments does the Vedântin attempt to shew that the pradhâna of the Sânkhyas is incapable of action?

8. State concisely the various kinds of proof that have been advanced by the Sânkhyas for the existence of *purusha*.

9. In what sense do you understand the statement that the Sânkhya teaches niriśvaravâda?

10. How does *prakriti* bring about emancipation?

11. Translate and explain the following, adding Sanskrit equivalents in brackets wherever the English terms appear to you not to represent the original closely enough:—

त्रिगुणमविवेकि विषयः सामान्यमचेतनं प्रसवधर्मि ।
व्यक्तं तथा प्रधानं तद्विपरीतस्तथा च पुमान् ॥

12. Distinguish between the Sânkhya and Nyâya use of the term *guna*. Have you to offer any criticism on the terms *quality, mode, fetter* and *thread* which have been proposed as equivalents for the Sânkhya *guna?*

13. What are the relative positions of *îśvara* in the Vedânta and Nyâya-systems?—Comment on the sûtra वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति.

14. Distinguish between सविकल्पक and निर्विकल्पक प्रत्यक्ष.

15. Explain the tenet फलवत्सन्निधावफलं तदङ्गमिति.

16. Considering that the Vedânta professes to base on Sruti, how far can it claim to hold rank as a *philosophic* system?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

Prose and Rhetoric.

1. यत्र च पीतोद्गीर्णं जलनिधिजलमिव मुनिना निखिलमाश्रमोपान्तवर्तिषु विभक्तं महाद्रुमेषु। यत्र दशरथसुतनिशितशरनिकरनिपातनिहतरजनिचरबलबहुलरुधिरसिक्तमूलमद्यापि तद्रागाविद्धनिर्गतपल्लवमिवाभाति नवकिशलयमरण्यम्।

(*a.*) Will there be any change in the meaning of पीतोद्गीर्णं if it be not taken as a compound word?

(*b.*) Give the substance of the passage, and explain the figures of speech that occur in it. Will the omission of इव in the first line cause any change in the figure?

(*c.*) "द्वेन नित्यसमासः विभक्त्यलोपः पूर्व्वपदप्रकृतिस्वरत्वञ्च,"—Is this rule violated anywhere in the above passage? If so, point it out, and show how it violates the rule. Give other instances of the violation of this rule.

(*d.*) Is the first sentence chargeable with the defects of कथितपदत्व and क्लिष्टत्व?

(*e.*) Transform the second sentence so that it may contain no compound word, using for that purpose any words of your own, if need be, to complete the sense.

(*f.*) Account for the 7th case-ending in महाशब्देषु.

(*g.*) Can any component word or words in the following compounds be replaced by other equivalent words without affecting thereby the signification of the compounds:—जलनिधि, दशरथ, रजनिचर? Illustrate your answer by examples. What is the technical name of the defect, when this substitution of equivalent words affects the original meaning? To which of the three classes of words रूढ, यौगिक, and योगरूढ़ does जलनिधि belong, and why?

(*h.*) Discuss the question whether or not there is any लक्षणा in जलनिधि and दशरथ; and name the particular kind of लक्षणा in these words, according to those who answer the question in the affirmative.

(*i.*) What does तत् in तद्रागाविद्ध refer to? Give examples of similar reference to a part of a compound word.

(*j.*) Can you justify the application of the epithet नव to किशलय when the latter word connotes among other things the very attribute that the adjective implies?

2. Explain in Sanskrit:—

(*a.*) अल्पकायैरपि महाशक्तित्वादनुपजातकेशरैरिव केशरिकिशोरकैः अनुगम्यमानं कैश्चित् कृष्णचरितमिव दर्शयद्भिः समुत्खातविधृतगजदन्तैः परिष्टतं वकराक्षसमिव गृहीतैकचक्रं शबरसेनापतिमपश्यम्।

(*b.*) दिवसेनेव मित्रानुवर्तिना चोदेनेव सर्व्वदानाखिवादशूरेण साङ्ख्यागमेनेव प्रधानपुरुषोपेतेन जिनधर्म्मेणेव जीवानुकम्पिना अधिष्ठिता दर्शितविश्वरूपेव चित्रभित्तिभिः रक्तवर्णापि सुधाधवला अवलम्बितमुक्ताकलापापि विहारभूषणा उज्जयिनी नाम नगरी।

(*c.*) यदि सत्यमनया यथा कथितं तथा सर्व्वमवितथं स्वप्नदर्शनं, अहन्तु न श्रद्धे।

(*d.*) धन्या सा या लक्ष्मीरिव निर्ज्जितकमलं करतलमस्य वसुन्धरासपत्नी ग्रहीष्यति।

(b.) देवि जानामि कामरतिं, निमित्तीकृत्य प्रवृत्तोऽयमविरलसन्तापतीव्रो व्याधिः, सुतनु सत्यं न तथा त्वामेव व्यथयति यथास्मान्, दृष्टामि देवदानेनापि स्वप्नामवभवतीं कर्णम्, उत्कम्पिनीमनुकम्पमानस्य कुसुमेषु पौढ़या पतितामवेक्षमाणस्य पततीव मे हृदयम्।

3. Illustrate the following by parallel passages :—

(1.) किमिव हि दुष्करमकरुणानाम्।

(2.) प्रायेणाकारणमित्राणि अतिकरुणाश्चापि सदा खलु भवन्ति सतां चेतांसि।

(3.) विपत् विपदं सम्पत् सम्पदमनुबध्नाति।

(4.) सर्व्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किं पुनः समाजः।

(5.) नहि प्रकृतं दैवमन्यथाकर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि।

4. तेन मां सरस्वीरमनाययत्,

Parse the words in the above line. What is the nominative to the verb अनाययत्? How should the line be written, if प्रापयत् were substituted for अनाययत्? Turn the verb into the passive voice.

5. Translate into English :—

विरतवचनायां तस्यां भूमिपालकूर्च्चां मुकुलमिव स्थित्वा दीर्घमुष्णञ्च निश्वस्य निजगाद देवि किमत्र क्रियतां दैवायत्ते वस्तुनि, अलमतिवदितेन, न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानाम् आत्मजपरिचर्य्यामृताखादसुखस्य नूनमभाजनमस्माकं हृदयम्। अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म्म, जन्मान्तरविहितं हि कर्म्म फलमुपनयति पुरुषस्येह जन्मनि। नहि प्रकृतं दैवमन्यथाकर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि। यावत्तु मानुष्यके प्रकृतमुपपादयितुं तावत् सर्व्वमुपपाद्यतां. अधिकां कुरु देवि गुरुषु भक्तिं, द्विगुणामुपपादय देवतासु पूजां, ऋषिजनपरिचर्य्यासु दर्शितादरा भव। परं हि देवतऋषयो यत्नेनाराधिता वराणां यथासमीहितफलानामतिदुर्लभानामपि दातारो भवन्ति।

6. Point out the figures of speech in the following passages and explain the figures :—

(a.) यत्र च मलिनता हविर्धूमेषु, न चरित्रेषु, गणना वज्राघवलयेषु न शरीरेषु, यत्र च महाभारते शकुनिवधः, भुजङ्गमानां भोगः।

(b.) विहाय कमलवनान्यवगण्य मुरारायणवक्षःस्थलवसतिमुखं सुर-समागमैकव्यसनिन्या निर्योजालिङ्गितो लक्ष्म्या महामुनिजनसेवितस्य मधुसूदनचरण इव सुरसरित्प्रवाहस्य, प्रभवः सत्यस्य, शिशिरस्यापि रिपुजनसन्तापकारिणः, पातालवदाश्रितो निजपक्षक्षतिभीतैः क्षितिभृतां कुलैः तारापीडोऽभवत्।

(c.) सत्यमस्मिन् मुखकुमुदकदम्बकविकसनाकृतिः कार्त्तिकेयो विडम्बयति कुमारशब्दम्।

7. Write in Sanskrit a short life of *Chandrápída*, from his birth to his first interview with *Mahásvetá*.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Mr. G. Thibaut, Ph. D.

Essay.

At the time when European scholars first became acquainted with Sanskrit literature very little was known about the chronology of that literature. At present a certain number of important facts connected with the relative and absolute chronology of Hindú literature are generally considered to have been established; other points are under progressive discussion. Describe and examine the nature and validity of the methods on which the enquiries referred to are being carried on and of the results which have been obtained.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

1 • مباش غرهٔ دلا در جهان بفضل و هنر •
• که شاخ نصل و هنر فقر و فاقه آرد بر •
• بخاک دانش هرگز مکار تخم امید •
• ز شاخ آهو هرگز مدار چشم •
• بمرد سفله مکن در هوای نان تکریم •
• بعرق مردهٔ مزن از برای خون نشتر •
• کریم اگر نبود بهرهٔ کی برد دانا •
• مسیح اگر نبود زندهٔ کی شود عاذر •
• چو رادرفت زکیهان چه‌حمق و چه‌دانش •

5 * چو مرد رفت زمیدان چه خود و چه معجر *
* زمانه نیست مگر ر ذل جوی و ذل درپرست *
* سقاره نیست مگر دون نواز دون پرور *
* چنان بود طلب مردمي ز مردم دون *
* که کس کند طلب التیام از خنجر *
* سپهر سهم سعادت نهد بر پشت کس *
* که فرق می نکند قاب و قوس را ز و تر *
* ز مشك لخلخه سازد جعل خصالی را *
* که اختیار کند پشك را بمشك تتر *
* کسی که باز ندانه دخیل را ز روی *
10 * کسی که فرق نیارد سهیل را ز قمر *
* زبان طعن کشاید بشعر خاقاني *
* سجل طنز نگارد برای بومعشر *
* چه روی مهر بقومیکه مهرشان همه کین *
* چه رای سود زخیلی که شودشان همه ضر *
* بنیش کژدم هرگز بود ز مهر نشان *
* بنات افعي هرگز بود ز سود اثر *
* پی سلامت شود در تواتر حدثان *
* هنود وار ندارند پاے از آذر *
* ز خاربن نکند مرد آرمان رطب *
15 * ز پارکین نکند شخص ارزوی گهر *
* پلید جفت پلید است و پاک همسر پاک *
* ز جنس جنس ندارد بهیچ روی گذر *
* ز علو قطرة ازان هابطست سوی نشیب *
* ز سفل شعله ازان صاعد ست سوی زبر *
* بدیو پسا چکني مدح سبعهٔ الوان *

• بخنفسا چه برچ وصف نافهٔ اذفر •
• برازي این را خوشتر ز دستهٔ موري •
• زباني ان را بهتر ز بستهٔ شکر •
• مجو زگنبذ نیلوفري وفا ازانکه •
20 • کس آرزو نکند از سراب نیلوفر •
• از مسدس گیتي مدار چشم خلاص •
• که مهرهٔ راه رهای نوابد از شستور •
• خدنگ حادثه نیست به ز عجز زره •
• پرنک نایبه نیست به ز فقر سپر •
• بر راه صعب فدا در گذر نجست ز جان •
• بحر ژرف رضا بر شکن نجست ز سر •
• گوت سباحت باید بهل اساس از بار •
24 • ورت سباحت باید مکن لباس از بر •

Translate the above into English as closely as you can, explaining all allusions.

2. Write out the present, imperfect, and perfect of the verb بهل in line 24.

Is there any other root from which tenses are supplied to this verb?

3. In line eight, distinguish between the meanings of قاب قوس and وتر. What does قاب‌قوسین signify? Where does the expression come from.

4. In line ten—illustrate by an example the difference alluded to therein between دخیل and روي. Can و and ی be employed as روی? Is the دخیل invariable in every verse?

5. How many kinds of (قافیه) are there and by what names and characteristics distinguished?

6. Translate into Persian—*Clear writing is required.* The profits attendant on commerce and on mechanical science have carried many of our countrymen to India and their numbers are likely to increase from the changes that have occurred and are in operation. Our empire there has already derived, and must continue to derive, the greatest benefit from the enterprise of British merchants,

which has diffused wealth, encouraged industry, and promoted the general prosperity of the country, adding by the increase of its resources to the strength of the Government. English artisans have also, within a narrower sphere, been most useful: neither of these classes have, in any way, come into collision with our native subjects: on the contrary, they have been their benefactors: they have given them all example of the benefits that accrue to individuals and nations from large and liberal principles of trade; they have taught them the useful and ornamental arts of life and it is to them that we must chiefly look, as affording examples to follow in every improvement of civilized society.

7. Translate into English:—

اي عيسى ره نشين جهان را • همخانهٔ عيسى آسمانسرا
اي نامزد صليب اكبر • يعني حط اسطوا و صحور
بر گل وجود كله سور • بر قلهٔ چرخ قبهٔ نور
ماذي بعرابيان چرخ اشقر • نيزه بر كف و برهنه پيكر
زان نيزه آتشين نماي • تا حلقه آسمان رباي
صم تو كنده ز چشم مردم • هم درد نهان و هم عسس گم
دزد از تو ز ترس زان گريزد • تا نيزه ات خون او نريزد
خود دزدان ز تو چون ستيزند • دزدان ز بر هنگان گريزند
با آنكه برهنگي گزيني • زر نفت دهي بهر كه بيني
تو صحرم كعبه بقائي • آن به كه برهنه تن نمائي

(a.) What is meant by the صليب اكبر and how is it explained by the subsequent hemistich?

(b.) Show the appositeness of the word عيسى in the first hemistich of the first line to the object of this encomium, and why ره نشين

(c.) Give the meanings of each of the words بر گل وجود كلهٔ سور and place the diacritical points (اعراب) over them.

(d.) Scan the line and name the metre.

8. State what you know of خاقاني. Give the date when he flourished. What other writings of his are you acquainted with? What dynasty was on the throne to which he was subject? Name the requiring monarch of Khakani's day.

(a.) What is the meaning of تحفة العراقين? Define the limits of the عراقين.

9. Translate into English, explaining points that may be obscure :—

ان کعبه که از سکون معاف است * او را همه گرد خود طواف است
ان کعبه که خانهٔ قدم بود * ان وقت که وقت در عدم بود
نه برسر راهش ام غیلان * نه گرد درش سپاه فیلان
راهش همه حلهاي درباز * نبشته قریشیان سرباز
زان حی کرم بعالم حی * طی گشته حدیث حاتم طی
وادیش هزار ساله راه است * لیک از راه عشق نیم گاه است
ره چون کف دست پاي پالا * نه بیم سر و نه ترس کالا
هم ریگ روان او روانها * هم دود سمومش اسمانها
هم روض سرور مرتع او * هم حوض طهور مصنع او
فارغ دل بختیانش در حال * از رنگ مهار و زنگ خلخال
از فیض نخست زمزم او * و ز عزت اساس محکم او
مانده همه سالکانش ما دام * در سعي و قوف و طوف احرام
چون دائره هر کجا روي صدر * هر روزش عید و هر شبش قدر
چون نقطه یکی شده حدودش * بیت الله الین وجودش
خاقاني ازین قدم که هستي * در کعبهٔ دل گریز و رستي
هرگه که حدیث کعبه را نم * عقل اید و مي مرد زبانم
زین نام چون تر کنم دهانرا * جان بوسه زند سر زبان را

(a.) Is this in the same metre as the preceding ?

(b.) Derive پالا in line 7.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

1. Translate into English.—

دل قوي کی کند ز حمت وبیم * جز شراب مفرح تسلیم
ایمن انگه شوي ز محنت و تاب * که خوري شربتي ز بادهٔ ناب

تا نخوردي شراب دين مستي • چون بخوردي زهر بلا رستي
زان مفرح که اولیا سازند • پس دروازهٔ رضا سازند
خور اینجا گلست ازو برگرد • کانکه گل خورد زرد باشد زرد
تا بدینجا ز گل نه پرهیزی • کی ز گل سرخ روی برخیزي
مرد گل خوارهٔ را چو یاد دهد • اخر الامر جان بباد دهد
نان و جامهٔ سفید این منزل • نیفزاید مگر سیاهي دل
دل کند سخت جامهٔ نرمت • خورش خوش برد ز رخ شرمت
تو مشو غرهٔ بر نکوي پوست • که کدپوست مرد خلق نکوست
نفس خس بخوردن ارزانیست • غزی جان ز خوان بے پایانیست
عاقلان به از نظر زانند • که غم جان و جامه کم دانند
هر دلي را که غم نبود مسکون • نه دلست آنکه هست جامه خون
مرد را بیم جان از زخم بتر • زخم اندوه بتر که زخم تبر

2. Translate into English.

کفر و دین هردو در رهت پویان • وحده لا شریک له گویان
هرزه بیند روان بینندهٔ • افرین جز بآفرینندهٔ
هست در وصف او بوقت دلیل • تشبیه و خامشي تعطیل
نه عجز است زودي و دیرمش • نه بصبرست خشم و دلگیرش
انچه فهم ترا در و ره نیست • غایت فهم تست الله نیست
نور خورشید در جهان فاش است • افت از ضعف چشم خفاش است
احد است و شمار ازو معزول • صمد است او نیاز ازو معزول
ان احد نه که حس شناسد و وهم • ان صمد نه که عقل داند و فهم
تا ترا از درون شمار و شك است • چه یکی گوچه دو که هردو یک است

3. Give the metre of these extracts in فعل.

(a.) Point out any one line in which a variation occurs from the perfect metre.

(b.) Write out the present and imperative of the verb رستن 1 رُستن 2 رسیدن 3 رفتن 4.

(*c.*) Parse مسکوں line 13. Give its meaning. Could مسکن be used instead, with regard to its meaning independent of its scansion?

(*d.*) Explain the form جامه in the sense in which it is used in line 13.

4. Is the of وحدة in the 1st line of the 2nd extract an integral part of the word or a suffix? Parse it.

(*a.*) Explain line 5 clearly.

(*b.*) Give the various meanings of صمد line 8.

5. Translate into Persian. (The writing is required to be legible and clear.)

Besides the Persian pilgrims, a number of non-descripts who came in the same vessel were hanging about the coffee house, lying down, smoking, drinking water, bathing and picking their teeth with their daggers. One inquisitive man was always at my side. He called himself a Pathan; he could speak five or six languages, knew a number of people everywhere, and had travelled far and wide over Central Asia. These men are always good detectors of an incognito. I avoided answering his questions about any native place and after telling him that I had no longer a name or a nation, being a Darwesh, asked him when he insisted upon my having been born somewhere, to guess for himself.

6. Translate into English:—

صبح عنقائیست سیمین مرغ زرین در دهان
شام ورقائیست مشکین بیضها در اشیان
عاریت دان زین زر به صهوهٔ شهباء روز
رخش همت زین جهان بیوفا بیرون جان
پیش دستي کن بگیر ائینهٔ ساغر بکف
صبح انگه در قفا ائینه دارد چون نهان
خشت زرین برگرفتن از سر پیروزهٔ خم
جام مالا مال مهر از ساقي وحدت ستان
جیب خودپر بوی مهرش صبح وگل کردند چاک
هر دور ازان بر گریبان گوی زریست اسمان
شب سیهٔ دل بود روی چون بد گوي شاه
زان برخم تیغ خورشیدش برون کرد از جهان
سایهٔ چتر سیاه اهل بهرام است مهر
لا جرم بگرفت نورش عرصهٔ ملک جهان
افتاب ملك دین مولا ن میر المومنیو

بندهٔ امر خلیفه پادشاه انس و جان
حلقه درگوش علامش هم سپهر و هم نجوم
جرعه نوش احترامش هم زمین و هم زمان
اي لواي قدر تو عنقا گردون اجنحه
اي همايي چترتو طاوس صدرهٔ اشیان
اي شده قصر همایونت که چرخ اعظم است
تکیه گاه افتاب و سجده گاه اختران
حلقهٔ درگاه جاهت عرصهٔ خود عرضه کرد
حاوي نه دایرهٔ یک نقطه آمد در میان
از مقام خود برآمد فرش پانصد ساله راه
تا نهد در بارگاهش روي خود بر استان

7. Mention any eminent poets who were contemporaries of Hakim Sanaai.

A story is told of the accident which first led him to renounce the service of his prince and to embrace a spiritual life. If you know it relate it in Persian.

8. What is the nominative case to the verb کرد in line 6. Change the voices of the verbs into a passive construction.

(*a*). Who is the ممدوح of the above extract from بدر جاچ?

(*b*). What is the relation of مولا to امیر المومنین? What are the meanings of مولا? Name the امیر المومنین to whom reference is made.

(*c*). Derive the word جان in انس و جان. Distinguish between جن and جان Has either of them a plural? If so give it.

9. Under what class in the scientific divisions of languages is Persian included?

(*a*). What are the oldest forms of the Iranic branch of which we possess any knowledge? Have we any specimens of these existing whether literary or symbolic?

(*b*). Write out the present tense of the verb بودن and show its analogy with the same tense of the same verb in such other languages of the parent stock as you may be acquainted with

صبا بلطف گوان غزال رعنا را • که سر بکوه و بیابان تو دادهٔ مارا

In the above verse and in such verbs as بالا رفتن بر کردن and the like, by the figure Tmesis, the compound words of which the verb is composed may be separated from each other. Can you show a similar construction in any other language akin to Persian.

(*d*). What are the nearest affiliated languages to Persian?

(*e*). Distinguish between the terms Avesta and Zend and both from Pahlavi. What is the derivation of the latter term?

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

1. Translate into English—

هیونی ز نزدیك افراسیاب * چو آتش بیامد بهنگام خواب
یکی نامه نزد سیاوش بمهر * نوشته بکردار روشن سپهر
که تا تو برفتي نیم شادمان * از اندیشه بیغم نیم یکزمان
ولیکن من اندر خـــور رای تو * بتوران بجستم همي جای تو
گر آنجاکه رفتي خوش وخرم است * چدان چو بیاید دلت بیغم است
بدان بادشاهي کدون باز گرد * سر بد سگال اندر آور بگـــرد
سپهبد بـــه بر نهـــاد و برفت * بدانسان که سالار فرمود تفت
هزارا شترمـــادهٔ سرخ موی * بنه بر نهادند با رنگ و بوی
صد اشتر ز گنج و درم بار کرد * چهل را همه بار دیدار کـــرد
از ایران و توران گزیده ســـوار * برفتند شمشیرزن ده هـــزار
به پیش سپاه اندرون خواسته * عماري و خوبان آراستـــه
ز یاقوت و پیروزهٔ شاهوار * چه از طوق و ز تاج گوهر نگار
چه عنبر چه عود وچه مشک وعبیر * چه دیباچه از تختهای حریر
ز مصري و چیني و از پارسي * همیرفت با او شتروار بسی
نهادند سر سوی خرم بهار * سپهدار و آن لشکر نامدار
چون آمد بدان جایگه شهر ساخت * دو فرسنگ بالا و پهنا بساخت
ز ایوان دیوان و کاخ بلند * ز پالیز وز گلشن ارجمند
بیار است شهرے بشان بهشت * بهامون گل و سنبل ولاله کشت
بایوان نگارید چندی نگار * ز شاهان و بزم و کارزار
نگار سر تاج کاؤس شاه * نگارید با یاره و گرز و گاه
بر تخت او رستم پیل تن * همان زال و گودرز و آن انجمن

ز دیگر سو افراسیاب و سپاه • چو پیران و گرسیوز کینه خواه
بایران و توران شد آن شارسان • میان بزرگان یکی داستان
بهر گوشهٔ گنبذ ساخته • سرش را بابر اندر افراخته
نشسته سراینده رامشگران • همه جا ستاده گوان و سران
سیاوش گردش نهادند نام • همه شهر ازان شارسان شاد کام

2 Explain what is meant by Deri and Pahlevi and give the meanings of the words Assign approximately the time at which one of these dialects began to supersede the other

3 Fix as nearly as you can, the period during which Firdausi flourished What was his real name? It is generally stated that no Arabic words occur in the Shahnamah Is this the case?

4. Name the author of any Persian poem older than the Shahnamah with which you may be acquainted

5. It has been said that portions of that epic have been written by other hands What writers are supposed to be connected with it? Does Firdausi allude to any of them?

6 In what meanings is the word پهلو employed by Firdausi in the following passage?

بفرمود پس تا صدوچهر شاه • ز پهلو بهامون گدارد سپاه
چو آمد ز پهلو برون پهلوان • همه نامزد کرد جای گوان
بگفتند کای پهلو نامدار • نشاید ازین جات کردن گدار

7 Give the meanings in English of the following words ·

درخیم - ریدک - سپنج - ترنگ - ایدون - شگردن - گسی
نشاختن - هوخت - یله - هزمان - فهمار - راخ

which occur in the Shahnamah.

8 Translate into English—

ای خداوند روزگار آن است • که بدیهاش در شمار آید
زالهٔ حکم بد ز ابر قضا • همه بر کشت اختیار آید
پیش مردم ز نا شناسي کار • کارها ئے ناصطوار آید
این چنین کارها بروی مرا • همه از روی شرمسار آید
ورنه بالله اگر بدار قرار • بیتو یک ساعتم قرار آید
بندهٔ خاك آستان توام • کش ز آب حیوة عار آید
وعدهٔ مجلس تو نا دادهٔ • موی مویم در انتظار آید

بگوانیست حاجتم که سخن * چون ز جان گویم استوار آید
اگر صحبت خسان نبود * کس نباشد که خواستار آید
تا نباشد خروس رایت صبح * نتواند که آشکار آید
تیر باید که درمیان باشد * زهره از چرخ در کنار آید
آمدم با غمي که جان ببرد * گرنه لطف تو غمگسار آید
گر فتوحي ز دوستداري تو * بنده را نیز دوستدار آید
یا بنزدیک او روم روزي * که بروزیم یك دو بار آید
آن خطا باعث عتاب شود * وین گنه موجب قرار آید
شاخ پیوند او ازان نبود * که ازو هیچ فتنه بار آید
گوهرش از میان اتش فقر * پاک چون باد بر کنار آید
گر صبای عقیدتش بوزد * درخزان موسم بهار آید
از سرم دست برمدار کرم * پای برسنگ روزگار آید
آبي از روی کارش از بزم * اتشي دان که از چنار آید
دین حق را بحق نعمت حق * که چون من هیچ حق گذار
خود گرفتم جنایتی کردم * عفو این روز را بکار آید
راهکی باز ده که تا جرمم * نزد عفوت برینهار آید
یار بادت ملك به یمن و به یسر * تا یمین را یسار یار آید

(*a.*) Explain carefully lines 3, 11, 20 and 21. What does تیر stand for in line 11? Has it another synonym?

(*b.*) Scan line 21 according to the measure of فعل and name the metre.

(*c.*) Give a brief sketch of the poet's life from whom the above extract is taken.

(*d.*) In what measures are the generality of the great Persian poems written, whether upon heroic or moral subjects? Give an instance from each to prove your answer.

(*e.*) Give the standard measures in فعل of the following metres رمل - هزج - رجز - and the usual variations to which they are subject.

(*f.*) What is the difference between a قصیده and a غزل? What are the rhythmical peculiarities of Persian elegies and odes?

9. Translate into Persian—
(*a.*) His failure has disappointed and must always disappoint the expectations of those who have exaggerated his capacity.
(*b.*) In the long run he will succeed.
(*c.*) The mast went by the board and the ship drifted on to a shoal.

PERSIAN PROSE AND RHETORIC.

Examiner—MOULVIE AHMAD.

Dabistani Mazaheb, Akbar Namah and Hadayaqul Balaghat.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English adding explanatory notes where necessary.

و دیگر از مهین انبوه پارسیان یگانه بینانند و ایشانرا جم شائي خوانند و ایشان تابع جمشاسپ ابن جمشید ابن تهمورس اند و در کلام ایشان رمز بسیار است و تحقیقات بیشمار جمشاسپ کسی را بمتابعت خود نخواندے اما مرتاض و دانا بود و بدو خلائق رغبت عظیم داشتند و سخنان او را مي‌نوبدشتند تا بتدریج جمعي بسر خود آنرا کیشي شمردند نزد ایشان جهان را در خارج وجودي نیست گویند هرچه هست ایزد هست و ورای او چیزي نه چنانکه بزرگي گفته • نظم

هر دیده که بر فطرت اول باشد • یا انکه ز نور حق مکحل باشد
جز نور تو هرچه بیند اندر عالم • نقش دوم دیدهٔ احول باشد

و گویند عقول و نفوس و فرشتگان و آسمانها و ستارگان و آخیشجان و موالید همه در دانش اوست و بیرون نیامده و این معني را شاه جمشید براي آبتین تقریر کرده و گفته بدان اي آبتین ایزد تعالی عقل اول را تصور کرده و همچنین عقل اول سه چیز را که عقل دوم و نفس سپهر اعلي و جسم همان آسمان باشد و عقل ثاني نیز سه چیز را چنین تا آخیشجان و پیوستگان و این چنان است که ما شهري در خیال آریم با کوشک ها و باغها و مردم اما در خارج آنرا وجود نباشد پس هستي گیتي چنین

است و آبادبان این مقالات اورا رمز میدانند چه جم در حکمت بسیار تصانیف دارد و یگانهٔ بیدان بے تاویل قبول دارند و بدین عقیدهٔ از پارسیان بسیار اند بلکه بیشتر اهل ریاضت این طائفه برین رفته اند و عقیدهٔ این فرقه ازین رباعي سبحاني آشکار است *

(رباعي)

سو فسطائي که از خرد بے خبر است
گوید عالم خیالی اند نظـــر است
آري عالم همـــه خیالست و بی
پیوسته درو حقیقي جلـــوه گر است

(*b.*) Write what you know of شیدوش (in Persian prose).

2. (*a.*) Explain جبروت, ملکوت, ناسوت and لاهوت; and give their derivation.

(*b.*) Mention numerous words, verbal forms and constructions that occur in the writings of متقدمین and are no longer found in modern Persian.

3. Explain the following verses with their allusions (in Persian).

یکی قطرهٔ ایم از محیط وجود * اگر چند داریم کشف و شهود
من از قطرگي گشته‌ام بس نفور * خدا یار سانـــم بدریای نور
آن قطرهٔ شد بچشمهٔ و آن چشمه شد بجوي
و آن جوی با محیط ازل یافت اقتـــران

4. Translate the following extract into English and explain all the allusions.

* و از جملهٔ اتفاقات حسنه آنکه در زائچه طالع حضرت صاحب قراني نیز مریخ در پنجم بود - چنانچه در ظفر نامه ایراد یافته - و حکمت پروران تجربه کار در طالع سلاطین قوت مریخ اعتبار کرده اند و درین زائچه قوي حال قدسي مثال زیادتي از طالع صاحبقراني آن است که این کوکب والا در بیت الشرف است با قوتهاي که گذارش یافت چنانچه این معني از جلالت قدر

و بزرگي شان و بلندي رتبت در فتح و نصرت و تسخير ممالک آگاه میسازد و ایما میدماید ازینکه صاحب طالع هرچند دراز عمر شود جاه او بیشتر و بهتر از ایام شباب باشد - و ماه که واسطهٔ تاثیر علویات بسفلیات است زائد النور آمده بدولت روز افزون رهنمونی مینماید - و هیلاج هم اوست که بمثابهٔ روح است و مربی بدن در خانهٔ پنجم است منصرف از مریخ بتثلیث زهره واسطهٔ دوام صحت و تندرستي مزاج و قوت بدن گشته - و خانهٔ ششم دلو است منسوب بلشکر - و صاحبش که زحل است در سیوم واقع شده که خانهٔ اعوان و انصار است و راس در وست لشکریان را از خیل مخلصان و فدائیان داشته *

5. (*a.*) Define علم بدیع (Ilml Badie).

(*b.*) Explain clearly the rhetorical figures (as mentioned by the author of Hadaiqul Balagat) of each of the following verses :—

خصمت ز دولت بیدوا و نگه درت کرده رها
چشمش بدرد او توتیا بر باد نکبا داشته

هنوزم هندوان اتش پرستند * هنوزم چشم چون ترکان مستند
از دم خلق تو درمسدس گیتي * بوی مثلث بهرمشام بر امد

* چشم من و چشم آن بت تنگ دهان *
* در بدع و شری شدند درسود و زیان *
* کردند یکی بدع زماهر دو نهان *
* او آب برین سپرد و این خواب بران *

6. Explain the difference between تشبیه and مجاز مرسل و تشابه and و استعارة and give examples.

7. (*a.*) What is صنعت طباق and how many kinds they are? Explain and give examples.

(*b.*) Write (in Persian) a short biography of Abul Fazl, and mention his chief works.

8 Translate into Persian :—

If we consider the works of nature and art as they are qualified to entertain the imagination, we shall find the last very defective

in comparison of the former; for though they sometimes appear as beautiful or strange, they can have nothing in them of that vastness and immensity which afford so great an entertainment to the mind of the beholder.. The one may be as polite and delicate as the other but can never show herself so august and magnificent in the design. There is something more bold and masterly in the rough careless strokes of nature than in the nice touches and embellishments of art. The beauties of the most stately garden or palace lie in a narrow compass; the imagination immediately runs them over and requires something else to gratify her; but in the wide fields of nature, the sight wanders up and down without confinement and is fed with an infinite variety of images without any certain stint or number.

PERSIAN PROSE AND PROSODY.

Examiner—MOULVIE AHMAD.

{ Ruqati Tugra, Uruzi Saifi and Durrai Nadirah, Qwafi Jami. }

1. (*a.*) Translate into English explaining the idea of each *fiqrah* (فقرة) clearly :—

نکاح بند عروس معني غيبي - و چهرة کشای شاهد لفظ لاريبي - ملک دانش را خديو - حضـــرت قاضي جيو بگرم سازي هنگامهٔ سخن تدارک سردي ز مستان کردة بدريافت اعتدال هوا موافق باشند بعد از اهدای دعا مکشوف رای مهر انتما آنکه - پانزدهم رمضان بدار الامان لاهور توفيق رسيدن شد - از زحمت راة چه نويسد - لشکر سرما در کار فرمودن اسلحهٔ بے اعتـــدالي بمرتبهٔ گرم نبود که قطع اميد حيات نه شود - برق تيز جلو تفنگ رغد را آتش داد و ابر پشته سوار کف به تيرباران کشاد. قطرة تا فکريکه تازي ميکرد تگرگ چندين هزار سز آورد - برف از سمند سعي چنان افتاد که بر زمين نقش بست - و باد بنـــوعي بصف نهر زد که تيغ موج شکست - دمه از چار طرف بطريقي نقاخت که هوا مقاومت نمايد - وخنکي بازوی آب را بقـــائمي

نه بست که بعد از شکستن بکشایم - هر که کعتبین قدم بر تختهٔ
یخ انداخت - از بد نشیني نقش پای خود را باخت - و کسی که
خصل قمار تردد شمرد دستش را تا مهـــره گردن سرما درد -
بدستیاری لغزش پا زمین یخ بسته اصولي نگرفت که گرانجانان
سبک نرقصند - آواز دك دك دندان دمکش قانون لرزیدن اعضا -
صدای افتادن رهروان کوک ساز شکستـــن دست و پا - سوهان
درشتي راه بمرتبهٔ تیزی نداشت که در سائیدن سم اسپ کندي
نماید - چهار پا اگر همگي پالکي بود پایش تا کمر سود *

(b.) Give the derivation of all the Arabic words contained in the above passage.

2. Describe what you know of ماه نخشب (Mahi Nakhsab).

3. (a.) Point out the various ways by which Arabic words are adopted into Persian.

(b.) Explain the following (in Persian) with the allusions :—

قرص گل خورشیدم آرد بسر بالین
بیند چو مسیحا یم رنجور دریغخانه
قوس قزحي سازد از پنبه کمانش را
آید چو بحلاجي منصور دریغخانه
از گرمي دیوارش گیرد اثر عنبر
هرچند ز کچ باشد کافور دریغخانه
چون پابود در گل تاسقف تجلي را
هر خشت بود سنگي از طور دریغخانه

(c.) Write down the Persian names of the shamsi (شمسي) months.

4. (a.) Who was the originator of Prosody, and how did he originate it? Who composed the Persian poetry at first and what was it?

(b.) Write verses according to بحرهزج مثمن اخرب مکفوف مقصور - بحر رمل بحر رجز مثمن مطوي - بحر هزج مثمن مسبغ -

مثمن مشکول سالم الضرب و العروض scan them, and mention وجه تسمیه of these metres.

5. (*a.*) Define دائرهٔ مشتبه and draw a figure of it.

(*b.*) What is قافیه? How many حروف قافیه are there, and what are its defects (عیوب قافیه)?

6. Translate the following passage into English with explanations of all historical allusions :—

و روز دیگر صبحگاهان که خسرو شرقي نژاد مهر بعزم دفع افواج هندي ظالم تیغ زرین نیام برمیان بسته بمیدان سپهر خرامید - خدیو بهادر که دریای جلادت را بے بهادر بود حفظا من کل شیطان مارد از فرق با فر وجود خود را فر قد آسا و از تن و تن نثره را نثره آسا ساخته بر تکاور صبا سیر صباح الخیر مجره عنان ثریا نشان هلال سم جوز هردم جوزا تنگ آسمان آهنگ که از حسامیهٔ حمید تیزتر و از براق جم فلك خیزتر و از برق ابن العرقه جهنده تر و از طائر قتاده پرنده تر و چون احجار حمام سخت رو و مانند غزالهٔ مخطم تیزدو و بسان ثور عاص جهان گرد و برنگ بیضای قعت آسمان نورد که در زمان رهان از یحموم نعمان کر و بردي و سرعان عمارهٔ را روباه لنگ شمودي و صیحج اسد طائي را سقیم کردي و بر لاحق غني سابق آمدي و بر اعوج بني هلال راست روی ارشاد نمودي و از دراج بني عامر بر تو پریدي بر نشستند * الا انما الخطي في متن کفه * کرقشاء في انیابها السم ناقع * کان مشار النقع عند اشتداده * و هندیة کالبرق فی اللیل لامع *

7. Sketch briefly the history of Nadir Shah in Persian prose.

8. (*a.*) Write down the meanings of the following words, and state whether they are Arabic or Persian.

تلال - شكال - لطاط - قنان - فسطل - قسطاط - غوغا - هالة -

شهر - درقة - شطبر - مدهوش - نعي - ايلغار - ساهور - ساهرة -

هور - كنارة - شلشل - شل - شلجان -

(*b.*) Explain the terms پهلوی and دري; and state fully to what languages or dialects these terms apply.

(*c.*) Remark on the comparative merits of the Ruqate Tugra and Durrai Nadirah.

9. Translate into Persian :—

It may be here worth our while to examine how it comes to pass that several readers who are all acquainted with the same language, and know the meaning of the words they read, should nevertheless have a different relish of the same descriptions. We find one transported with a passage, which another runs over with coldness and indifference; or finding the representation extremely natural, where another can perceive nothing of likeness and conformity. The different taste must proceed either from the perfection of imagination in one more than in another, or from the different ideas that several readers affix to the same words. For to have a true relish and form a right judgment of a description, a man should be born with a good imagination, and must have well weighed the force and energy that lie in the several words of a language, so as to be able to distinguish which are most significant and expressive of their proper ideas, and what additional strength and beauty they are capable of receiving from conjunction with others.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

Essay.

Write an essay in English on the rise and progress of Persian classical poetry from the time of the Arabian conquest. This sketch should contain a mention of the principal poets in chronological order with a notice of their chief poems and a contrast of their characteristics and style. Dates should support your statements, and quotations if possible from the works criticised. Conclude with your opinion of the causes which have hastened the decline of this art, and which still injuriously affect Persian literary taste.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Wilson.

Period : The Sixteenth Century.—I.

1. Give a short sketch of the life of Charles V, showing how he came to possess such large dominions, and a more particular account of his mode of life at Yuste. Give also an estimate of his character, comparing him with Francis I. 13

2. Give an account of the rivalry between Charles and Francis for the Imperial Crown, and of the struggle that ensued, noticing the interviews of both monarchs with Henry VIII, the conduct of Bourbon, the battle of Pavia with its results, the terms on which Francis obtained his freedom, his subsequent conduct, and the peace of Cambray.

3. Describe the rise of the Reformation in Germany, stating fully the various causes which contributed to its progress. What was the object of the Diet of Worms? Narrate its proceedings. How does Robertson summarise the effects of the Reformation upon the Church of Rome itself, and upon the power of the Popes? 13

4. Give an account of the social condition of England in the sixteenth century, noticing the population, state of manufactures, tenure of land, habits of the people, education of clergy and laity, military training, and poor laws. 13

5. Sketch the career of Thomas Cromwell, and relate more fully his conduct and policy as Henry's minister. What were the causes that led to his fall? How does Froude estimate his character? 12

6. Give an account of the life and reign of Mary Stuart, narrating fully the circumstances which led to her imprisonment at Loch Leven, and her flight to England. Describe the religious and political condition of England during her imprisonment there, and the plots at home and abroad which led to her death. By what feelings does Elizabeth personally appear to have been actuated towards Mary? 13

7. Give a full account of the state of Ireland under Elizabeth, and of the causes, progress, and result of the Desmond Rebellion. 10

8. Make short notes upon the following:—Ximenes, Sforza, Smalkalde, Loyola, Erasmus, Nun of Kent, the Six Articles, Lords of the Articles, Premunire, Council of Trent, Barbarossa, Philip Sidney. 12

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Wilson.

Period : The Sixteenth Century.—II.

1. Account for and describe the spread of the doctrines of Luther in such a remote country as Spain. Describe the means employed by the Inquisition for their suppression, and 12

explain what was meant by *Auto da Fé*, the *Reconciled*, and the *Relaxed*. What was the success of this persecution, and what has been the result upon the subsequent history of Spain?

2. Describe the Ottoman power in the sixteenth century, and the relation in which it stood to Christendom. What were the Janizaries? Explain the character of the contest which was carried on between the Cross and the Crescent along the shores of the Mediterranean. Give a brief account of the origin and history of the Knights of St. John, and the circumstances which led to their settlement at Malta. What provoked the attack of Solyman upon them? Sketch the history of the siege of Malta, and describe the character of La Valette. 14

3. Give an account of the state of the Netherlands at the accession of Philip II, with regard to their extent, their civil institutions, their commercial prosperity, and their attitude towards the Reformation. What was the state of affairs when Alva was sent to the Netherlands? Describe his policy and government, his treatment of Egmont and Horn, and the unexpected effects resulting from their execution. Describe the contents of the letter in which Alva begged the king to relieve him of his office. 13

4. Sketch the career of the Prince of Orange, and relate more fully his course of action from the death of Requesens to the Union of Utrecht. Who were the parties to this Union, and what were its terms and its object? Give an account of the death of the Prince of Orange, and an estimate of his character. 13

5. Give an account of the negotiations between the Dutch and Queen Elizabeth for the protection of the Netherlands against Spain. In what capacity did Elizabeth send Leicester to the Netherlands, and what new appointment did he there receive? Relate the chief events of his administration, and the circumstances of his recall. 13

6. What were the claims of Henry of Navarre to the throne of France? Give an account of the Holy League and of the battle of Ivry, and of Henry's subsequent policy. Between whom was the treaty of Vervins made? What were its conditions? What was the Edict of Nantes? 13

7. Give an account of the part played by Barnefeldt in the affairs of the Netherlands from the capture of Oudenburg to the Twelve Years' Truce, and of the differences between him and Prince Maurice. What were the terms of that truce? Point out the great advantages which it secured for the Netherlands. 13

8. Write short notes on each of the following:—Anne de Montmorency, the Guises, the Gueux, the Iconoclasts, the Pacification of Ghent, Aldegonde, Catherine de Medici, St. Bartholomew's day, Sir Francis Vere. 9

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Wilson.

Constitutional History of England.

1. From what time does Hallam date the history of the English Constitution, and why? Narrate briefly the historical events referred to in the sentence—"Thus was wrested from him that famous statute, inadequately denominated the Confirmation of the Charters, because it added another pillar to our constitution, not less important than the Great Charter itself." What were the provisions of this statute? Give a brief account of the origin and purpose of the representation of towns in Parliament. 12

2. How does Hallam support the proposition that the king is not one of the Three Estates of the Realm? Explain the peculiar import of the phrase, *Royal Prerogative;* and discuss the statement that "all prerogatives are given for the subjects' good." Explain *purveyance* and its abuses. 10

3. Point out with illustrations the cause of the defective security of the liberty of the subject under Elizabeth. What Remonstrance of the Judges was called forth by this? Describe the relations of the House of Commons to the Crown under Elizabeth, and give instances in which they showed their independence of the Crown, as well as their subservience to it. What is meant by *Privilege of Parliament?* Mention some of the more important of these privileges. Relate the case of Arthur Hall in 1581. 13

4. What is meant by Parliamentary Impeachment? Give some instances of it. Comment upon the statement of Blackstone that "a Commoner cannot be impeached for High Treason." How does Hallam discuss the question whether a pardon from the king could be pleaded in answer to an impeachment of the Commons? How was this question decided by the Act of Settlement? Does an impeachment continue from one Parliament to another? When was this finally decided? By what reasons is the decision supported? 14

5. What was asserted in the Bill of Rights with reference to a standing army? How does Hallam criticise this assertion? Account for the origin and growth of a standing army in England, notwithstanding the national repugnance to it. State the provisions of the Mutiny Bill. 13

6. Describe briefly the way in which the House of Lords has increased in numbers since the first Parliament of Henry VII. What injustice was done to the Peers of Scotland at the Union? How has that been since compensated? Show how the enlargement of the House of Lords has increased its power. Refer to any case of a determined opposition on the part of the House of Lords to the House of Commons, and explain how the difficulty has been overcome. Discuss the question of the legality and expediency of Life Peerages. 13

7. Describe the character of the influence which *Party* has at various times exercised in Parliamentary government. Give an account of the principles and origin of English parties, and of their names. Describe the effect of the French Revolution upon English parties. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of party. 12

8. What was at first the ordinary form of English Colonial Constitutions? What was the relation of the colonies to the mother country, as regards taxation and commerce? Discuss the question of Imperial taxation of the colonies as regards excise and customs. What was the origin of the Australian Colonies? Describe the constitutions granted to them in 1850. How may the present relations of the colonies to England be described? What may be expected in the future? 13

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph. D.

Political Economy.

1. Contrast the state of the commerce of England one hundred years ago with what it is at the present time. Show how the scientific and mechanical discoveries, the commercial reforms, and the political revolutions which have occurred during the century, have contributed to the change.

2. Write a history of the commercial relations of England with the East, especially with India and China. Point out clearly the share these relations had in contributing to the commercial supremacy of England.

3. What is "Wealth"? Explain the laws and conditions of wealth, and show in what respects they partake of the character of physical truths.

4. "The unit of society is not now the family or the clan, but the individual." Trace the effects of this change of view in the modern treatment of property. Review the causes which regulate the division of produce. Discuss the utility of the systems under which the whole produce belongs to a single owner.

5. Define "money" and "credit." On what considerations does the value of a metallic and a paper currency respectively depend? By what instruments does credit exercise its functions, and by what considerations should the use of these instruments be regulated?

6. Review the elements which constitute the advancement of society in material prosperity, and show the effects which this advancement produces on wages, profits, rents, values and prices.

7. Examine in detail the principles of the so-called Mercantile system and Agricultural systems, and show their fallacy.

8. Set forth Adam Smith's view on taxation. In what respects have his views been modified by later writers? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect taxation.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph. D.

Political Philosophy.

1. Distinguish between "positive law" and "positive morality." Why are they called "positive"? What sort of rules may be classed under the head of positive morality? What are the essential characteristics of a "law"? Show how far the term "law" is applicable to moral rules.

2. "Besides societies political and independent, societies independent but natural, society formed by the intercourse of independent and political societies, and societies political but subordinate, there are societies which will not quadrate with any of these descriptions." Define and distinguish, as accurately as you can, the various societies referred to in the above extract, illustrating your remarks by examples. Discuss the propriety of the terms "limited monarchy" and "half sovereign state."

3. Discuss the various views, which have been held by prominent writers on international law, with regard to the origin and authority and the classification of that law.

4. What are the various modes, recognised by international law, of terminating the differences between nations by forcible means, short of actual law? Discuss the rules applicable to the treatment, both on sea and on land, of the persons and the property of private individuals of a hostile nation in times of war.

5. "The development of society and the development of the individual are the two leading facts, which constitute civilization." Explain this statement and illustrate its truth by an examination of the civilisation of Europe in the 5th century.

6. The three fundamental elements of European civilisation down to the twelfth century are the feudal system, the church, and the borough. Trace briefly the history of these three institutions, showing their influence on the growth of the civilisation of Europe during that period.

7. The two great facts to which all civilisation of Europe reduced itself in the course of the 16th century were free enquiry and the centralisation of power. Point out how this was true in the case of England immediately, and ultimately in the case of Europe generally.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph. D.

Essay.

1. The state of English literature under Queen Elizabeth compared with that under Queen Anne.

Or:

2. The Continental Policy of England under the Brunswick Dynasty.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—DR. C. BAUMANN.

1. What is the cause of the slow progress of empirical psychology, and of the uncertainties of its results?

2. Show how Mill explains (*a*) the idea of substance, (*b*) the law of causation, (*c*) the externality of the permanent possibilities of sensation; and point out the difference between Mill's views and those of Sir W. Hamilton upon these subjects.

3. Enumerate the principal passages in Kant's *Prolegomena* which imply or teach realism. Illustrate the deduction of the categories by an analysis of the objects now around you.

4. Explain the illustrations which Kant uses as to the passage of perceptions into empirical judgments. What is the exact office of the categories in this process? Show how the categories determine even the mathematical axioms.

5. How do the objects of knowledge obtain their unity according to Hamilton? How does his statement on this point differ from the theories of Mill and Kant?

6. How does Mansel vindicate the substantial reality of the Ego? What fatal admissions were made by Reid and Stewart on this subject, in their endeavour to refute Hume?

7. Give Bain's account of the origin of our idea of extension, noticing, in addition, the contributions made to the discussion by Brown, Hamilton, Fraser, Mahaffy, and by observers of the powers of perception manifested by persons born blind.

8. Sketch and criticise Spencer's *First Principles*.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Some intuitional moralists refer our primary knowledge of right and wrong to perception, others to reason. Give the history of this divergence. Point out the principal objections to the theory of a moral sense.

2. State the classifications of the springs of action propounded by Dugald Stewart, accepted by Cousin, and reproduced by Calderwood.

Classify the sentiments and emotions which accompany and animate the moral judgments.

3. Define a constitution. Reproduce Butler's analysis of the moral constitution in such a way as to make it evident that human action tends unconsciously and consciously to the preservation and well-being of the individual and the community. Give your reasons for regarding this analysis as less or as more accurate than that professed by utilitarian writers.

4. Bain says that conscience within us is an imitation of government, domestic, social, and civil, without us. Show that on this

view morality will be variable and uncertain. Compare Bain's ethical views with those ascribed to certain of the sophists, and with those of Hobbes.

Give your reasons for regarding these views as compatible or incompatible with earnest integrity of character.

5. Criticise J. S. Mill's averment that the utilitarian postulate—that happiness is desirable—implies that equal amounts of happiness are equally desirable whether for ourselves or for others.

State precisely what J. S. Mill means by the "Moral Nautical Almanack," and in what manner he supposes this Almanack to have been compiled.

6. Explain and examine the following positions:—

a. Utilitarianism, though not the germinal, is the adult form of morality: the moral sense is unconsciously utilitarian.

b. It is the utilitarian's duty at once to support generally, and to rectify in detail, the morality of common sense.

7. Show that free-will is pre-supposed in moral action; also that it is pre-supposed in the formation of experience. Examine the doctrine of determinism.

LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. Show that the several products of thought are elaborated by one and the same faculty.

Distinguish between psychological and logical judgments.

Give Mansel's account of the formation and nature of concepts, and of the function of signs in the process of thinking.

2. "The principle of causality is precisely analogous to that of substance in its origin and legitimate application, as well as in its perversion." Give Mansel's account of these two principles, and of the relation of logic to metaphysics.

3. Reproduce Mansel's strictures on Locke's contemptuous treatment of the primary laws of thought as "frivolous propositions."

State the functions and the value of the syllogism according to J. S. Mill. Show that logical processes are explicative not ampliative as regards cognition.

4. On what principles does inference from the known to the unknown repose? On what mode of inference, according to J. S. Mill, do these principles themselves repose? How far are they indubitable? On what grounds would J. S. Mill vindicate our expectation of to-morrow's sunrise?

5. Discuss after Whewell, Mill, and Jevons, the question whether classification proceeds by means of types or by means of definitions.

How are natural groups arranged into a natural series? State the requisites of a scientific language.

6. Elucidate the following positions, and compare with them the positions of J. S. Mill.

a In all cases of inductive inference, we must invent hypotheses, until we light upon some hypothesis which yields deductive results in accordance with experience.

b. Our knowledge of the laws and future events of the external world is only probable.

c. For all that science can tell human history may be closed in the next instant of time.

7. Define and exemplify, after J. S. Mill, fallacies of simple inspection, fallacies of observation, and fallacies of generalisation. Explain his statement that "almost all fallacies might in strictness be brought under the one class of fallacies of confusion."

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Dr. C. Baumann.

1. Sketch the leading principles of Socrates.

2. The system of Plato agrees in some respects with that of the Eleatic philosophers, and in others with the Empirics, according to Archer Butler.

3. What are Plato's arguments for the compounded nature of the soul? And state the powers of mind which wholly distinguish it from matter, in Plato's opinion, as stated by Archer Butler.

4. In what various senses has the word "idea" been used? How did Plato and Aristotle differ on the subject of ideas?

5. What were the chief characteristics of the New Academy? Also compare Platonism with Neo-Platonism.

6. Characterise the position occupied by Descartes in the history of philosophy; and mention some of the articles of his philosophy which are now incorporated with received doctrines.

7. Give some account of the philosophy of Hobbes, and the controversies which it occasioned.

8. "The system of Schelling," says Ueberweg, "transformed Fichte's doctrine of the Ego by combination with Spinozism into the system of identity." Explain by comparing the philosophical doctrines alluded to.

9. Show that Hume's philosophy is a legitimate development of Berkeley's. Trace the influence of Berkeley's idealism in modern philosophy.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. Exhibit the historical character of the theistic conception.

Indicate the natural attitude of the individual reasoner towards the collective reason operative in history. Explain the position that individualism is productive of chimeras, vanity and inflation.

2. Theists aver that materialists put the process of things in place of the cause of that process; that they pre-suppose an infinite plurality of self-existent entities; and that they are constrained to proceed upon a colossal chance hypothesis. State these averments at length and in all their force.

The materialists seek to escape metaphysical refutation by ignoring metaphysics. Prove that this attempt is irrational.

3. Prove the following positions:

a. Pantheism is repugnant to the primitive moral instincts and emotions.

b. Theism does not set up an "absentee God, idle since the first sabbath."

4. Suppose that Darwin is right in saying that man is descended from the Ascidians, does this exclude the necessity of a primordial intelligence?

State the theistic inference that proceeds on the persistent unity of plan, or typical and ascensional order, that pervades creation.

5. Prove the following positions:

a. The theory that makes mind the final result or last development of nature is untenable.

b. The elevation of the human spirit above the finite, the upward movement of mind involved in religion, is contained in the very nature of mind.

6. Show from the early history of institutions that religion is the foundation of nationality.

Show that the religion of the chosen people was pre-eminently a worship of God in history.

7. Account for the prevalence of secularism among the English working classes.

Examine its positive principles, and discuss the sufficiency of morals apart from religion.

Explain the statement that "the prayer and providence attacked by secularism are conceptions or misconceptions of its own."

PURE MATHEMATICS. I.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. Calculate accurately to five places of decimals the cosine of $1^\circ\ 19'\ 52''$.

2. Divide the series for $\sin x$ by the series for $\cos x$ and hence find the value of A_5 in the expansion

$$\tan x = x + A_3 x^3 + A_5 x^5 + \&c.$$

If n be the number of seconds in an angle a (supposed small) you are required to shew that

$$\log n = L \tan a - \tfrac{2}{3}(10 - L \cos a) - L \sin 1''.$$

3. If the roots of the quadratic $ax^2 + 3bx + 3c = 0$ be α and β find the equation whose roots are $\dfrac{\alpha+\beta}{2\beta\alpha}, \dfrac{2\alpha-\beta}{\alpha\beta}, \dfrac{2\beta-\alpha}{\alpha\beta}$.

If the roots of the cubic $ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 3cx + d = 0$ be α, β, γ find the equation whose roots are

$$\frac{\beta+\gamma-2\alpha}{\alpha\gamma+\alpha\beta-2\beta\gamma}, \frac{\alpha+\gamma-2\beta}{\beta\gamma+\alpha\beta-2\gamma\alpha}, \frac{\alpha+\beta-2\gamma}{\beta\gamma+\alpha\gamma-2\alpha\beta}.$$

4. If $A + B + C = m\pi$ you are required to prove that

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C.$$

If α, β, γ be any three angles connected by the relation

$$\tan\alpha + \tan\beta + \tan\gamma + \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma = 0 \text{ then will}$$
$$\sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\beta + \sin 2\gamma + \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \sin 2\gamma = 0.$$

If a, b, c be the sides of a plane triangle then the diameter of the circumscribing circle is a root of the equation

$$a\sqrt{(x^2-b^2)(x^2-c^2)} + b\sqrt{(x^2-c^2)(x^2-a^2)} +$$
$$c\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)(x^2-b^2)} = abc.$$

5. If the second term be removed from any rational algebraic equation, the co-efficient of x^n being unity, by the transformation $x = y + h$, where h is a number and y the new variable, then the co-efficients of the new equation are functions of the differences of the roots of the original. Prove this.

If α, β, γ, δ be the roots of $x^4 + 4px^3 + 6qx^2 + 4rx + s = 0$, calculate the value of $(\alpha + p)(\beta + p)(\gamma + p)(\delta + p)$ in terms of the co-efficients.

If this biquadratic be solved by the method of Simpson that is by the transformation $y = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha\beta + \gamma\delta)$ how are the roots of the biquadratic exhibited, the roots of the cubic being supposed known?

6. Demonstrate the law of formation of the successive convergents to the value of a continued fraction. Calculate the 5th convergent to 3·14159.

7. For a spherical triangle prove the formula

$$\cos A + \cos B \cos C = \sin B \sin C \cos a.$$

What does this formula become when the radius of the sphere becomes infinite?

Prove the formula $\cot a \sin b = \cos b \cos C + \sin C \cot A$.

Find the value of

$$\frac{\operatorname{Sin}\frac{A+B}{2}}{\operatorname{Cos}\frac{C}{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\operatorname{Sin}\frac{A-B}{2}}{\operatorname{Cos}\frac{C}{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\operatorname{Cos}\frac{A+B}{2}}{\operatorname{Sin}\frac{C}{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\operatorname{Cos}\frac{A-B}{2}}{\operatorname{Sin}\frac{C}{2}}$$

in terms of the sides a, b, c of a spherical triangle by means of the fundamental formulæ for $\operatorname{Sin}\frac{A}{2}$, $\operatorname{Cos}\frac{A}{2}$, &c., in terms of the sides, and hence shew how Gauss' Theorems and Napier's Analogies may be obtained.

8. If $P = \dfrac{2x\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}}{1-k^2x^4}$ and $Q = \dfrac{1-2x^2+k^2x^4}{1-k^2x^4}$

find the simplest value of $P^2 + Q^2$.

9. Prove that the product of two determinants may be exhibited as a determinant (confine your attention to determinants each having three rows and three columns).

Shew that the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(ac-b^2) & ac'+a'c-2bb' & ac''+a''c-2bb'' \\ a'c+ac'-2bb' & 2(a'c'-b'^2) & a'c''+a''c'-2b'b'' \\ a''c+ac''-2bb'' & a''c'+a'c''-2b'b'' & 2(a''c''-b''^2) \end{vmatrix}$$

depends on $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a' & b' & c' \\ a'' & b'' & c'' \end{vmatrix}$.

10. Find by any method the co-efficient of x^3 in the expansion of $(a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 + fx^5 + \&c.)^n$ in a series of ascending powers of x.

PURE MATHEMATICS. II.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. Find the value of $\dfrac{\pi x - 1}{2x^2} + \dfrac{\pi}{x\left(e^{2\pi x} - 1\right)}$ when $x = 0$.

2. How can we ascertain whether an expression such as $\phi(x, y) + \sqrt{-1}\,\psi(x, y)$ admits of being reduced to the form $f(x + y\sqrt{-1})$. If this reduction is possible then the curves $\phi(x, y) =$ const. and $\psi(x, y) =$ const. intersect orthogonally.

3. What is the method of finding the equations of the several rectilinear asymptotes of the curve $F(r, \theta) = 0$. Draw a figure for the curve $r = a \sec n\theta$, showing the position of one of the asymptotes.

4. By writing down two different expressions for the area of the triangle formed by three consecutive points on a plane curve show that $\rho = \dfrac{(dx^2 + dy^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{dx\, d^2y - dy\, d^2x}$.

Transform the differential $\dfrac{\left\{1 + \left(\dfrac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$ into another by virtue of the relations $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$ so that r will be the dependent and θ the independent variable.

5. Show that the operation denoted by $\int_a^b \phi(x)\, dx$ is a *summation*. If every element of the mass of a homogeneous right cone be divided by its distance from the vertex find the sum of all these elementary quotients. If $u = \int_a^b \phi(x, c)\, dx$ and if there be a small error in the value of c what is the consequent error in the value of u?

6. Find the value of $\int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2}$ and hence obtain the value of $\int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2)(1 - 2b \cos x + b^2)}$ by expressing it as the difference of two other integrals.

7. Find by the methods of the Integral Calculus the area of the ellipse $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$, or irace the curve $x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = o$, draw its asymptote and find the area of the loop.

8. Integrate the equation $(ax + by + c)\,dx + (a'x + b'y + c')\,dy = o$, and the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py - Q = 0$, where P and Q are functions of x.

9. Integrate the equation $x^4 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = 0$. Integrate the equation $y = ax^2 + bx \frac{dy}{dx} + c \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + ex + f \frac{dy}{dx}$ by first differentiating with respect to x and then remembering one of the forms in (8).

10. Integrate the equation $y - \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 + p^2}} = f\left(x + \frac{ap}{\sqrt{1 + p^2}}\right)$ when $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$, and give the geometrical interpretation.

11. When is the equation $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0$ derived from a single relation between the primitive variables. Integrate the equation $(y + z)\,dx + (z + x)\,dy + (x + y)\,dz = 0$.

12. Integrate the equation $y^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 + y \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 0$.

[*N. B.*—Transform the independent variable from x to u by the relation $x = e^u$, and then transform the dependent variable from y to t by the relation $y = e^{\int t du.}$]

13. Instead of any of the above questions actually work out the singular solution of No. 10, when the curve on which the centre of the circle moves is a parabola.

[*N. B.*—Full marks for nine satisfactory answers.]

PURE MATHEMATICS. III.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. What is Dr. Casey's identical relation connecting the lengths of the common tangents to four circles all touched by a fifth? Prove it, and hence deduce a property of the "Nine point" circle.

2. The equations of two lines in trilinear co-ordinates are $ax + by + cz = 0$ and $a'x + b'y + c'z = 0$, find the cosine of their angle of intersection.

3 Prove that the length of the chord of an ellipse which touches a confocal ellipse the squares of whose semi-axes are $a^2 - h^2$ and $b^2 - h^2$ is $\frac{2hb'^2}{ab}$.

4. Find the envelope of the line $\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z = 0$ which is cut harmonically by the conics $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0$ and $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0$.

5. Prove that the angle between any two diameters of an equilateral hyperbola is equal to that between their conjugates; hence show geometrically that the circle through the middle points of the sides of a triangle inscribed in an equilateral hyperbola passes through the centre of the curve Show also in the same way that the circle circumscribing a triangle self-conjugate to an equilateral hyperbola passes through the centre. Prove that if a rectilinear polygon be inscribed in an equilateral hyperbola and if its sides be s_1 s_2 s_3, &c., and ρ_1 ρ_2 ρ_3 the central radii to the middle points of these sides respectively then

$$\Sigma s_1 \rho_1 = 0 \text{ (algebraically).}$$

6. Establish Euler's formulæ for transforming from one system of rectangular co-ordinates to another having the same origin.

7. When will the section of the surface $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ by the plane $lx + my + nz = 0$ be an equilateral hyperbola?

8 Prove the formula for the elementary area of a surface in r, θ, ϕ co-ordinates.

9 Normals are drawn to the ellipsoid

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1$$

at every point of its curve of intersection with the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = p^2$; prove that the equation to the curve in which the locus of these normals is cut by the plane yz is

$$\frac{b^2y^2}{a^2 - b^2} + \frac{c^2z^2}{a^2 - c^2} = a^2 - p^2.$$

10. Form the equation of the surface which is the locus of a right line which always moves so as to meet three given right lines.

11. If at every point of a surface $rt - s^2 = 0$, what is the geometrical signification? What is the name of this kind of surface? Why is it so called?

12 Prove that the locus of the intersection of three tangent lines to the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ mutually at right angles is

$$(b^2 + c^2)\, x^2 + (c^2 + a^2)\, y^2 + (a^2 + b^2)\, z^2 = b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 + a^2b^2.$$

[*N. B.*—You are not permitted to attempt more than five questions on surfaces.]

MIXED MATHEMATICS. I.

Examiner—MR. J. H. GILLILAND, B. A.

1. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a particle acted on by any forces and constrained to remain on a smooth surface.

A particle is in equilibrium on a rough ellipsoid whose shortest axis is vertical. Shew that it will lie on the curve given by

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1 \text{ and } \frac{x^2}{a^4}+\frac{y^2}{b^4}+\frac{z(z-k)}{c^4}=0$$

where k depends on the friction.

2. Prove that any system of forces acting on a rigid body can be reduced to a constant force acting at an arbitrary point and a couple.

The system being so reduced, show that the couple is least when its axis coincides with the direction of the constant force.

3. Obtain formulæ for finding the centre of gravity of a plane lamina bounded by a closed curve.

Find the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of the area included between the parabolas $y^2 = bx$ and $x^2 = ay$.

Hence shew that the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of the area included between the parabolas $y^2 = bx$, $y^2 = ax$ and $x^2 = ay$ are

$$\bar{x}=\frac{9}{20}\times a^{\frac{3}{2}}\times\frac{a^{\frac{4}{3}}-b^{\frac{4}{3}}}{a-b}, \qquad \bar{y}=\frac{9}{20}a^{\frac{1}{2}}\times\frac{a^{\frac{5}{3}}-b^{\frac{5}{3}}}{a-b}.$$

4. Find the equations of equilibrium of (i) a light string; (ii) a heavy string stretched over a smooth surface.

If the string be heavy shew that the difference of the tensions at any two points is the weight of the string whose length is the vertical distance between the points.

5. Prove that the internal attraction of an uniform sphere, for the law of inverse squares, varies from the surface to the centre directly as the radius.

Hence for a fluid sphere, prove that the internal pressure arising from the attraction varies from surface to centre as the product of the greatest and least distances from the surface.

6. Shew how to find the resultant vertical pressure of a fluid on any surface.

A closed conical vessel whose height is twice the diameter of the base is just filled with liquid and suspended from a point in the rim of its base: prove that if the weight of the vessel be neglected the vertical component of the pressure on its curved surface will be $\frac{13}{12}$ of the weight of the liquid.

7. Investigate formulæ for the determination of the centre of pressure of any plane area.

Find the centre of pressure of a homogeneous liquid on the quadrant of a circle immersed with its centre in the surface of the liquid and bisecting radius vertical.

8. A mass of heavy liquid revolves about a vertical axis. Obtain an expression for the pressure at any point and determine the form of a surface of equal pressure.

A sphere filled with water is caused to revolve about a vertical tangent at the point P. Find the points of maximum and minimum pressure and the pressure at P.

9. Investigate the stability of the equilibrium when a solid floats in a homogeneous liquid and shew that it depends on the relative positions of two certain points.

A vessel formed by cutting a segment of depth d from a sphere of radius r has a handle moveable about a horizontal axis which is a diameter of the plane face of the segment: shew that the equilibrium is unstable if the weight of the liquid poured in exceed

$$\frac{d}{2(r-d)} \times \text{weight of the vessel.}$$

N. B.—Eight average questions carry full marks.

MIXED MATHEMATICS. II.

Examiner—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B. A.

1. State and prove Newton, Lemma XI.

Deduce the expression for the chord of curvature drawn through the centre at any point of an ellipse.

2. Enunciate and prove Newton, Proposition I.

A particle is moving in a parabola under the action of a force tending to the focus: shew that the direction of motion at P meets the directrix in a point Q, whose velocity is inversely proportional to the abscissa of P.

3. Find the law of force tending to the focus under the action of which a body may describe an ellipse. If the motion be stopped at the extremity of the minor axis, find the time the body will take to reach the focus under the action of the force.

4. In an elliptic orbit described about a centripetal force in the focus, express the velocity at any point in the orbit in terms of the focal distance.

Prove that the time of moving from the nearer apse to any point P is $\sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}}\left\{\phi - e\sin\phi\right\}$, ϕ being the eccentric angle of P.

5. A particle is projected in vacuo with a given velocity and in a given direction: find the equation of its path.

In the motion of a projectile, its kinetic energy at any time is half the arithmetic mean of the kinetic energies it has when at the extremities of the focal chord parallel to its direction of motion at the given time.

6. Shew that the kinetic energy acquired by a body in falling down a smooth curve is equal to the work done by gravity. Shew how to find the pressure on the curve.

A particle projected from the lowest point of a vertical circular hoop leaves the arc at a point P and after moving freely in a parabola meets the circle again in P′, the other end of the diameter through P: prove that PP′ must make an angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$ with the horizon and that the space due to the velocity of projection is $\left(1 + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) \times$ radius of the circle.

7. Obtain the equation of the orbit of a particle acted on by a central force and moving in a medium whose resistance varies as the square of the velocity.

If the orbit be a circle and the particle be projected with velocity V, shew that when the direction of motion has turned through an angle ϕ, the velocity is $V.\ e^{-k\phi}$.

8. Given the moments and products of inertia about axes through the centre of gravity of a body, deduce the moments and products of inertia about any other parallel axes.

Find the moment of inertia of an elliptic lamina about its latus-rectum.

9. A body moves about a fixed horizontal axis acted on by gravity only; determine the motion and the pressure on the axis.

An equilateral triangular lamina can revolve round one side which is horizontal and fixed; supposing the triangle to be held with its plane horizontal and the support to be suddenly removed, compare the pressures on the axis in this and the lowest positions with the weight of the triangle.

10. A system of bodies is in equilibrium and one of the supports gives way: discuss the initial conditions of the remaining portions of the system.

A punkah pole is suspended by two vertical ropes from the points of trisection: one of the ropes suddenly breaks: find the impulsive tension in the other.

N. B.—Full marks may be obtained on *eight* questions of average value.

MIXED MATHEMATICS. III.

Examiner—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B. A.

1. Obtain the equation of continuity and simplify it when the forces are derivable from a force-potential and the velocities from a velocity-potential.

Prove that the velocity-potential

$$\phi = A\left(\lambda + \frac{2\pi^2 y^2}{\lambda}\right) \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\left(vt - x\right)$$

satisfies the equation of continuity in a mass of water if $\frac{y}{\lambda}$ be so small that its square may be neglected.

2. A vessel kept constantly full of water has a horizontal orifice in its base: obtain an equation for the velocity of efflux and simplify it for the case of a small orifice.

Find the form of a vessel (a surface of revolution) which empties itself through a small hole in the bottom so that the surface descends with uniformly accelerated velocity.

6. Determine the motion of an elastic fluid in a tube the section of which does not vary rapidly and which has a small hole at one end, the pressure and temperature being constant.

Take as an example a vertical cylinder filled with air and closed by an air-tight piston of given weight.

4. Shew how to transform the Right Ascension and Declination of a star into its Latitude and Longitude and *vice versâ*.

The angular distances of a star from an equinox and a solstice are α, β respectively and the star's latitude is λ. Shew that

$$\cos^2\lambda = \cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta.$$

5. Find the time of rising and setting of a known star. δ, δ', are the declinations of two stars which rise simultaneously at a place in latitude λ; if α, α', their respective azimuths at rising be complementary, shew that $\cos^2\lambda = \sin^2\delta + \sin^2\delta'$,

$$\text{and } \cos(\alpha' - \alpha) = \tan\delta \tan\delta' \frac{\cos^2\delta + \cos^2\delta'}{\sin^2\delta + \sin^2\delta'}.$$

6. Explain the origin of tides and show that when it is high water at any point of the globe, it is approximately high water at the antipodes of that point. Why is the interval between high water on two successive days not constant? Shew that the highest spring tides will take place during an eclipse.

7. Show that a luminous point and its image after direct reflexion at a spherical surface always lie on the same side of the Principal Focus, but always move in opposite directions; whilst a point and its image after direct refraction at a spherical surface always move in the same direction.

In a reflecting paraboloid of revolution prove that $\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{4}{l}$ where u and v are the distances of the conjugate foci from the vertex and l is the latus-rectum of the parabola.

8. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil after refraction through a thin double convex lens.

A double convex lens is bounded by two spherical surfaces whose radii are equal and each is equal to the thickness of the lens: obtain a formula for finding the geometrical focus of a pencil after direct refraction through the lens measuring from the point of incidence.

9. A small oblique pencil is incident at a spherical reflecting surface; obtain the positions of the primary and secondary foci after reflection.

Prove from your formulæ that the foci coincide when the incidence becomes direct; also for all positions of the pencil when the mirror is plane.

10. Describe Galileo's telescope and find its magnifying power.

On looking through an opera-glass reversed objects appear diminished: why?

A person who sees most distinctly at a distance a, focuses a distant object to suit his sight looking the wrong way through an

opera-glass with his eye close up to the object-glass: shew that the length of the opera-glass is $\frac{aF}{a+F} - f$ where F, f are the respective lengths of the object-glass and eye-glass.

N. B.—Full marks may be obtained on *eight* questions of average value.

CHEMISTRY—FIRST PAPER.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. Explain the part played by Van Helmont and Boyle in the history of chemistry.

2. Compare the work of Dalton and of Gay-Lussac in the history of Chemical Theory.

3. Describe the various processes which may be used in determining the molecular weight of any compound (organic or inorganic), and state the relative value of each process.

4. When potassium chlorate is heated it decomposes into potassium chloride and oxygen, and when calcium carbonate is heated it decomposes into calcium oxide and carbon dioxide. Contrast these two decompositions, pointing out the difference if any which may exist between them.

5. Calculate the precise atomic weight of a metal of which 19·5700 grains of its chloride yielded 42·3775 grains of silver chloride and 0·0265 grains of silver on the platinum wire. Given that Ag = 107·66 and Cl. = 35·37, and that the metal is acting as a hexad.

6. Explain the relative affinities of chlorine, bromine and iodine for hydrogen and for oxygen, and show how these are connected with the amounts of heat evolved in chemical union.

7. State all the methods you know for the preparation of carbon monoxide. What are its properties? How can it be converted into formic acid?

8. Describe the formation of hypochlorous acid and hypochlorites. Explain their action in bleaching.

9. What are the ores from which arsenic is obtained. Explain how the element is obtained and what are its properties? What will be the densities of arsenic vapour, the vapour of arsenic trioxide and of arsenuretted hydrogen?

10. What are the general laws of the solubility of solids in water? Describe Guthrie's researches on the formation of cryohydrates.

11. Discuss the allotropic forms of carbon, describing their properties and uses, and refer to the possible cause of those allotropic modifications.

12. What is the composition of oxides of vanadium? Give their graphic formulæ and their general characters.

13. State what you know with reference to alloys and their properties.

14. Take up the group of alkali metals, and discuss generally their properties and those of their compounds.

CHEMISTRY—SECOND PAPER.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. Give the names, composition and graphic formulæ of the oxides of manganese. State what their properties are, and what classes of salts can be obtained from them.

2. How can nickel be obtained from its ores? Name the principal salts of nickel and the uses to which the metal and its salts are put. Describe the operation of nickel-plating.

3. Explain clearly how metallic magnesium can be prepared. How are magnesium salts distinguished from zinc salts and what is the action of a solution of sodium carbonate on magnesium and zinc salts? Draw graphic formulæ of the substances formed.

4. How would you ascertain the volumes of oxygen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrochloric acid and nitrogen in a gaseous mixture?

5. A solution of ammonia and some nitric acid are given; you are required to describe minutely, and in such a manner as will show you are *practically* acquainted with the process you are describing, the exact method you would use to prepare and collect some jars of nitrogen monoxide.

6. Describe the methods you would employ in the quantitative analysis of brass.

7. Describe the methods you would employ for the complete analysis both qualitative and quantitative of a sample of soda ash.

8. Describe Victor and Carl Meyer's method of determining vapour densities, and explain clearly the principles on which it depends.

9. Describe how the chloracetic acids can be obtained, and shew what part these acids played in the theoretical development of organic chemistry.

10. Describe how zinc ethyl is obtained. What are its properties and to which class of substances does it belong? What are its uses in organic research? Illustrate its uses by specific examples.

11. Explain clearly the difference between the true organic cyanides and the isocyanides. What are the characteristic reactions of each class?

12. A compound ammonia has the following empirical composition $C_8 H_{13} N$. What substances may have this formula and what steps would you take to ascertain its constitutional formula?

13. What is cacodyl and how is it prepared? In what manner was this substance historically important?

14. Give a short description of the commercial method of preparing spirit of wine or ethyl alcohol.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION IN CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

Three substances for analysis were supplied to each candidate.

Two of them were required to be tested for metals by blowpipe analysis etc.; these substances usually contained about two metals in each case.

The third substance for examination was a complex solid. This was to be examined by both the dry and wet methods of analysis, and each substance contained about four bases and four acids.

Five hours were allowed for the examination.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM—FIRST PAPER.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

1. Explain the action of a Holtz Machine.

In working an ordinary (or Ramsden) machine and conveying the electricity by a copper wire to a receiver it is found that if the resistance of the copper wire be moderately increased the current is not perceptibly diminished. What inference may be drawn with respect to the machine?

2. Determine the dimensions of H as denoting a quantity of heat, and of Q as denoting a quantity of electricity, in electrostatic units.

"Heat and electricity are forms of energy." Examine this statement. Determine the dimensions of quantity of electricity, and of potential in electro-magnetic units.

3. In Wheatstone's Bridge the successive sides have resistances c, a, r, t, respectively. To determine the current which passes through the galvanometer we have such an equation as

$$I = \frac{\Sigma(cr - at)}{D}.$$

Show that every term in D should have the same sign and point out the conditions that obtain in regard to the dimensions of the terms.

4. The poles of a battery of 10 cells are joined by a shunt whose resistance in ohms is 280. The positive pole is also joined up with the positive pole of another battery of 8 cells and the negative pole of this battery is connected with the negative pole of the first battery through a galvanometer. If there is no current through the galvanometer determine the resistance of the first battery. The cells in the two batteries are similar.

Explain any other method which you consider satisfactory for determining the resistance of a battery.

5. An instantaneous current passes through a galvanometer. Investigate the connection between the quantity of electricity that passes and the temporary deflection produced.

Would any kind of galvanometer be equally suitable?

6. A straight conductor of given length is moved uniformly without rotation in an uniform field. Show that the electromotive force produced is proportional to $\sin\alpha\cos\phi$ where α depends on the direction of the conductor and ϕ on the direction of motion.

7. Describe the method of charging jars by cascade. In what case would it be advantageous? If the number of jars is unlimited and the charge on each jar is a given fraction of that on the jar preceding compare the capacity and energy obtainable from the battery with those from a single jar.

8. A and B are two unequal spheres very far apart. A is charged with electricity and B is neutral. They are then connected with a fine line. If the spheres are now brought to a distance which though still great permits some mutual action do you consider that either of the spheres will lose part of its charge? Give your reasons.

9. A fine conductor, such as a silk thread, has a great resistance R. A conductor A having a charge Q is connected to one end of the thread whose other end is put to earth. S is the electrostatic capacity of A. V_1 is its initial potential and V_2 its potential after a time t.

Show that $t = R.\ S.\ \log \frac{V_1}{V_2}$.

What are the dimensions of R in electrostatic units?

10. Give Lloyd's explanation of the distribution of free magnetism in a thin bar magnet. Mention any objections to the theory that the earth's magnetism is due, as Biot assumed, to a short bar magnet at the centre of the earth. What do you mean by the coercitive, or, as it might better be called, the conservative force of steel?

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Second Paper.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

1. Indicate the reasoning by which Ohm was led to the statement of the law, that bears his name, for an electric current.

Show that Ohm's law and Joule's law for the heating effect of a current are deducible one from the other.

2. Explain what is meant by thermo-electric inversion. What is the Peltier effect and what is the Thomson effect?

Thermo-electric piles may be used to form a quasi-continuous scale in researches on electromotive force. Explain this statement and give an illustration.

3. When Faraday endeavoured to estimate quantities of electricity by the volume of the mixed gases collected from acidulated water he found the method at first giving uncertain results. Describe the conclusions to which he was led.

4. Investigate the capacity of a long thin cylinder supplied with another and co-axial cylinder.

If two equal sheets of metal are to be made into a condenser with a given small thickness of a given di-electric between them; has the form of the condenser any influence on the capacity?

5. Given any substance as a dielectric and a condenser made of any form; show that if C be the electrostatic capacity of the condenser and R be its resistance, the product RS is constant.

If Leyden jars be made with a given di-electric in varying thicknesses, what limitations do we find if we endeavour to increase the capacities?

6. A_1, A_2, .. A_n are isolated conductors initially neutral. To them are brought masses M_1, M_2, . M_n of electricity in consequence of which the potentials become V_1 V_2 ... V_n. Prove that the work done is $\frac{1}{2}\Sigma MV$.

In what cases is the capacity of a system of two condensers equal to the sum of the capacities?

7. Explain what is meant by the sensibility of a Wheatstone Bridge. Some resistances known to be all near 250 ohms are to be measured with a bridge ABCD. The arms AB, AD are each 25 ohms. What resistance would you prefer for the galvanometer in BD?

8. Give Ampère's expression for the mutual attraction of two currrent elements. What experiments did he adduce in support of it? Investigate the attraction which a finite length of current will experience from a parallel current of indefinite length.

9. A voltaic cell of undetermined resistance has an extra-polar wire which (1) is of silver and has 1 ohm resistance, and (2) is of platinum and has 100 ohms resistance. Show that when the cell resistance is large enough the platinum wire absorbs more heat than the silver wire, but that, when the cell resistance is small, the silver wire absorbs more heat. Determine the resistance of the cell that the wires may absorb equal quantities of heat.

10. Explain the method which Gauss employed to determine the magnetic force of the earth at a given place.

HEAT AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS.

First Paper.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

1. To what case of the transmission of heat do the following equations apply; $v = a + \frac{b-a}{e} z$; $F = K \frac{a-b}{e}$ the notation being that of Fourier? Prove the latter equation assuming the former.

2. Obtain the equation giving the law of permanent temperatures in a prismatic bar of small section and indefinite length which has one end O kept at a constant temperature.

Two such bars are of the same material, their sections are as 16 to 81, the temperatures at the corresponding origins O, O′ are

as 5 to 4; P and P′ are points such that the temperature at P is to that at P′ as 5 to 4; compare the length OP with O′P′.

3. A spherical body is to be kept at a constant surface temperature α while the air around it is at constant temperature β. The surface of the body is in one case to be in immediate contact with the surrounding air while in a second case it will be separated from the air by a thin concentric shell of the same material enclosing a thin layer of air. Investigate the relation between the quantities of heat necessary to keep the spherical body at surface temperature α in the two cases—effects of direct radiation being neglected.

4. A circular ring of metal of small section has given temperatures at arbitrary points A_1, A_2, &c. of the ring. Show that the equation of permanent temperatures is $\frac{d^2v}{dx^2} = \frac{hl}{KS} v$ where x denotes an arc and Fourier's notation is used.

P_1, P_2, P_3 are three points all situated between two successive sources of heat A_1, A_2 and the arc $P_1 P_2$ = arc $P_2 P_3$. Show that the temperatures of these three points are connected by the equation $\frac{v_1 + v_3}{v_2}$ = constant where the constant is independent of the temperatures at the points A_1, A_2.

5. A and B are two equal vessels—say cylinders with axes vertical. A is full of a permanent gas which has an appreciable conducting power for heat. B contains a permanent gas which has no such conducting power. Each gas is mechanically saturated with water-vapour. The vessels are then surrounded with a freezing mixture. What differences will be observed as regards the water-vapour?

6. Describe any one of the methods by which Regnault observed the dilatation of air and obtain his formula for that case.

7. In measuring a base line the change of length of the measuring rod as due to temperature must be remembered. Explain Barda's method for making the rod its own thermometer and construct the corresponding formula.

8. Construct for yourself three series of four, five and six numbers respectively to represent observed values of some magnitude. Determine the probable value and the probable error for each series and also for the three series taken together.

9. Given the pressures of a body at constant volume to be denoted by the numbers 25, 27, 30, 39 for temperatures 100°, 110°, 120°, 140° respectively on some chosen scale, construct an interpolation formula to give the pressure at 130°—selecting any form that you consider appropriate. The numerical solution need not be performed.

10. An air thermometer consists of a bulb at the top of a vertical cylindrical stem which is just dipped into water when the temperature is $t°$ C. Investigate a formula to determine the height to which the water will rise in the stem if the temperature falls to zero, assuming all necessary data and that the external air pressure remains constant.

HEAT AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS.

Second Paper.

Examiner—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

1. Describe the absolute scale of temperature as defined by Sir W. Thomson. What area may be denoted by the expression $(\theta - \theta')(\phi - \phi')$ where θ refers to temperature and ϕ to entropy. What do you understand by entropy?

2. Show in any way that the ratio of the two (usually considered) elasticities of a body equals the ratio of their corresponding specific heats.

3. Obtain the relation between the volume and temperature of a perfect gas which is enclosed in a perfectly non-conducting envelope.

A cylinder of non-conducting material is divided into two unequal parts by a non-conducting piston. Each part holds one unit mass of the same gas at the same temperature. If the piston moves slowly into its position of equilibrium, will it pass or reach the middle of the cylinder? Give your reasons.

4. Prove what Maxwell calls the first and third thermodynamic relations. These he gives as $\frac{dv}{d\theta}(p = \text{const.}) = -\frac{d\phi}{dp}(\theta = \text{const.})$

$$\text{and } \frac{dp}{d\theta}(v = \text{const.}) = \frac{d\phi}{dv}(\theta = \text{const.}).$$

Given these two relations deduce the remaining two.

Apply the two former to establish the equation

$$dH = K_v dt + t\frac{dp}{dt}dv \; ; \; dH = K_p dt - t\frac{dv}{dt}dp.$$

5. Prove that $K_p - K_v = R$ where R is the constant in the equation $pv = RT$. Given that for certain units employed (foot and pounds) $R = 53{\cdot}21$, $J = 772$, explain how Rankine calculated the specific heat of air and obtain the numerical value $C_p = {\cdot}2378$. Here $K_p : K_v = 1{\cdot}408$.

6. Give Rankine's investigation for the velocity of wave propagation.

7. A given mass of gas at pressure p_1 expands adiabatically till its pressure becomes p_2. It is then without further change of volume restored to its original temperature. Its pressure is then p_3. If $p_1 = 128$ and $p_3 = 4$ and if $1{\cdot}4$ be taken as an approximate value for the ratio of the two specific heats find the value of the intermediate pressure p_2.

8. Obtain in any way for a saturated mixture of water and steam the two equations

$$\frac{d\lambda}{dt} + \sigma - \sigma' = \frac{dp}{dt}\frac{dv}{dn}, \quad \frac{d\lambda}{dt} + \sigma - \sigma' = \frac{\lambda}{t}$$

were λ denotes latent heat and σ, σ' are specific heats.

Do these equations apply to any changes of condition whatever?

9. To find the true specific heat of a perfect gas we ascertain its co-efficient of expansion (a) under a pressure of P megadynes per sq. cm.; we find that one cubic centimetre has a mass m grammes and that its specific heat under constant pressure compared with water is C_p; we have Joule's equivalent in megalergs as J. Determine the true specific heat of the body in terms of the above data.

10. In what case is $Q \frac{(t_1 - t_0)}{t_1}$ an expression for the work done by a quantity of heat?

A quantity Q of heat is employed partly in raising water from t_0 to t_1, and partly in evaporating it at t_1. The steam so produced drives an engine of some ordinary type but of ideally perfect construction, *e. g.* there are no waste spaces and there is no friction. The work done, however, will be less than $Q \frac{t_1 - t_0}{t_1}$. Give a reason for this.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION IN PHYSICS.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

In the practical part of the Physics Course candidates were examined individually. The examination had reference to their acquaintance with the ordinary apparatus and their ability to perform simple experiments.

BOTANY. I.

Examiner—Dr. G. King.

1. Give an account of the tissue known as meristem.
2. Describe the structure, composition and origin of the chlorophyll-bodies, and state in what way they are related to the starch-grains.
3. Describe the structures called idioblasts.
4. Give a brief account of the principles of the natural and Linnæan systems of classification of plants.
5. Describe the peculiarities of the leaves in the genera Nepenthes, Sarracenia, Utricularia.
6. Give an account of the various forms of definite inflorescence.
7. State generally the geographical distribution of Nymphæaceæ, Leguminosæ, Labiatæ, Loranthaceæ, Umbelliferæ and Gramineæ.
8. Give a general account of the Flora of the miocene epoch.
9. Describe the oldest known fossil, and state in what strata it occurs.

BOTANY. II.

Examiner—Dr. G. King.

1. State all you know about crystals in the cells of plants.
2. Describe the share taken by the water of the cell-sap in the building up of the entire vegetable cell.
3. Give a full account of the substance known as Inuline.
4. Describe the fruit of the genera Nelumbium, Citrus, Rosa and Oryza.
5. Describe the inflorescence in Ficus, Borassus and Ananassa.
6. Describe the various methods of artificial propagation of plants and explain why they are resorted to by cultivators.
7. Give an account of the modes by which plants have been preserved as fossils.
8. Give a short general description of the vegetation of a rice-field in Bengal.
9. Give as many examples as occur to you of indigenous Indian plants having—
   (*a*) an accrescent calyx
   (*b*) stinging hairs
   (*c*) winged seeds.

BOTANY. III.

Examiner—Dr. G. King.

1. Give an account of the tissue known as hypoderm.
2. Give an account of the structure, development and functions of stomata.
3. Describe *alternation of generations*, and give an illustration of the process.
4. Give a short account of the *theory of descent*, illustrating your account by at least one example.
5. Give a brief general account of the vegetation in a fresh-water tank in Bengal, naming at least ten of the indigenous aquatic species.
6. Give as many examples as you can of Indian mono-cotyledonous plants with netted venation, and of dicotyledons with straight venation.
7. What is cleistogamy? Give some examples of it.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler.

1. How is induction defined? What are Mill's views as to the limits of induction and do they differ from those of Whewell?
2. The cause of any phenomenon has been sometimes defined to be "the antecedent which it invariably follows." Discuss this definition.

3. Contrast the advantages of experiment over those of observation.

Explain clearly the difficulties which there are in the correct statement of observed facts.

4. Define the four experimental methods of inductive enquiry. Which of them will lead to results logically conclusive, and what are the causes of uncertainty attaching to the other methods?

5. Explain clearly how you can apply the above methods to (*a*) Dr. Wells' Theory of the formation of Dew and (*b*) Cholera, its cause and propagation.

6. What is meant by reasoning by analogy? What conditions are necessary to render analogy a safe method of reasoning? If you can, give instances where analogy would lead to correct and to incorrect results.

7. Explain clearly what is meant by the term conservation of force; also state Mills' views with reference to its connection with his conception of causation.

8. How would you define empirical laws? In what way do they differ from ultimate laws? To what extent can empirical laws be relied upon?

9. Explain the principal requisites of a philosophical language. How are these principles applied in Botanical Nomenclature?

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

1885.

ENGLISH. I.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

1. Modernise, adding notes, explanatory and grammatical, where called for:

(*a.*) For he was, parde,
No doctor of deuinyte,
Nor doctor of the law,
Nor of none other saw:
But a poore maister of arte,
God wot, had lytell parte.
Of the quatriuials,
Nor yet of triuials,
Nor of philosophy,
Nor of philology,
Nor of good pollycy,
Nor of astronomy,
Not acquaynted worth a fly
With honorable Haly
Nor with royall Ptholomy.

(*b.*) For which I say, if that yow lust to hiere
Moralité and vertuous matiere,
And thanne that ye will give me audience,
I wol ful fayn at Cristis reverence
Do yow plesaunce leful, as I can.
But trusteth wel, I am a suthern man,
I can not geste, rum, raf, ruf, by letter,
Ne, God wot, rym hold I but litel better.

(*c.*) First they nosell them in sophistry and in benefundatum. And there corrupt they their judgements with apparente arguments and with alleginge vnto them textes of logycke, of naturale philautia, of methaphisick and morall philosophy and of all manner bokes of Aristotle and of all maner doctours which they yet never sawe. Moare-over, one holdeth this, a-nother that. One is a reall, a-nother a nominall. What wonderfull dreames have they of their predicaments, vniversales, seconde intentions, quidities, hecseities, and relatives.

(*d.*) And whereas a man may say, though in vniversal consideration of doctrine the Poet preuaileth; yet that the historie, in his saying such a thing was doone, doth warrant a man more in that hee shall follow.

The aunswere is manifest, that if hee stande upon that was; as if hee should argue, because it raynod yesterday, therefore it shoulde rayne today, then indeede it hath some aduantage to a grose conceite: but if he know an example onlie, informes a conjecturod likelihood, and so goe by reason, the Poet dooth so farre exceede him, as he is to frame his example to that which is most reasonable; be it in warlike, political or priuate matters; where the Historian with his bare *Was*, hath many times that which wee call fortune, to ouerrule the best wisedome.

2. Give an account of the Martin Marprelate Controversy.

3. Sketch the 'general intention' of Spenser's Faerie Queene. Quote passages from Milton to show that he was well acquainted with Spenser's Poetry.

4. Name the authors and give a brief account of the following works:

Oceana; Jeronimo; the Holy War; the Plain Dealer; Vortigern; The Adventures of Ferdinand, Count Fathom; Friends in Council; The Light of Asia.

5. Sketch the plot of any one of Thackeray's novels. How far is he open to the charge of cynicism?

6. Write a critical analysis of one of the following poems: Gray's Elegy; Wordsworth's Laodamia; Shelley's Adonais; Tennyson's Locksley Hall.

ENGLISH. II.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

1. Explain and illustrate by quotations:

(*a.*) *Cloten.* Was there ever man had such luck! when I kissed the jack, upon an up-cast to be hit away! I had a hundred pound on't: and then a jackanapes must take me up for swearing; as if I borrowod mine oaths of him and might not spend them at my pleasure.

1 *Lord.* What got he by that? You have broke his pate with your bowl.

2 *Lord* [*Aside.*] If his wit had been like him that broke it, it would have run all out.

Cloten. When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any standers-by to curtail his oaths, ha?

2 *Lord.* No, my lord; [*Aside*] nor crop the ears of them.

Cloten. Dog! I give him satisfaction? Would he had been one of my rank!

2 *Lord* [*Aside.*] To have smelt like a fool.

(*b.*) *K. Rich.* I have been studying how I may compare
This prison where I live into the world:
And for because the world is populous
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll hammer it out
My brain I'll prove the female to my soul,
My soul the father; and these two beget
A generation of still-breeding thoughts

And these same thoughts people this little world,
In humours like the people of this world,
For no thought is contented. The better sort,
As thoughts of things divine are intermixed
With scruples and do set the word itself
Against the word:
As thus, 'Come, little ones,' and then again
'It is as hard to come as for a camel
To thread the postern of a needle's eye.'

(*c.*) *Porter.* Here's a knocking indeed! If a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have old turning of the key. [*Knocking within.*] Knock, knock, knock! Who's there, i' the name of Beelzebub? Here's a farmer that hanged himself on the expectation of plenty: come in time; have napkins enow about you; here you'll sweat for't. [*Knocking within.*] Knock, knock! Who's there i' the other devil's name. Faith, here's an equivocator, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; who committed treason enough for God's sake, yet could not equivocate to heaven. O, come in equivator. [*Knocking within.*] Knock, knock, knock! Who's there? Faith, here's an English tailor come hither for stealing out of a French hose: come in tailor; here you may roast your goose.

(*d.*) *Biron.* White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
Prin. Honey, and milk, and sugar; there is three.
Biron. Nay, then, two treys, and if you grow so nice,
Metheglin, wort, and malmsey: well run dice!
There's half-a-dozen sweets.
Prin. Seventh sweet, adieu:
Since you can cog, I'll play no more with you.
Biron. One word in secret. *Prin.* Let it not be sweet.
Biron. Thou griev'st my gall. *Prin.* Gall! Bitter.
Biron. Therefore meet.

2. Discuss the various views held by critics as to the authorship of *Macbeth.*

3. "Jaques (the melancholy) died we know not how or when or where, but he came to life again a century later and appeared in the world as an English clergyman." Show the points of resemblance between the two characters here mentioned.

4. Construct a glossary of the following words as used in Elizabethan English: *security, vice, patch,* (to) *pick, antic,* (to) *be;* and discuss Shakspere's use of *shall* and *will;* illustrate by quotations.

5. Mention the principal theories held regarding the interpretation of Shakspere's Sonnets; quote criticisms of them from the works of other great poets. Explain:

. . . . and when a damp
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
The thing became a trumpet.

6. Shakspere "has put the names of Roman Gods in the mouths of the Druids of Britain and given to the Romans bells." Quote other anachronisms to be found in Shakspere's plays, and estimate their importance.

ENGLISH. III.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

1. Give the meaning of the following passages, showing in each case how they are specially characteristic of the writer; illustrate by quotations:

(*a.*) A sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused;
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man.

(*b.*) he doth bear
His part, while that one Spirit's plastic stress
Sweeps through the dull, dense world, compelling there
All new successions to the forms they wear.

(*c.*) No voice divine the storm allayed,
No light propitious shone,
When, snatched from all effectual aid,
We perished, each alone,
But I beneath a rougher sea,
And whelmed in deeper gulfs than he.

(*d.*) Thou shalt remain in midst of other woe
Than ours, a friend to man, to whom thou say'st,
"Beauty is truth, truth beauty"—that is all
Ye know on earth and all ye need to know.

(*e.*) Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious,
O'er all the ills of life victorious.

2. Give the substance of Charles Lamb's defence of the Comic Dramatists of the Restoration and show how his arguments are answered by Macaulay.

3. Give some account of Drapier's Letters and of Plymley's Letters, and contrast the genius of the two authors.

4. Write a brief sketch of the following characters:
Sir Roger de Coverley, Parson Adams, Dr. Primrose, Effie Deans, Lara, Mephistopheles.

5. Charles Lamb says of Hogarth: "His graphic representations are indeed books: they have the teeming, fruitful, suggestive meaning of *words*." Discuss this criticism and show that Hogarth has a right to be reckoned among the great English humourists.

6. Write a brief commentary on the following lines:
"With some pot-fury, ravished from their wit
They sit and muse on some no-vulgar writ:

* * * * *

One higher-pitch'd doth set his roaring thought
On crowned kings that fortune hath low brought,

Or some upreared high-aspiring swain,
As it might be the Turkish Tamberlain:

* * * * * *

There if he can with terms Italianate
Big-sounding sentences with words of state
Fair patch me up his pure iambic verse
He ravishes the gazing scaffolders
Then certes was the famous Corduban
Never but half so high tragedian."

Sketch the history of English dramatic blank verse.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A.

[*Write on one subject only.*]

(*a.*) The Humour of Shakspere.
(*b.*) The Volunteer Movement in India.
(*c.*) Macaulay as historian, critic, poet.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

1. Explain in Sanskrit the following extracts, and modernise extract (*a*).

(*a.*) तच्चक्षुरुदगाच्चित्रं देवानां भगवतेः । तच्चक्षुर्मित्रस्य वरुणस्याग्नेः ।
आप्रा द्यावापृथिवी अन्तरिक्षं सूर्य आत्मा जगतस्तस्थुषश्च ॥ १ ॥
तच्चक्षुर्देवहितं पुरस्ताच्छुक्रमुच्चरत् । पश्येम शरदः शतं जीवेम शरदः शतं ।
शृणुयाम शरदः शतं प्रब्रवाम शरदः शतं । अदीनाः स्याम शरदः शतं भूयश्च शरदः शतात् ॥ २ ॥
तच्चक्षुर्देवानां शुक्रमुच्चरत् । पुरस्ताच्छुक्रं मुहुरुत्थाय मर्त्यः ।
पश्येम शरदः शतं जीवेम शरदः शतं । नन्दाम शरदः शतं मोदाम शरदः शतं ॥ ३ ॥
तच्चक्षुर्देवानां शुक्रमुच्चरत् । पुरस्ताच्छुक्रं मुहुरुत्थाय मर्त्यः ।
पश्येम शरदः शतं जीवेम शरदः शतं । नन्दाम शरदः शतं मोदाम शरदः शतं ॥ ४ ॥

(*b.*) नाहं मन्ये सुवेदेति नो न वेदेति वेद च ।
यो नस्तद्वेद तद्वेद नो न वेदेति वेद च ॥ १ ॥
पूषन्नेकर्षे यम सूर्य प्राजापत्य व्यूह रश्मीन् समूह ।
तेजो यत् ते रूपं कल्याणतमं तत् ते पश्यामि योऽसावसौ पुरुषः सोऽहमस्मि ॥ २ ॥

नैव वाचा न मनसा प्राप्तुं शक्यो न चक्षुषा ।
अस्तीति ब्रुवतोऽन्यत्र कथं तदुपलभ्यते ॥ ३ ॥
स ह नाववतु स ह नौ भुनक्तु स ह वीर्य्यं करवावहै ।
तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै ॥ ४ ॥

2. Some maintain that in the Sanhita of the Vedas, we have the worship of one Suprome Deity; others hold different opinions. Give, with reasons, your own opinion on the subject.

3. Give an exposition of the doctrine of the Upanishads एकमेवाद्वितीयम्.

4. Reconcile the opinion that the Puráṇas are of much later composition than the Vedas with the following passage in the Chhándogya Upanishad,

ऋग्वेदो यजुर्वेदः सामवेदः आथर्व्वणश्चतुर्थः
इतिहासः पुराणः पञ्चमो वेदानां ।

5. The author of the Rámáyaṇá is called the first of poets (आदिकवि). Were there then no poets before Válmíki? Did Vyása come after or before Válmiki? Quote or refer to passages of the Rámáyaṇa to show that it is justly regarded as a great poom.

6. How is the difficulty, raised in the following passage, removed?

अङ्गुष्ठाद्दक्षिणाद्दक्षः पूर्व्वं जातः श्रुतं मया ।
कथं प्राचेतसो भूयः स सम्भूतो महामुने ॥
एष मे संशयो ब्रह्मन् सुमहान् हृदि वर्त्तते ।
यद्दौहित्रः स सोमस्य पुनः श्वशुरतां गतः ॥

7. Write an account in Sanskrit of either Rávaṇa or Bhíshma, as given in the Rámáyaṇa or Mahábhárata respectively.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

1. Explain in Sanskrit :—

(a.) धूर्ज्जटिकपटकलमषकालतमे तमसि नीलनिवसनार्द्धोदकपरिचितो वहतीक्ष्णकोचेयकः फणिमुखकाकलीसन्दंशक-पुरवशीर्षकयोग-चूर्णयोगवर्त्तिका-मानसूत्र-कर्कटक-रज्जु-दीपभाजन भमरकरण्डक-प्रभृत्यनेकोपकरणदुःखी, गत्वा कस्यचिद्भुजेश्वरस्य गृहे, सन्धिं छित्त्वा,

पटहाचलच्छिद्रालक्षितलक्ष्मार्द्धप्रहतिरव्यथो, निजमहमिवा-
नुप्रविश्य नीवीं सारमहतीमादाय निरगाम् ।

(b.) तथाहि भीमोऽपि न वकद्वेष्याश्रयाशोऽपि मातरिश्वा, पादपराय
इवावधूतो मूर्द्धानं कषाययति, न वारिविरहोऽस्य जायते नीच
देशस्येव, निदाघदिवसइव वज्रमहत्सरो वहति तापं सुमनसाम्,
अन्धकार इव दोषानुबन्धचतुरो, विस्मकर्म्मावलोपनोद्यतश्च, विरूपा।
क्षोऽपिचक्रधरः, शक्राश्च इवोर्वीशःश्रवा नदेशजप्रशंसी च, शरस्येव
विभिन्नस्यापि सतः खेदं दर्शयतोऽपि तस्याट इव हृदयं विलोड़यति

(c.) करग्रहे वाम्यमवत्त यस्तयोः प्रसाद्य मैत्र्या नु च दक्षिणीकृतः ।
कृतः पुरस्कृत्य ततो नलेन स प्रदक्षिणस्तत्क्षणमाशुशुक्षणिः ॥

(d.) आश्लिष्टः प्रलयानलैः किमथवा स्पृष्टः पटीरानिलैः
आरोहितुं परितो हतोऽस्मि सकलैः सम्भूय चन्द्रातपैः ।
आने नाहमकिंपचानविभवः कोऽप्यङ्गमङ्गं दहन्
दन्धानः करणान्युदेत्य विरतं तापो नु मोहो नु वा ॥

(e.) प्राप्य भङ्गमिनन्दनाद् यशःपूरिताखिलजगन्मनोहरात् ।
नील एव पुनरद्भुतो मणिः शाणघृष्ट इव भीमविक्रमः ॥

(f.) हृत्यले परिभावधामनि सति खेदात् प्रभूणां सतां,
पुत्रेभ्यः कृतवेदिनां कृतधियो येषामभिज्ञा वयम् ।
ते लोकस्य परीक्षकाः क्षितिभृतः, पापेन येन चता-
स्तस्येदं विपुलं विधेर्विलसितं, पुंसां प्रयत्नच्छिदः ॥

(g.) अभावि सिन्ध्वा सन्ध्यासदृगुधिरतोयया ।
कृते योद्धुर्जनः पांशौ स दृगुधि रतो यया ॥

2. Translate into English, adding notes and explanations where necessary :—

(a.) हरेरतुलविक्रमप्रणयलालसस्याहवे
स एव भवति क्षणत्करदहप्रचण्डः सखा ।
स्फुरत्करटकोटरस्खलितदानसिन्धानन-
द्विपेश्वरशिरःस्थितास्थिदलनैकवीरः करः ॥

(b.) गुहः । (दृष्ट्वा सभयसम्भ्रमम्) देव पश्य पश्य कनकमयपुष्करीक-
सहस्रवंकचकप्रभामण्डलेन दुन्दुभिकरकन्यतिकरजन्मना-
च रोषरागेण त्रिगुणितपिशङ्गीभूतमुखमादधानः मुखरा
जोऽयमित एवाभिवर्त्तते । (क्षणं निर्व्वर्ण्य) देवस्य महावीर

संवादिनी गाथाभिरुच्चमूकयाचामन्त्रयिष्यति, तदहमधनो मत्वा, दिष्ट्या वर्द्धयामि सूर्य्यतनयम् ।

रामः । एवमस्तु ।

मुहः । वाचिकं पुनरेतावत् कुमारसुग्रीवस्य, यस्मिन्नपथ्यायान्तरितं-दैवस्य दास्यमिच्छामीति ।

रामः । (अपवाय्य वत्स लक्ष्मण एवमाह ते वयस्यो मुहः, किञ्च मन्त्रात्याहशक्तिसम्पन्नानामपि प्रभुशक्तिमपेक्षन्ते सिद्धयः, तदहं वालिध्वंसे सुग्रीवमादिश्य तत्कोपदण्डाभ्यां सभयशक्तिर्वैरपारमनुगन्तुमिच्छामि ।

लक्ष्म । (सस्मितम्) यद्येवं, उपयुञ्जानमिन्द्रसूनुमुपेक्ष्य सुग्रीवेणोपयोक्ष्यमाणेन सन्धिरिति, वक्रः खल्वयं पन्थाः ।

3. Translate into Sanskrit :—

The whole of the literature of the Hindus from one end to the other is pervaded by expressions of love and reverence for truth. Their very word for truth is full of meaning. It is *sat* or *satya*, *sat* being the participle of the verb *as*, to be. True, therefore, was with them simply *that which is*.

Another name for truth is the Sanskrit *rita*, which originally seems to have meant *straight*, *direct*, while *anrita* is untrue, false.

Now one of the highest praises bestowed upon the gods in the Veda is that they are *satya*, true, truthful, trustworthy; and it is well-known that both in modern and ancient times, men always ascribe to God or to their gods those qualities which they value most in themselves.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

1. Support or controvert the opinion :—"There is little reason to doubt that the Sanskrit language was once a spoken language in some part of India."

2. Point out all grammatical defects in the following passages. Can you justify any of them on the ground of usage or otherwise?

(*a.*) का गणना सचेतनेषु अचेतनान्यपि संघटयितुमक्षम् ।

(*b.*) इदानीन्तु कादम्बरीमनुनेतुं त्वं शरणम् ।

(*c.*) कां दिशं न गन्तव्यम ।

(*d.*) अक्षमरविन्दसुरभिरशैरालिङ्गितुं पवनः

(*e.*) स मां विदितभक्तिमहर्षये निवेदयिष्यति

(*f.*) अम्बुक रथ शिरसा चरणौ नतस्ते ।

(*g.*) आजन्मे विषमविलोचनस्य वृक्षः।

(*h.*) एनमद्रिः सुतां ग्राहयितुं शशाक।

3. Can you give instances of case-endings in Sanskrit that cannot be accounted for by the rules given in सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, or any other popular grammar you may be acquainted with?

4. Give the characteristics of रस according to modern rhetoricians. Explain and illustrate by example—"साम्येनाथ विवक्षितौ रसौ परस्परं न विरुद्धौ." How would you answer the question "रसस्य रसान्तरे वस्त्वन्तरे वा किन्नामधेयं कार्यं"? Give reasons.

5. When is विरोधालङ्कार वाच्य and when व्यङ्ग्य? Point out where it is वाच्य and where व्यङ्ग्य in the following extracts and why? Give reasons why the अलङ्कार in the extract (*e*) cannot be considered as रूपक

(*a.*) तिग्मदचिरप्रतापो विधुरनिशाहृत्।

(*b.*) क्रौञ्चाद्रिदृप्तमदृप्तदृढोऽयम्
अभूवन्नाम्नोजदृप्तभिजातः॥

(*c.*) अमितः समितः साधुयशोभिरसनामसि।

(*d.*) कण्वं जानीते निजकरपुटीकोटरगतं
क्षणादेनं नाभ्यभिमिमकरमापास्यति मुनिः।

(*e.*) मृणालवलयादि दवदहनराशिः
अस्या विधिवशतस्त्वद्वियोगपरिपाते॥

6. Name the métres (छन्दः) that are commonly used in Sanskrit poetry. Analyse any three of them of which each foot is composed of more than ten syllables.

7. Can you point out any peculiarities of thought or style in the writings of Bhavabhúti from which one may infer that a particular passage is from his pen.

8. नाम्नैव यो निर्भिन्नारातिहृदयो विरचितनरसिंहरूपाडम्बरमेकविक्रमाक्रान्तसकलभवनतलो विक्रमजयायासितस्य भुवनजयं जहाशेव वासुदेवं।

a. Explain clearly the full import of the epithets used in the above passage. Point out any example of श्लेष in the passage indicating the particular species also of श्लेष to which it belongs. What purpose does it serve here?

b. Is the श्लेष here अलङ्कारान्तरप्रतिभोत्पत्तिहेतु?

c. Does the word विक्र which occurs twice in the passage bear the same meaning in both places? Does the repetition of th word involve the defect of कथितपदत्व ?

d. What are the different meanings of एव ? In which of these meanings is the word used in नाम्नैव ?

e. What is the force of च in विक्रमचयाथासितश्च ? Will the omission of च render the expression defective ?

f. Is there any superfluous word in the above passage ? If so has it caused any rhetorical defect ?

g. Explain the allusions in the passage.

h. Comment grammatically on विक्रमचयावासित.

i. Is there any instance of भग्नप्रक्रमता in the passage ?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

Write an essay in Sanskrit on any *one* of the following subjects:

1. Sanskrit Drama.
2. Kálidása and Bhavabhúti.
3. Buddhism.
4. Present state of Sanskrit learning.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Discuss at length the intelligibility of the account the experiential psychologists give of the self, ego, or conscious subject.

2. Mark out clearly the distinction between the spontaneous operation and the reflective recognition and formulisation of mental principles.

3. Show that the mind has from the beginning a set of definite tendencies; that the realisation of some of these tendencies is deferred; and that this realisation takes place under the influences of the domestic and social environment. Indicate the relation of the individual to the social intelligence, in the construction of experience, and the conduct of life.

4. Show that a variety of primitive judgments are imbedded in the structure of language, and that they cannot be explained away without violating the proprieties of speech.

5. Examine the attempts to refute the Kantian view of space "by dint of muscle."

How do Cousin and others endeavour to correct the inherent scepticism of the Kantian philosophy?

6. Examine the experiential view of beauty, genius, and fine art. Show from history whether this view has or has not been accepted by artists themselves.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. Examine the psychological accuracy of the utilitarian account of the motives or springs of action.

Describe the origin and growth of conscience according to the experiential psychologists, and give reasons for accepting or rejecting this description.

2. Give reasons for preferring as the one primary ethical maxim —Exercise function—or Multiply happiness.

Is benevolence the one moral principal, or one out of several? In other words is humanitarianism moral?

3. Considering the intellectual and moral nutrition of the growing mind, what is the right attitude of the individual towards institutions and authority? What value accordingly would you assign to J. S. Mill's Essay on Liberty?

4. I find that I have been cheated. I find that I have neglected an obvious duty. Indicate the judgments spontaneously operative in my mind on those occasions, and the sentiments that envelop and animate those judgments. Examine the account given of these judgments and sentiments by experiential moralists.

5. Undetected and prosperous the guilty man, if not hardened, in solitude blushes and "trembles like a guilty thing surprised."

Point out the importance assignable to this fact (1) on intuitional, (2) on experiential principles. Which view is ratified by the public conscience?

6. Locke says that if we had instinctive moral principles, it would be as easy to enumerate them as it is to count our fingers. Attentively examine this averment.

LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. If we may demand of the logician the knowledge of any one fact of every day experience or of science, we may demand a knowledge of all. He must be omniscient.

If this be so, which inferential processes will fall within, and which without, the field of logic? What position will be assignable to the "inductive logic" of the experientialists?

2. Indicate the various sources of fallacy inherent in the moral constitution of individual and social man.

Specify the contributions made by Bacon and by Locke to modified logic.

State the rules proposed by Hamilton in regard to the acquisition of foreign experience.

3. Lay down the rules observed in the external and the internal criticism of the records of the past, and the canons of historical credibility.

4. State J. S. Mill's estimate of the importance of hypothesis in scientific method. Compare the degree of importance assigned by Dr. Whewell on historical grounds. State the conditions of legitimate hypothesis. Indicate the rank assignable to the nebular hypothesis, the hypothesis of spontaneous generation, and the hypothesis of the transmutation of species.

5. Distinguish, after J. S. Mill, between a natural kind and a factitious class. Consider carefully whether this recognition is consistent or inconsistent with his thorough-going nominalism.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M A.

1. Give the judgment of Socrates and Plato in regard to democracy, rhetoric, and the pursuit of popularity.

Society, Plato says, is the great sophist. Explain this statement. Show that Plato does not allow private judgment in morality.

2. Give a clear and precise outline of the Aristotelian psychology, and the Aristotelian ethics.

State the Aristotelian doctrine of the one imperishable intelligence. By whom was this doctrine revived and propagated in the middle ages?

3. Show that the Alexandrian philosophy is historical and eclectic, taking up all its materials from earlier Hellenic speculations. Point out the views of Plato specially emphasised by Plotinus. Indicate any points of affinity to primitive Indian metaphysics.

4. Sketch the cosmology of the Stoics, and show its intimate connection with their ethical doctrines. Illustrate your answer with quotations from Stoic writers.

5. Give an account of Malebranche's development of the Cartesian doctrine, and show that it is not fairly chargeable with pantheism. Would you regard Spinozism as the necessary outcome of Cartesian principles?

Sketch the ethical teaching of Spinoza. Is he successful in evading the pre-suppositions of human free-will and responsibility?

GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Point out and discuss the main points of difference or resemblance between the republican government of Rome and the democratic government of Athens, illustrating your investigation by events in the political history of both peoples.

2. Review the leading features of the great struggle between Rome and Carthage. To what reasons do you attribute the final triumph of the former power?

3. Write a sketch of the ordinary routine of Roman Life in the early days of the Empire. What were the main factors in the loss of political freedom both in the Greek and the Roman world?

5. Account for and describe the rise of the Macedonian Empire, and the main series of events which made it the dominant state in Greece. Sketch the political career of Demosthenes the orator.

5. "It is Greece who taught the Romans all beyond the rudiments of war: it is Greece who placed in your (Scipio's) hand the sword that conquered Carthage" *(Landor)*. Explain and comment upon this passage.

6. What was the origin of the Greek myths? Trace their bearing and position in relation to Greek history, philosophy, and religion. Examine and discuss, in this connection, the charges against, and the condemnation of Socrates.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Sketch the career of Thomas Cromwell and discuss his character and the aim of his policy. Examine the growth of the power of the English Parliament in his time.

2. Trace the relations between England and Ireland from the date of its reduction in the reign of Henry II; and exhibit clearly under the two heads—(*a*) political, (*b*) economical, the main hindrances to friendly relations between the two countries.

3. Write an historical sketch of the rise and progress of Puritanism in England, and examine critically the consequences for the English people, socially and politically, of its triumph in 1640.

4. "It would be dreadful indeed if there were any power in the nation capable of resisting its unanimous desire, or even the desire of any very great and decided majority of the people" (*Burke*). Illustrate and discuss this passage from an English historical standpoint

5. Draw up a summary of the various invasions of India from the North-West from the earliest historical times; and supplement it with a brief sketch of British relations with Afghanistan from the time of the first Afghan War, pointing out clearly the course of English policy in its dealings with that State.

6. The following have been quoted as Decisive Battles of India:—Plassey, Biderra, Baksar, Assaye, Laswári, Chilianwala. Shew clearly in what way they were decisive by tracing fully their historical connections and results.

MODERN EUROPE.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

1. At about what date would you place the commencement of the Modern European period? State its general distinguishing characteristics socially, economically, and politically. Illustrate the tendency of modern political ideas by an examination of the history of France during the present century.

2. Sketch the main lines of the policy of the first Napoleon, illustrating them from events in his career. Describe the political effects on Europe of the Revolutionary War of 1792—1814, and mention in their historical order, giving dates, the chief battles of the period with their results.

3. Note the leading events in Russian history from the time of Peter the Great. Trace the sequence of events leading up to the Russian War of 1854-6 and briefly sketch its history. Examine and discuss the development of the "Eastern Question" from the close of that war to the present time.

4. Point out the successive changes that have taken place in the map of Europe during the present century, and give a brief historical account of their origin.

5. Write an historical sketch of the Thirty Years' War, and examine its effects upon European politics and civilization.

6. Describe the career of Sobieski, and show from the history of the period the influence exerted by the Turks upon Western Europe. Account for the subsequent decline of the Turkish Empire.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

1. Define Political Economy, and describe its general scope and objects. On what grounds is it classed as a Science? Discuss the question of how far the doctrine of *Laissez-faire* is admissable in relation to the principles of Political Economy.

2. What is the precise meaning of the proposition that "demand for commodities is not demand for labour." Discuss its truth, giving examples in illustration of your arguments.

3. "Supply always tends to adapt itself to Demand at the normal price of the commodity." Examine and prove this proposition, explaining clearly upon what "normal value" depends. How is the "market price" of a commodity determined? In what particular way may an enlarged demand accelerate the growth of wealth?

4. Explain clearly the mechanism of International Trade, and show how it is affected by the Foreign Exchanges.

5. Examine critically the Socialist arguments in favour of the Nationalisation of the Land. Are there any grounds for the ex-

pression, "the tyranny of capital"? Discuss how far a system of free national education is justifiable from an economic standpoint.

6. On what do the supporters of "Fair Trade" rely to maintain their theory? How would you meet their arguments? Examine from an economic point of view the propriety of forbidding the export of rice from a country in time of famine.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. What is meant by the terms atomic and molecular volume? State what you know with reference to this subject.

2. What are the laws which govern the absorption of gases in water? Illustrate these laws by taking any example of a mixture of three gases, and explaining their relative solubilities under varying circumstances.

3. Compare the properties of selenium and tellurium and their compounds with sulphur and its compounds.

4. State briefly the methods by which all the oxides of nitrogen may be formed, give their graphic formulæ and discuss their constitution.

5. Explain clearly how hydrogen has been liquified and solidified. Examine the arguments for and against the element hydrogen being a metal.

6. What is the composition of the class of bodies called "alums"? How has their constitution been determined, and how is ordinary alum manufactured?

7. Explain in detail how tin is obtained from its ores.

8. Describe clearly how you would detect the acids and bases in a mixture containing—ferrous sulphide, copper sulphate, sodium chloride, barium nitrate and zinc acetate.

9. What are the substances usually found in dolomite? How would you detect them and estimate them quantitatively?

10. Give the name and formula of the compound produced when glycerine is heated (*a*) with phosphorous iodide (*b*) with hydriodic acid. In what respects are such reactions important?

11. Describe the preparation of mercuric ethide; what are its properties?

12. Give a general description of the history of the modern method of determining the composition of organic compounds by combustion.

HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

1. Owing to the application of heat a body passes from a given initial state of volume, temperature, &c. to another final state. Give illustrations to show that the necessary heat is not determined merely by the initial and final states.

2. It is generally impracticable to determine by direct experiment the specific heat at constant volume of a solid or liquid. We may, however, deduce it from some thermal relations. Investigate any one formula for determining the desired quantity in terms of others ascertainable by experiments.

3. If M units of heat be applied to a body whose mass is unity and specific heat is σ, the temperature will rise $\frac{M}{\sigma}$ degrees. The heat necessary to raise M units of mass by one degree is $M\sigma$. Are these statements necessarily equivalent? If you do not consider them to be so, explain which of them is preferable.

4. Briefly describe any one series of experiments calculated to show that the ordinary, and formerly called, "permanent" gases are not perfect gases; *e. g.*, that they do not obey Boyle's law or answer to other supposed properties of a perfect gas.

5. A mass of steam and water is enclosed in an expansible envelope impermeable to heat. Show that if the mass of the steam be small enough compared with the mass of the water an expansion of the envelope will cause vaporisation; but if the relative mass of the steam be large enough expansion will produce condensation.

6. Describe some ordinary type of steam engine or any other thermic engine—indicating the essential parts as regards the action of heat—showing that the material employed goes through a cyclical process—or may be supposed to do so—and noting the probable imperfections of the engine in its employment of the heat supplied.

7. In the common mercury barometer it is usual to make what is called a correction for temperature.

Indicate the nature of the necessary correction supposing that water was used instead of mercury. In discussing this question take letters to denote any numerical data which enter into the question.

8. Describe briefly the contributions to the science of heat made by Carnot, Rankine or Clausius. One writer only need be considered.

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

1. Determine the dimensions of electro-motive force (1) in the electro-static system of units (2) in the electro-magnetic.

From these deduce the corresponding dimensions for current strength by considering those for work.

2. Given that there is neither electricity nor electric force in the interior of any closed conductor; show that the only law which can define the mutual actions of two elements of electricity is that of the inverse square of the distance.

3. A_1 A_2 .. A_n are given conductors and on them are placed given masses M_1 M_2 .. M_n of electricity. Prove that there is only one possible distribution on each conductor.

4. Given a condenser of a certain capacity for electricity; it is required to make another condenser (not necessarily of the same shape) which shall have an equal capacity.

Describe some process for effecting this.

5. The strength of a voltaic current is to be estimated by collecting hydrogen in a voltameter containing dilute sulphuric acid. Show that the following quantities must be considered; specific gravity of the liquid, height of the column under the gas, temperature, and tension of aqueous vapour.

6. Calculate the force to which a magnetic pole of given strength is subject from a straight current of given strength and it definite length placed at a given distance. Apply your result to choose an electro-magnetic unit for the intensity of a current.

7. A metallic unclosed circuit of any form ABCDE moves without rotation in a magnetic field of uniform intensity. Show that the electro-motive force developed is numerically equal to that which would be developed in a straight conductor AE joining the extremities of the circuit.

8. S is a closed level or equipotential surface. Within it are certain electric masses Σm belonging to the system while the others $\Sigma m'$ are outside S. $\Sigma m = M$. We have then two theorems:—(1) For points outside S we can replace the action of Σm by that of a mass M distributed in equilibrium over S. At these points both force and potential are unaltered. (2) For points inside S we can substitute for $\Sigma m'$ a mass — M distributed over S. The force at an inside point will not be altered. Prove either of these theorems, assuming the truth of the other if you find it convenient.

MAGNETISM.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

1. Show that magnetic moments can be compounded or resolved like forces, the action on them of the earth as a magnet being alone considered.

2. If a body of any form has magnetic masses distributed through its volume according to some unknown law; shew by illustrations that the nature of the distribution could not be ascertained by experiments, however numerous, made all outside the body.

3. Describe the gramme machine. If one of these be employed to drive another, examine how the direction of motion of the latter is to be determined.

4. A bar magnet NS is placed at right angles to the magnetic meridian. O is its centre and OC is perpendicular to NS. C is the centre of a small moveable magnet *ab*. The couple producing deflection in *ab* is measured. The little magnet is then moved to a point C′ on the line SN produced. OC′ = OC and the distance OC is large compared with NS. Show that the new couple of rotation is approximately double of the former.

5. A floating voltaic cell has its extra polar circuit in the form of a vertical circle. The North pole of a long bar magnet is presented symmetrically to this circle. Explain the movements that ensue and indicate how they depend on the direction of the current.

6. Two needles have nearly equal magnetic movements. Examine the positions the system will successively assume when the needles are fastened together so as to make any two different angles with each other.

7. A magnetic needle floats in water. Over it is brought at a considerable height a bar magnet whose poles like those of the needle are assumed to be points fixed in the body. The bar is placed similarly to the needle and is gradually lowered. Describe the successive results. In the case where the needle takes a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, investigate the relation between the various geometric and magnetic magnitudes that enter into the question.

8. Describe any system of telegraphy in which no chemicals are employed.

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VII.

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